The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 114.

TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

NEW BANK.

ILLINOIS
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - $500,000

DIRECTORS.

W. F. COOLBAUGH,	O. W. POTTER	JNO. McCAFFERY,	GEO. STURGES,	Dr. N. S. DAVIS,
ANSON STAGER,	H. G. POWERS,	J. McG'R ADAMS,	WM. H. MITCHELL,	L. B. SIDWAY,
JNO. DeKOVEN,	T. M. AVERY,	C. M. LINDGREN,	JNO. B. DRAKE,	ISAAC WAIXEL.

Will Receive and Pay Interest on Savings Deposits, Accept and Execute Trusts, Invest Money for Individuals, Estates, Corporations, and Societies, and Sell Foreign Exchange.

Money may be deposited in any amount, and by the provisions of its charter Married Women and Children may deposit money payable only to themselves or on their own order, to such person or persons and at such time as they may direct.

In addition to the Cash Capital of $500,000, the Stockholders are each personally liable for an additional amount equal to the amount of Capital Stock held by them, thereby creating a Guarantee Fund for the Benefit of Depositors of One Million Dollars.

List of Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

W. F. Coolbaugh, President Union National Bank.	George Sturges, Prest. N. W. National Bank.	John DeKoven, Cashier Merchants' Nat. Bank.
H. G. Powers, Late of Durand Bros. & Powers.	P. S. Peterson, Rose Hill Nursery.	John J. Borland, Blanchard, Borland & Co.
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L. B. Sidway, Late Vice Prest. State Sav. Inst.	L. Z. Leiter, Field, Leiter & Co.	Albert G. Odell, Real Estate.
Andrew Shuman, Editor Evening Journal.	J. C. Rankin, Supt. Government Buildings.	T. B. Blackstone, Pres. Chi., Alton & St. L. R. R. Co.
Jacob Butler, Capitalist.	J. H. Rice, Builder and Contractor.	Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army.
Wm. H. Turner, Turner & Ray.	Ira Foote, Builder and Contractor.	Hon. John L. Beveridge, Governor of State of Illinois.
John McCaffery, Contractor.	John Crerar, Crerar, Adams & Co.	John Nelson, Real Estate.
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T. M. Avery, Lumber Merchant.	F. H. Avers, Builder and Contractor.	Isaac Waixel, Stock Dealer and Shipper.
Marshall Field, Field, Leiter & Co.	G. D. Sidway, Leather Merchant.	Dr. Wm. Martin.
George Straut, Prest. Jacksonville & St. L. R. W.	Peter Wolf, Cut-Stone Contractor.	Jno. J. Mitchell, Prest. St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. Co.
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For the purpose of avoiding the risks and obligations incident to a General or a Commercial Banking Business, this Bank will confine its Business to the Receipt and Care of Trust and Savings Funds, and the business incident thereto.

ENTRANCE TO LADIES' PARLOR AND BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, FROM MARKET-ST.

L. B. SIDWAY, President, JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d Vice Pres't,
H. G. POWERS, Vice Pres't, JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

CHAMBER SETS.

$ 35,	$ 45,	$ 60,
$ 75,	$ 90,	$100,
$125,	$150,	$175,
$200,	$235,	$285,
$345,	$425,	$500,
$600,	$700,	$900,
$1,000.		

W. W. Strong Furniture Co.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

THE
FIDELITY
Savings Bank
AND
Safe Depository,

In their new Fire-Proof Building,
143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,

Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size. TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.

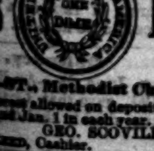
Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

CONTINUED
CLOSING-OUT SALE
AT
G. MENDELSON'S,
East Madison-st., corner Franklin.

BANKING.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK,



[illegible] CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
Wm. Elbert Reed, Cashier.
[illegible]—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at this Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be [illegible]

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.
Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.
Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.
Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.
Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.
The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE.

PHOTOGRAPH AND AUTOGRAPH
ALBUMS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE,
100,000 POSTAL CARDS
Received and for sale at the
Chicago Savings Institution,
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

Mathematical
Instruments,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

"4th July."

Pistols and Blank Cartridges suited to all No. 1 Revolvers. Also Sporting Goods and Guns at BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.'s, 335 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Capitalists.

A party of experience and capital wishes co-operation in building at this point or vicinity, a six-set mill, for manufacturing knit goods, employing about one hundred hands. Goods formerly manufactured by this party are well known and popular in this market, and have always met with a very large sale.

Owners of lands, or corporations wishing to offer inducements for the location of above mill will please address ENOS BROWN & CO., 19 and 21 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

Coupons due July 1 upon the Bonds of the South Park Commissioners, will be paid on presentation at the Third National Bank.
J. IRVING PEARCE,
June 27, 1873. Treasurer.

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK
Summer Meeting.
July 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

22 RACES.

$40,000 in Premiums.

164 HORSES ENTERED.

Embracing the Best Running and Trotting Horses in the Country.

ENTRIES.

First Day—Tuesday, July 1.
FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 1—$300.

Gardner House Stake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by the Gardner House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats in harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

1—W. W. Hamilton, Crystal Lake, Ill., br. c. T. J. Scott by Lakeland Abdalla, out of Lucille by Membrino Pilot.
2—W. W. Hamilton, b. f. Motto by Autocrat, out of Idlewild by Idol.
3—Forrest Bay Stock Farm, Waukegan, Ill., b. f. Nanny Pilot, by Woodburn Pilot out of Mollie Harrison, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay.
4—J. E. Crawford, Chicago, Ill., ch. c. Bullion by Logan, out of Currency by Childe Harold.
5—R. Armstrong, Romeo, Mich., b. c. Matt Duffy by Young Fearnought, dam by Ethan Allen.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 2—$300.

Pacific Hotel Stake for colts and fillies three years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by the Pacific Hotel. Second to save its stake. Mile heats. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

1—F. H. Slack, Champaign, Ill., ch. f. Susie Ann by Mammon, by Maud Buford.
2—J. C. Simpson, Riverside, Ill., ch. c. Craigsburn by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Maggie Mitchell.
3—J. M. Harney, St. Louis, Mo., ch. c. by Pat Malloy out of Annie Travis, by imp. Yorkshire.
4—W. James, St. Louis, Mo., gr. f. Maramec by Lightning, dam by Epsilon.
5—R. J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., ch. c. John Davis by Uncle Vic, out of Mollie Wood by Star Davis.
6—Ed Gray, Chicago, Ill., b. c. Wexford by Woodstock, out of Waxey by imp. Cruiser.
7—S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., b. c. Tom Walker by Mammon, out of Ada Kennett, by Bonnie Laddie.
8—H. Blandy, Zanesville, O., br. c. Latitude by Longitude, out of Kate Boston by Lexington.
9—S. M. Reynolds, Galesburg, Ill., b. f. by Zero, out of Kate Leonard by Epsilon.
10—Robert Dixon, Henderson, Ky., ch. c. Harry Todd by Planet, out of Elkhorna.
11—John Demass, Detroit, Mich., b. c. Montrose by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Mag by Bob Letcher.
12—D. McDaniel, Saratoga, N. Y., ch. f. Katie Pease by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM NO. 3—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:40. $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

1—Ben Mace's r. g. Walter.
2—T. P. Roache's b. m. Hattie Fawcette.
3—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Albert.
4—Graves & Loomis' bl. m. Clementine.
5—J. H. Martin's bl. g. Cheston.
6—A. Lewis' b. m. Ida.
7—Wm. Darling's s. g. Quicksilver, formerly Kemble.
8—Green B. Bryan's gr. g. Gentleman Joe.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 4—$4,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:35. $2,000 to 1st, $1,000 to 2d, $700 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—Loyd's ch. g. Tycoon.
2—H. W. Alexander's b. m. Ella Wright.
3—Ben Mace's b. m. Clara G.
4—G. J. Fuller's br. g. Henry Todd.
5—R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper.
6—L. R. Martin's b. g. Joker.
7—H. G. Goodrich's b. g. Bodine.
8—G. W. Van Brunt's br. s. Ripon Boy.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 5—$600.

Mile heats for all ages. $400 to 1st, $140 to 2d, $60 to 3d.

1—H. C. Blandy's s. Boston Cruiser.
2—Ed Gray's ch. g. King's Excuse, 5 years, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Betty King by Boston.
3—J. C. Simpson's b. m. Wauanita by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by Monarch.
4—F. Loyd's b. g. Port Leonard, 4 years by Voucher, dam by Epsilon.
5—James H. Sumner's b. m. Rocket, 6 years, by West Roxbury, dam Nora Worth by imp. Eclipse.
7—Ed Harrison's b. c. Hunkidora, 3 years, by Malcolm, dam by Albion.
8—J. J. Crowley's ch. h. Quartermaster by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Rosette.
9—William Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, 4 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Zone.
10—T. G. Moore's ch. c. Roger Hanson.
11—R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster.
8—John H. Davis' b. m., 4 years old, by imp. Fazzoletto, dam by Whalebone.

Second Day—Wednesday, July 2.
FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 6—$300.

Transit House Stake, for colts and fillies 4 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Transit House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in Harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

1—W. W. Hamilton, Crystal Lake, Ill., b. c. Quickstep by Alhambra, dam by Tom Hall.
2—J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Iowa, ch. c. Gen. Grant by Wapsie.
3—Forrest Bay Stock Farm, Waukegan, Ill., ch. c. Borden by Woodburn Pilot, pedigree of dam unknown.
4—A. Doughty, Chicago, Ill., ch. c. White Eye by Alhambra, dam Idaho by Idol.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 7—$500.

Dash of 1¼ miles for all ages. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—J. C. Simpson's Wauanita, pedigree above.
2—J. B. Morris' ch. f. Nellie B., 5 years, by Lightning, dam Nora Creina by Mahomet.
3—James H. Sumner's ch. c. March, 4 years, by West Roxbury, dam Kate Rob by Marco.
4—James Conlisk's b. g. Young Harry of the West, 4 years, by Harry of the West, dam by imp. Glencoe.
5—J. M. Harney's ch. c. Harry O'Fallon by Australian, dam Sunny South by imp. Bird Catcher.
6—R. & J. Rowett's ch. f. Altoona, 4 years, by Tobe Drum, dam Florida by Zero.
7—Dan Kinney & Co.'s ch. m. Flush, 4 years, by Hiawatha, dam Fanny Bugg by imp. Ambassador.
8—C. F. Brown's ch. c. Keno, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam by Oliver.
9—T. G. Moore's b. m. Hollywood, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Miriam by imp. Glencoe.
1—R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield, pedigree elsewhere.
11—D. M. Daniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, 4 years by Knight of St. George, dam Glycera.
12—S. M. Reynold's b. f. Venus, 4 years, by Judge Leonard, dam Miss Doyle by Lexington.
13—John H. Davis, ch. c., 3 years old, by Pat Malloy, dam Anna Travis, by imp. Yorkshire.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 8—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 3 minutes. $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

1—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Albert.
2—Addison Doty's b. g. W. J. Cooper.
3—William Darling's s. g. Quicksilver (formerly Kemble).
4—W. H. Crawford's ch. m. Nellie.
5—C. B. Myers' b. g. Fox.
6—J. S. Lee's b. g. Harry Howard.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 9—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:33. $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—Ben Mace's r. g. Walter.
2—D. S. Lovejoy's ch. g. James H.
3—F. F. Wanmaker's br. g. Vaughn.
4—W. S. Townsend's b. g. Wisconsin Star.
5—D. Pfeiffer's br. g. Barney Kelly.
6—O. Sullivan's ch. g. Dan Sutton.
7—Alexander Lewis' s. g. Hope.
8—L. R. Martin's b. g. Ben Smith.
9—Joseph A. Cummings' b. s. Redwing (formerly Champion).
10—W. W. Hamilton's b. g. Larcher.
11—J. C. Pearson's s. m. Annie Watson.
12—W. H. Boyce's b. g. Little Mack.
13—H. H. Yates' b. m. Kate Hazard.
14—Charles B. Myers' b. m. Capitola.
15—Burnham & Corrigan's b. s. Jackson.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 10—$1,000.

Two mile heats for all ages. $500 to 1st, $450 to 2d, $150 to 3d.

1—W. G. Harding's ch. m. Euchre, 5 years, by Brown Dick, dam Old Trick, by Lexington.
2—William Jenning's ch. c. Silent Friend, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam Springbrook, by Lexington.
3—D. McDaniels and Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter.
4—John M. Mathewson's b. c. Bangwocla, 4 years, by imp. Lexington, dam imp. Percy.
5—S. M. Reynolds' b. s. Nick Baker, 5 years, by Zero, dam Ada Leonard, by Epsilon.
6—John H. Davis' b. c., 4 years old, by Matt Davies, dam Barabotte, by Commodore.

Third Day—Thursday, July 3.
FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 11—$400.

For 5 year olds. $250 to 1st, $100 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., —f. ——.
2—J. W. Jacobs, b. s. Frank Allison.
3—George Williams, b. c. Hiram.
4—Gus. Gladdens, b. g. Nick.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 12—$500.

Dash of twice round the inside track. All ages. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—J. C. Simpson's Wauanita, pedigree above.
2—John M. Harney's Harry O'Fallon, pedigree above.
3—R. & J. Rowett's ch. c. Illinois, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Dixie by Revenue.
4—William Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, pedigree above.
5—D. McDaniels & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, pedigree above.
6—Dan Kinney & Co.'s ch. m. Flush, 4 years, pedigree above.
8—T. G. Morris' b. m. Hollywood, 5 years, pedigree above.
9—R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield, pedigree above.
10—R. H. Barnes' b. m. ——, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Easter by Endorser.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 13—$3,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:27. $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—G. J. Fuller's b. g. Henry Todd.
2—R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper.
3—James Dugerey's b. g. Joker.
4—G. W. Van Brunt's br. s. Ripon Boy.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 15—$1,000.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5. $600 to 1st, $300 to 2d, $100 to 3d.

1—F. Loyd's b. g. Port Leonard 4 years, by Voucher, dam Prunella by Glencoe.
2—W. M. Barrow's ch. g. Jennings (formerly Emmett), 3 years, by Asteroid, dam by imp. Glencoe.
3—J. J. Crowley's ch. s. Quartermaster, pedigree above.
4—W. G. Harding's br. f. Mariposa, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Nubia by Albion.
5—T. G. Moore's ch. c. Roger Hansom, 4 years by Jack Malone, dam by Lemar.
6—D. McDaniels & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, pedigree.
7—S. M. Reynolds' b. s. Nick Baker, pedigree above.
8—John H. Davis, b. m., 4 years old, by imp. Fazzoletta, dam by Whalebone.

Fourth Day—Friday, July 4th.
FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 16—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:50. $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

1—E. March's b. g. Dunlap (formerly Starlight).
2—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Albert.
3—J. H. Martin's br. g. Cheston.
4—Alexander Lewis' b. m. Ida.
5—W. W. Hamilton's ch. s. Autocrat.
6—Wm. Darling's s. g. Quicksilver (formerly Kemble).
7—C. B. Myer's b. g. Fox.
8—N. H. Crawford's ch. m. Nellie.

PACING PREMIUM, NO. 17—$500.

For all pacers. $200 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—D. F. Frank's b. g. Don Carlos.
2—E. March's b. m. Fanny Fern.
3—D. S. Lovejoy's b. g. Babe.
4—T. Evarts' b. g. Sleepy Bill.
5—W. H. Crawford's b. g. Harry.
6—W. H. Ewing's g. Copperbottom.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 18—$800.

The Brown Stake, for colts and fillies, two years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Wentworth & Woolworth, Clark and Madison-sts. Second to save its stake. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873. Dash of half a mile.

1—W. M. Barron, Chicago, Ill., b. f. Viva by Tricotrin, out of Phoenix Belle (sister to Joe Daniels).
2—J. C. Simpson, Riverside, Ill., b. f. Marion by Malcolm, out of Maggie Mitchell.
3—J. C. Simpson, Riverside, Ill., b. c. Three Cheers by imp. Hurrah, out of Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.
4—J. M. Harney, St. Louis, Mo., b. f. by Pat. Malloy, out of Kate Leonard by Epsilon.
5—R. J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., ch. c. Uncle Hark by Uncle Vic, out of Ada Kennett by Bonnie Laddie.
6—R. J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., ch. f. Mary Rowett by Uncle Vic, out of Mammona.
7—Ed. Gray, Chicago, Ill., ch. c. Dan O'Hara by Woodstock, out of Waxy by imp. Cruiser.
8—S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., b. f. Carrie P. by imp. Billet, out of Miss Foote.
9—O. P. Chaney, Winchester, O., ch. f. Venice by Ringmaster, out of Fanny Brown by Lightning.
10—T. G. Moore, Mobile, Ala., b. c. by Lightning, dam sister to Jerome Edgar.
11—D. McDaniel, Saratoga, N. Y., b. c. by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 19—$300.

Dash of 1½ miles for all ages, carrying 100 lbs. $200 to 1st, $100 to second.

1—James H. Sumner's b. m. Rocket, pedigree above.
2—J. M. Harney's Henry O'Fallon, pedigree above.
3—J. R. Saville's b. g. Lancer, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Schottische by imp. Albion.
4—William Jenning's b. c. Cape Race, pedigree above.
5—C. F. Brown's ch. c. Keno, pedigree above.
6—R. R. Barnes' Lady Fairfield, pedigree above.
7—Ed. Gray's ch. g. King's Excuse, pedigree above.
8—H. Blandy & Son's ch. c. Tom Boston, by Frank Boston, dam Prelude by Cruiser.
9—D. McDaniel's & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, pedigree above.
10—John H. Davis, b. c. 4 years old, by Matt Davies, dam Barabotte, by Commodore.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 20—$3,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:30. $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—Ben Mace's r. g. Walter.
2—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Edgar.
3—Ed Brown's b. g. Joe Udell.
4—Dan Pfeiffer's b. m. Topsy.
5—A. H. Buck, ch. m. Hattie.
6—J. H. Martin's bl. g. Black Prince.
7—L. R. Martin's b. g. Ben Smith.
8—J. J. Smith's m. Lady Fox.
9—J. A. Cumming's b. s. Redwing (formerly Champion).
10—E. V. Bennett's b. g. Country Box (formerly Gen. Howard).

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 22—$3,000.

Heats of 3 miles. $1,800 to the first, $900 to the second, $300 to the third.

1—J. C. Simpson's Wauanita, pedigree above.
2—James H. Summer's ch. c. March, pedigree above.
3—W. C. Harding's ch. m. Euchre, pedigree above.
4—William Jenning's ch. c. Silent Friend, pedigree above.
5—T. G. Moore's b. m. Hollywood, pedigree above.
6—J. Conlisk's b. g. Young Harry of the West, pedigree above.
7—D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, pedigree above.
8—S. M. Reynold's b. f. Venus, pedigree above.

Special purse to take place of race No. 14, for horses that never beat 2:21, entries to close Monday evening.

Railroad Accommodations.

The P. & Ft. W. Dummy cars leave Madison-st. depot every hour, stopping at all principal cross streets. The M. Southern Dummy cars leave depot, Van Buren-st., every hour, stopping at all principal cross streets. Horse cars on State-st. every 5 minutes, direct to the park. Omnibus lines will all be run every day during the meeting. The drive, by way Michigan-av. and the Boulevards, are unexcelled. Excursion trains will be run on principal railroads running into Chicago. Horses will be promptly called for morning races at 10 o'clock sharp, and for afternoon races at 2 o'clock sharp, so that all may be finished in good season.

Prices of Admission	$ 1.00
Ladies Stand (Extra)	50
Private Boxes (Season)	50.00
Private Boxes (Daily)	10.00

The Club-House reserved exclusively for members and their families.

W. F. TUCKER, President.
A. S. GAGE, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright
PIANOS.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the world.

One Piano Every Working Hour.
TEN PIANOS EVERY DAY.

An unlimited warrant furnished with each instrument.

A variety of new and Second-Hand Pianos of other good makes constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,
General Northwestern Agents for Steinway's Pianos,
162 and 164 State-st.

SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS!
NEW STYLES!
NEW CATALOGUE!
NEW PRICES!

300 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent or sale.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A situation as accountant, correspondent, office man, or collector, by a thorough business man. Good references. Address H 68, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE.

LAST GREAT SALE
AT AUCTION
OF
CHOICE RESIDENCE
LOTS,
FRONTING
Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.,
ON THE GROUND,
On Tuesday Afternoon, July 1.

The last sale of choice residence lots fronting Humboldt Boulevard, Logan-square, Logan-av., Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., will take place as above. The lots are finely located; the ground is very high. HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD is 250 feet wide, and is finely improved. Large trees have been set out, under the direction of the Park Commissioners. MILWAUKEE-AV. runs directly through the property. There is no nuisance whatever in the neighborhood, making it PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE FOR CHOICE RESIDENCE HOMES.

MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, and all interested in making safe and judicious investments, should attend this sale, for these lots will undoubtedly prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market.

TITLE PERFECT—ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years from March 10, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and the balance of first payment within 20 days.

STAGES will leave the corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av. at 1½ p. m. on the day of sale, giving all who desire to attend the sale a free ride to the property.

Plats of the property can be obtained at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
136 East Madison-st.

Great Auction Sale
OF TWO HUNDRED FINE
RESIDENCE LOTS!
FRONTING
HUMBOLDT PARK,
North, Pierce, Dickey, Beach, and Weage-avs.,
MONDAY, JUNE 30, AT 2:30 P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.

The Chicago and St. Paul R. R. Train will start from Madison-st. Bridge at 2 p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Western-av. The Chicago & Pacific Train will start from their Depot, corner of North Halsted and North Branch-sts., at 2 p. m., stopping at the crossing of Northwestern Railroad and at Milwaukee-av.

All are invited to a Free Ride and view the Park and the property offered for sale.

These lots are located at a point where property is increasing in value very rapidly.

Its immediate vicinity to Humboldt Park, accessibility by the C. & St. Paul and C. & P. R. R. makes it one of the most desirable points for Residence or as an investment. The Title is perfect.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance one and two years with interest at 8 per cent.

For particulars call at A. & L. S PIERCE'S Real Estate Office, 178 Dearborn-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LOOK OUT
FOR A
Great Auction Sale
OF SOME OF THE
MOST DESIRALE
PROPERTY
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF
Vincennes-av., Forty-second, and Forty-third-sts.,
TO BE MADE BY
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
AND
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS
In Business and Park Lots.

47x85 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., near Monroe-st., between the Clifton and Matteson Houses, and adjoining the

PALMER HOUSE.

Wabash being conceded to have a bright future as the finest business avenue of the continent, makes this central lot one of the finest for first-class trade, and ought now to be built up with the Grand Palmer, and is offered at low figures, long time, and easy terms.

Also 3 nice residence lots, 25x124, east front, on South Park-av., only 300 feet north of and overlooking the

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Also 180x180 feet, east front, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts, high grove lots, fronting right on the best portion and near the entrance of the

SOUTH PARK.

The owner of the above three choice lots is a non-resident, and may be seen for the next three days, from 10 to 12 a. m., at our office. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st. and 103 Washington-st.

For Sale—Real Estate.

5 acres corner Chicago and California-avs., east of Humboldt Park.
10 acres near Union Stock Yards.
Several choice half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision, near the Great South Park.
60 acres corner of Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st Boulevard.
A desirable tract at Irving Park.
Lots on Eighteenth, Wood, and Paulina-sts., one block west of Ashland-av.; will be sold on easy terms of payment.
Desirable lots for business purposes on Canal, Halsted, and Clinton-sts., and Blue Island-av.
Dwelling houses and residence property in all parts of the city for sale by

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

HOME! SWEET HOME!

One of the greatest disadvantages of crowded cities is that YOUNG MEN, Bookkeepers, Clerks, and those of limited means are deprived of the comforts of home. WHY should this be so when lots can be bought at SOUTH EVANSTON in our Subdivision, with fine large trees, rich soil, thorough drainage, having a SEWER completed to the lake, sidewalks all laid, at such enticingly low rates. As a mere investment it is the most promising one in the market. Call and go with us to the ground. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

TO CAPITALISTS!
640 ACRE TRACT.
$30,000 WILL BUY IT.

One hour from Chicago, south. A PERFECT PARK AND NATURAL NURSERY. Small cash payment, and long time at 6 per cent interest. Call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 125 Monroe-st. (Basement).

BEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY
In Chicago for $140 Per Foot.

181x181 feet, surrounded by streets and alleys, and in front of Union Square, near the lake, together or in lots. Address W 73, Tribune office.

LADIES' SUITS.

Bargains
IN
LADIES' SUITS,
REDINGOTES, &
POLONAISES.

Colored Grass Cloth Suits, new styles and very cheap, $5 to $8.
Linen Suits, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12.
Braided Linen Suits, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20.
Braided Redingotes and Polonaises, $8, $9, $10, $12.
Plain Linen Redingotes and Polonaises, $5, $6, $7, $8.
White Lawn Suits, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12.
White Lawn Redingotes and Polonaises, $3.50 to $12, embroidered and plain.
Misses' Embroidered Suits, $5 to $10.
White Swiss Suits, $10 to $35.
White Swiss Polonaises, Overskirts, and Jackets, in great variety, new and stylish.
Spring Suits, very much reduced in price.
Black and Colored Silk Costumes at half the cost of importation.

BICKERTON
& JEFFERY,
36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
ONE DOOR FROM STATE-ST.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Commerce,
OF CHICAGO,
At the Close of Business, June 13, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$609,364.12
Overdrafts		3,338.86
U. S. Bonds for circulation		132,000.00
Other Bonds		950.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 64,411.23	
Due from other National Banks	41,097.74	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	19,885.70	
		125,394.67
Real Estate		34,548.09
Furniture and Fixtures		5,337.48
Current Expenses		4,389.49
Premiums		100,000.00
Cash Items	$ 8,257.19	
Exchanges for Clearing House	97,989.83	
Bills of other National Banks	9,863.00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	3,362.23	
Legal Tender Notes	119,000.00	
		238,472.25
		$1,164,243.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus		110,000.00
Profit and Loss		16,420.46
Circulation		118,800.00
Dividends unpaid		370.00
Individual Deposits	$ 384,192.66	
Certified Checks	20,795.67	
Deposits of National Banks	175,402.23	
Deposits of other Banks and Bankers	187,259.64	
		767,653.20
		$1,164,243.66

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Edwin Maynard, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN MAYNARD, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th June, 1873.
GILBERT ROBERTSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: J. H. McVICKER, E. R. PAUL, P. C. MAYNARD, Directors.

MEDICAL.

To All Those Afflicted with Cancer.

About six years ago I was painfully aware of having a cancer in my right breast. I did nothing for it until one year ago last April, when I commenced treatment with Dr. E. S. Potter, of Oregon, Ill., and continued with him four months without any benefit. I then applied to Dr. Stewart, of Marion, Iowa, but having no faith in him did not allow him to treat me. I then came to Chicago in December of last year, and went to Rush Medical College, where Dr. Moses Gunn removed the entire breast with the knife, performing the operation before the Medical class, and telling me that the only way to get rid of cancers was to cut them out, as no plaster doctor could remove it as fast as it would grow. After his treatment I returned to my home in Payne's Point, Ogle County, of this State, and in a very short time found my cancer again growing, and so wrote Dr. Gunn. He wrote me to come back to Chicago, which I did, and after an examination concluded to do nothing for me, but advised me to let it alone and go home and live on bread and milk diet. Before going home again the card of Doctress Amelia Phelps and Dr. Jno. B. Shaw, recently located at 213 West Madison-st., fell into my hands. After visiting their office, and seeing hundreds of cancers taken from all parts of the body, and seeing numerous certificates both from patients and physicians in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Quincy, Ill., I put myself under their treatment, and had my cancer entirely removed in two weeks and two days by the application of a plaster (which does not in the least affect the healthy flesh), the Cancer weighing ½ pound, and the wound measuring eight inches by nine, and the whole mass came away without cutting, caustics, or loss of blood. I now return home with my wound nicely healing, and grateful I ever met them. Any one can have my statements verified by calling at No. 10 Winchester-av., the residence of my uncle, John Austin, who is well known as an architect in Chicago, and at whose place I remained during treatment. Should further proof of their skill be wanted, call at the office, 213 West Madison-st., and see the Doctors, and the large amount of Cancer specimens, &c., as I did, or go with them to see their patients in the city. Respectfully,
MISS KATE L. AUSTIN,
Payne's Point, Ogle County, Ill.

Witnesses—John Austin, Architect; Mrs. Anna Austin, Mrs. Catharine Austin, No. 10 Winchester-av.

I have practiced medicine many years, and during the time have treated cancers; but, after having witnessed the treatment of the above case, I take pleasure in saying that the treatment of Doctress Amelia Phelps and Dr. John B. Shaw excels anything I ever knew or heard of in the treatment of Cancer. DR. S. KAROLY.
Chicago, June 27, 1873.

FISH.

FISH!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW:

1,500 kits No. 1 Whitefish.
1,200 kits Family Whitefish,
1,000 kits No. 1 Trout.
500 kits No. 1 Pickerel.
3,500 Fat Family Mackerel.
1,600 Fat No. 1 Mackerel.
750 kits Boston Mess do.

All in the new fashioned bailed kits, by
J. H. DIX, Fish Dealer,
58 and 60 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Factory and Wood-Working Machinery, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Stewart-av. One of the most complete in the city. Inquire at 76 East Van Buren-st.

THE SEPTEMBER SHOW.

The Exposition as a Paying Investment—Results in Other Cities.

Progress of the Works—Not a Hitch Anywhere—Chicago Speed Maintained.

Applications for Space Numerous Beyond the Most Sanguine Expectations.

Exhibitors from Europe and Every Part of the United States and Canada.

The Motive Power Secured—Fire Insurance and Fire-Extinguishers—The Railroads.

The officials of the Chicago Exposition of 1873 have no longer any doubt, if they ever had any, of the pecuniary success of the undertaking. They claim that the money invested will return a handsome dividend. Most people were at first of opinion that subscribing for stock in the Exposition was giving so much money away; like guaranteeing a lecture fund, or something equally hopeless; but long-headed citizens are beginning to regard it in the light of a first-class speculation, as any Chicago undertaking must necessarily be. Whilst the scheme was a mere matter of conversation, and no one knew precisely what it would accomplish, and no very definite idea was entertained of its real nature, it was natural to hesitate about plunging into a heavy expenditure. The preliminary obstacles have now been swept away, however, a clear view has been obtained of the advantages to be gained, the experiences of other cities have been garnered, discussed, and understood; the money itself has been coming in with an ever-increasing volume; the plans have been succeeded by the pile-drivers and excavators, and the latter by carpenters and bricklayers. Only a few days ago, the site of the magnificent building about to be reared was a bare, ugly expanse of mud and fire wreck. Yesterday, the fair proportions of the new structure were not only marked out, but mapped in unmistakable walls of brick. Yesterday week the ground had scarcely been pegged out for pile-driving for a foundation; yet, yesterday, the huge timbers were all in their places, and the walls already high enough to necessitate several of the frames being set in the brickwork. In the same time, the work of excavating for sewers, water, and gas-pipes, etc., had been put in hand, and so far forwarded that nothing now remains to be done in this direction that cannot be proceeded with without interruption of the other works. It seems almost incredible that such rapid progress could have been made; but Chicago men have learned the secret by this time how to put up a building in the time the people of other cities would be hauling the lumber and brick. The Exposition was to be completed by the 1st of September, and it will. The contracts say so, and the contractors, making easy time, will do it. On the 15th of September the building will be ready for occupancy.

The main element of success of an attractive and crowd-drawing Exposition is the complete utilization of space. No empty corners can be permitted. Unoccupied stalls are a sure precursor of failure. There will be neither empty spaces nor unoccupied stalls in the Chicago Exposition. The applications for space already granted have disposed of the ground far more rapidly than any one had a right to calculate. Only yesterday, whilst THE TRIBUNE reporter, who was detailed for the purpose, was waiting on a prominent official of the Exposition, a gentleman representing an English manufacturing firm was negotiating for space. They come from all parts, and every department will be more than filled. The applications are so numerous that it is fair to suppose that the Directors will soon dispose of all the available room. They will then be able to pick and choose, or, better still, be compelled to add a wing to the building. The city is fortunate in the fact that manufacturers have at so early a date placed the question of renting the available space beyond doubt, because the success of the undertaking has been thus secured. The show, therefore, will be one of the finest ever witnessed in the United States, and on that account will attract an immense concourse of people—although that in Chicago is a matter of course.

The motive power for the machinery to be exhibited has been offered by large firms in New York and Chicago, and the Board have accepted for the present two boilers of 250 horse-power each from New York, and the engines from Chicago. The boilers and engines will be placed under the control of competent men in the employ of the companies, and are expected to prove a splendid exhibition in themselves of the excellence to which the artisans of this country have attained, and the perfection of our workshops in manufactures connected with steam power. The portion of exposition buildings set apart for machinery has always proved a rare attraction to the public at large, and in this instance there is every promise of an abundant and unusually splendid display. In the matter of manufactured products there are already signs of a spirited competition. Chicago will be favored with a view of the best samples of every kind of manufactured goods from the very first houses in this country, Canada, and Europe. It is known that goods are already being made in some of the finest mills, workshops, and manufactories of Great Britain and France for exhibition in our Exposition. The list of entries is a thing of the future, and we are not yet able to furnish anything like an adequate idea of the good things that so many busy brains and hands are contriving for our enjoyment and wonder. Agents of European houses, stationed in this country, are constantly in communication with John P. Reynolds, the Secretary, as to the arrangements for admitting foreign goods, and there is now no doubt that the show will in this respect be very complete and beautiful. It is of our own manufactures, however, that we have most reason to be proud. Our agricultural implements, fire-engines, railroad locomotives and cars, sewing machines, patented articles for domestic use, and labor-saving machines of all descriptions, are unsurpassed, and, in the majority of cases, not equaled. The finer finish of the old countries, in which we were so long deficient, is a tradition of the past, and the general beauty and perfection of finish the exquisite taste and artistic excellence of our manufactures are now acknowledged the world over. It is, therefore, with peculiar gratification that we learn that nearly all our leading manufacturers will be represented. As an exhibition of American art, industries, and manufactures, the Chicago Exposition of 1873 will stand unrivaled.

The total expenditure on contracts will be $230,000, which, with incidental expenses, will about absorb the subscribed capital. The Directors have not made up the books to date, but will probably meet some day this week, when a statement will be drawn up and made public. The stock has not been fully subscribed, and the Board not unnaturally want to see the balance placed in good hands. This is a kind of stock that those familiar with the undertaking regard as presenting a fine investment, certain to be remunerative, and such a stock should not be allowed to get into the hands of speculators. Whether the sanguine expectations of the officials will be realized or not, each person intending to subscribe will of course judge for him or herself; that it will, is the true interest of every citizen of Chicago.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company have offered the association the use of as many of

their portable extinguishers as may be deemed desirable, and twenty have been accepted. The Company will thus get itself excellently advertised at a trifling cost, and the Exposition will be as safe from fire as these valuable little machines can make it. Writing of fire extinguishers reminds one of fire insurance, and we are glad to be able to tell the stockholders that arrangements have been made to insure the building in good companies at a reasonable rate. Exhibitors can effect insurances with the same companies on equally moderate terms.

With respect to railroad facilities, the following circular was sent to the different companies doing business in Chicago on the 26th inst.:

DEAR SIR: We beg to call your attention to enclosed copy of condensed programme for an exhibition of the products of industry and art, to be held in this city the coming fall, by the organization we represent. It is confidently expected that in magnitude and variety of contributions, visitors in attendance, and valuable results, this Exposition will be second to none yet held in this country. The building, 200 by 800 feet, located on Lake Park front, adjoining the business centres, and within ten minutes' walk of every principal hotel and railway passenger depot in the city, is under contract, and will be completed in all respects early in September. In this enterprise, we ask the co-operation of the Company you represent, and particularly that you will permit the announcement as early as possible; that,

First—Articles intended for exhibition will be transported over your line to and from the Exposition (ownership unchanged) free.

Second—That you will arrange for excursions over your lines at reduced rates of fare, during one or more days in each week during the continuance of the Exposition.

For the Executive Committee. Very respectfully yours, JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Of course there has been no time for replies from most of the companies, but the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Company yesterday wrote as follows:

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD, CHICAGO, June 27, 1873.
J. P. Reynolds, Esq., Secretary:
DEAR SIR: Your circular of the 26th was received this a.m. This Company will meet the request of your association in regard to the transportation of articles sent over its road for exhibition, and also as to excursion trains at reduced rates. Respectfully,
J. E. YOUNG, Manager.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, naturally anxious as to the money aspect of the undertaking, has made inquiries as to the result of other Expositions, and found, to his high gratification, that Cincinnati has declared 250 per cent in dividends, and that St. Louis stock was reported held at 400.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The stock market has been unusually active to-day. More business was done during the afternoon than on any two days this week. The Pacific Mail Directors have found that they can only raise money on a bottomery bond. Arrangements will be made next week to call for the loan.

MONETARY.

The bank statement of to-day is favorable again.

GOLD.

The gold market has been weak this afternoon, owing to belief that the Treasury programme for July would provide for large sales of gold. This discouraged the bull clique, and a further depressing effect was the large payments to-day for account of July interest, this amounting to nearly two millions. The report of large imports for this week, amounting to $8,447,831, did not impart any strength to the market, for the reason that the customs will not be affected, the large proportion of the goods being free. The shippers of the gold sent out this week declare that they are exporting at the risk of loss, but in obedience to positive orders.

PRODUCE.

Breadstuffs—Receipts, 13,873 brls flour; 28,720 bu wheat; 54,950 do corn; 52,950 do oats; 5,530 do rye, and 15,000 do malt.

The flour market continues depressed; stock freely offered at a decline of 5@10c. There is some inquiry for lines, but no sales of importance are reported. The trade inquiry is very moderate. Wheat—The firmness of holders checks the demand. Business to-day was slow. Holders are not offering freely. To-day's sales are small, and include 65,000 bu at $1.54 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1.48 for No. 2 Chicago.

The market for pork was higher and moderately active, with sales of cash and regular of about 350 brls at $16.00@16.12½ for new mess for future delivery. Transactions are reported to the extent of 1,000 brls for July at $16.00, and 250 brls do at $16.05. Beef is about nominal. The export is light. There is some demand for beef hams. In cut meats business was moderately active and prices strong, with sales of about 100 tcs Western pickled hams. The bacon market ruled quiet and about nominal. Dressed hogs were in fair demand and lower. Lard was moderately active, with the market higher for Western on the spot.

SPRINGFIELD.

Preparations for the Payment of the State Interest—Cases to Be Reargued in the Supreme Court—Bereavement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—G. A. Sanders, Assistant in the State Treasurer's office, leaves here next week for New York to pay the semi-annual interest on the State and municipal indebtedness. The interest will reach nearly $1,000,000. The interest on our city indebtedness, due July 1, was sent on to New York to-day. It amounts to $36,541.80.

The Drake Rotary Fire Extinguisher Company, of Chicago, capital $400,000, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day.

Five cases argued before the Supreme Court at the January, 1873, term, in this city, have been set down again for reargument, viz.: No. 34—City of Quincy vs. Laura Jones et al.; 100—McRoberts vs. Conover; 199—Denning vs. James; 173—Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad vs. Spangler; 185—North vs. Kizer.

Miss Virginia Henkle, daughter of J. C. Henkle, a prominent business man in this city, died to-day of consumption. This is the third death in Mr. Henkle's family from this disease inside of a year. His wife died first, and was soon followed by his eldest daughter, and to-day another. The other members of the family are in delicate health. Mr. Henkle has the sympathies of our people in his sad affliction.

DIABOLISM.

Attempts at Wholesale Murder on Illinois Railroads.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 28.—Passengers on the southward bound train on the Illinois Central Railroad, that arrived here last evening at 8 o'clock, state that when their train was about four miles south of Freeport, the locomotive of the train struck two cedar rails that had been purposely placed on the track, with the evident intention of throwing off the train down an embankment close by. The rail was pushed in front of the locomotive about twenty rods, when the train was stopped.

The eastward-bound passenger train from Mendota, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, ran into a pile of stones about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, near Meridan, that had been gathered from a culvert close by and heaped up with a view to injuring the train. The locomotive was not injured, and the train was not seriously delayed; but the westward-bound train ran into another pile of stones a short distance further east, toward Earlville, on the double track, which resulted in the entire disablement of the engine and a delay of two hours to the train. Fortunately, in all these cases, the trains were not thrown from the track, and no one was seriously injured.

There seems to be an organized movement on the part of some desperate villains to work murder and destruction upon the railroads in this section. Various surmises are afloat as to the cause of these diabolical acts. Some even go so far as to attribute this scoundrelism to the farmers' movement. We feel sure, however, that farmers would lend no sanction to such a crime.

The Crops.

PARSONS, Kan., June 28.—The wheat crop is nearly all harvested in this part of Kansas, and is saved in good order. Labette County alone will raise half a million bushels of wheat this year, against three hundred thousand last year.

LASALLE, June 28.—The earliest stand of corn on the prairie farms south of this city was badly prostrated by the wind-storm of yesterday, and cultivating will be difficult in consequence.

Who Are They?

BOSTON, June 28.—A dispatch from Springfield, York County, Me., states that three men, supposed to be Wagner and his companions, were seen in that town on Wednesday. Next morning the party was at Sanford Corners, where they obtained crackers and cheese, and hastily re-entered the woods. One of the men had a revolver.

BEECHER-BOWEN.

Specific Charges of Slander Preferred Against H. C. Bowen.

The Alleged Libels Uttered at the House of Mrs. Woodhull.

The Matter to be Investigated by the Deacons of Mr. Beecher's Church.

Interview Between Mr. Bowen and Mrs. Woodhull.

The Latter's Conditional Promise to Tell All She Knows.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church has received from F. West a specific charge of slander against Henry C. Bowen. It is charged he has circulated slanders against Henry Ward Beecher, which are false, and his (Bowen's) expulsion is called for. An investigation is to be made immediately. Mr. Beecher is desirous that the investigation should be made at once. The matter is referred to the following-named Deacons and members of the Examining Committee: Elmer H. Garbut, D. H. Hawkins, H. B. White, Lysander W. Manchester, George H. Day, Daniel W. Talmage, B. W. Ropes, J. T. Howard, C. C. Duncan, M. K. Moody, R. D. Benedict, Samuel E. Belcher, C. H. Morton, Thomas J. Tilney, George W. Brush, H. W. Beecher, S. B. Halliday, ex-officio. Four Deaconesses are members of this Examining Committee."

The *Eagle* adds: "This morning a reporter called upon Mr. Halliday, who, in answer to a request for a copy of the charges, said, 'You can't get them from me, sir.'

"He farther refused any information concerning the proposed investigation. The reporter came in contact with several prominent members of Mr. Beecher's church, and the general opinion seemed to be it would be better for the Church if the investigation were carried on in public."

"On very good authority it was ascertained that the charges refer in the main to certain utterences made by Mr. Bowen at a recent conference which took place at the house of Victoria C. Woodhull."

From the New York Sun, June 25.

At 5 o'clock last evening Mr. Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Brooklyn *Union*; a son, Mr. H. B. Claflin, the great dry goods merchant; Mr. Henry A. Bowen, and a stenographer drove up to Victoria C. Woodhull's residence in East Thirty-fourth street. On entering the parlors they were greeted by Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. Judges Wood and Reymert, Mr. George H. Ellery, of Indiana, Mr. J. Parker Jordan, and Mr. James McDermott, of Brooklyn, were already there. After all had taken seats Judge Reymert said that he understood that the object of the meeting was to bring to a close in some way the prosecution of Mrs. Woodhull. He was interrupted by Mr. McDermott, who said that the main object of the visit of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin was to obtain from Mrs. Woodhull what documentary evidence she had against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Theodore Tilton in relation to what is called the "Beecher scandal." He himself had seen the letters of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull, and knew that they contained important facts connected with the scandal. He, like many others, he continued, believed that Mr. Bowen had been terribly maligned in regard to it, and it was for the sake of that gentleman's fair name, and to convince the world of the truth of the charges against his pastor, that he (McDermott) took part in the meeting. He thought it due to all concerned that all the facts in Mrs. Woodhull's possession should be given to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin, so that they might take such action as they deemed best.

Mrs. Woodhull, turning to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin, said that she was disposed to give them what facts she had, but as she had suffered so much already, and been made to feel the whole force of Plymouth Church against her, she knew not who to trust. She felt that all the members of that church were opposed to her, and, to speak candidly, she said, she feared that even Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin were leagued against her, and came to her in Mr. Beecher's interests. It was reasonable to suppose, she added, in view of what she had heard on all sides in the past few months that this was so. She thought it strange that Mr. Bowen, after being hauled over the coals by the press of the country, should at this late hour come to her to seek information to use in what she might term his own vindication; and until the contrary was proved she would believe that his coming was to further a gigantic scheme to save Mr. Beecher and crush her. She added that she had always thought him lost to all honor because he had not stepped forward before. She wished to know what she might expect, should she give them the proofs of the scandal. Would they guarantee that the persecution should cease? It was a duty she owed herself, she said, not to put them in possession of what she knew of it unless she was convinced that they were acting in good faith. She continued at some length, speaking of conversations with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, telling Mr. Bowen of the latter gentleman's repeated threats that he would use up Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Bowen, who had listened patiently to Mrs. Woodhull, said that he regretted that she thought he was not acting in good faith. He and Mr. Claflin were both friendly to her. He had come from from his country-seat in Woodstock, Conn., expressly to see her, and hoped that she would favor him with what facts she had to supplement those in his possession. He had a wife and two children, and trusted that he would not go to his grave with a blot upon his name. It had long been his desire to have the scandal made clear to all, and he assured her that, should she favor him with what she knew, he and others would try to have the persecution brought to an end. He had arrived at the conclusion that something must be done, and this was his first step. It seemed to him that she was in possession of facts which he should have, and with them his duty would be clear. He wished her to disabuse her mind of the thought that he was in a conspiracy to injure her.

Mrs. Woodhull said that she was to be tried to-day on a charge of obscenity, growing out of her attack upon Mr. Beecher, and, should she escape a punishment, which she believed the authorities, with the strong pressure of Mr. Beecher's friends backing them, were determined to inflict upon her, she would then tell all she knew, and convince them by documentary evidence that what she had already said about Mr. Beecher was true.

Mr. Claflin said that he came in the interests of Mr. Bowen, and with him trusted that the whole thing might be made clear.

A long consultation followed, in which all took part. Mr. Bowen, in speaking of the covenant signed by himself, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton, and which was recently made public, said that the publication undoubtedly had had a very damaging effect upon himself. Mrs. Woodhull emphatically declined to give up the documentary evidence until the termination of the trial. Her counsel agreed with her that she did right.

It was understood that one or two other prominent citizens of Brooklyn would take part in the discussion, but they did not attend.

THE INDIANS.

Raid on the English Party of the Northwest Boundary Survey—They are Driven Back from Turtle Mountain—Two Whites Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—A letter from the American Party on the Northwest Boundary Survey at the St. Joe Mountains, Dakota, written on the 21st inst., says that the English scouts, 50 miles in advance, were attacked by the Indians in Turtle Mountains. The Englishmen numbered thirty-five. Two were captured by the Indians and the rest driven back out of the mountains. The American party go forward on Monday.

Telegraphic Brevities.

There is considerable excitement at St. Clair, Mich., over the discovery of petroleum indications.

The *Iowa Progress* (newspaper) will be changed to the *Mississippi Valley Progress*, and removed from Des Moines to St. Louis.

The Missouri River has made a cut-off at the Big Bend, four miles south of Onawa, Iowa, thus transferring about 1,500 acres to Nebraska.

Machinery is being put up at the new quicksilver mine, near Moscow, Muscatine County, Iowa, by which 100 pounds per day will be produced.

Pedro Martinez, from Havana, a passenger on the steamer Havana, while laboring under a fit of insanity, jumped overboard at the Quarantine Station, New Orleans, and was drowned.

James H. Allen, messenger of the Revere Bank, of Boston, arrested for embezzlement, was arraigned yesterday. On the representation of the President of the bank, that all the money and checks had been refunded, Judge Chamberlain ordered the discharge of Allen, the bank officers declining to prosecute.

While a gang of burglars, on Friday night, were in the act of gagging and binding Robert Fralick, a watchman at the reaper factory at Piano, another watchman, hearing the struggle, came to the rescue, whereupon the scoundrels unceremoniously left. A set of burglar's tools found this morning indicates that an attempt at robbing the safe of the factory was in contemplation.

WASHINGTON.

THE STOLEN DISTRICT CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—It turns out that the certificates of indebtedness of this District, which have been fraudulently obtained by sharpers from a printing establishment, were not engraved as customary, which is essential to security against fraud, in the usual way, but were printed from common type, the legitimate authorities relying upon the signatures to be appended. These sharpers presented to the printers what purported to be an order from the Governor of the District for two books of blank certificates, receiving which, they also carried away the order. These certificates, being blank, can be filled up to any amount desired. As yet the detectives have been unable to overtake the perpetrators of this sharp practice.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

From the comparative statement of appropriations made by the second and third sessions of the last Congress, it is ascertained that for the fiscal year 1874, the salaries of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates will amount to $3,027,000, against $1,400,000 during the present fiscal year. The general salary account and contingent expenses of Congress, aside from the above, will be increased only $2,500 next year.

WHEELER'S EXPLORATION.

Intelligence was received here to-day from Lieut. Wheeler's exploring expedition, which, on the 18th inst., was at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and would start on the following day on an exploration of the country between Santa Fe and Fort Wingate.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

As already announced in these dispatches, the Post-Office Department will, on the 24th of July, authorize about 125 post-offices in this country, in addition to the number already authorized, to transact money-order business between this country and Germany, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Previous to this year 924 offices in this country were authorized to transact British, 581 German, and 50 Swiss money orders.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following Presidential appointments were received to-day for record:

Postmasters—Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; William H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; George H. Kimball, Golden City, Colorado; Mrs. Francis G. White, Water Valley, Miss.

Gaugers—A. D. Kettles, Henry Turner, and William G. Jones, for Wyoming.

Collector of Customs—W. Clark, at Charleston, S. C., will be superseded by Mr. Worthington, a friend of Senator Patterson, of that Strte, on the return of the Secretary of the Treasury, expected to-night.

PUBLIC LAND DECISION.

The Commissioner of the Public Land Office has decided that, while the provisions of the first section of the Timber Culture act of March 3, 1873, do not in terms limit a qualified person in the number of entries he may make thereunder, yet the policy of the Government, as expressed in the Public Land laws generally, is so opposed to a speculative monopoly of the public domain that, under the authority vested in him by the said section of the said act, he has ruled that any individual shall be allowed to make but one entry.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Statements having been published that the Credit Mobilier suit is likely to result in a failure, owing to the alleged movement to unite all the forces of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Government, and to other causes. The Attorney General says that the name of Horace F. Clark was not cited in the bill in equity, with the understanding that he and the Company would remain neutral. The death of Clark will have no other effect than a delay until the name of the new President can be substituted. The Attorney General sees no reason whatever to change his belief that the proceedings instituted will be successful.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Minneapolis, with seven carriers, commencing Aug. 1.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 p. m.	29.98	71	75	N., gentle.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.94	69	75	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.91	69	75	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.88	70	70	N., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.84	69	75	N. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.83	69	75	N. E., light.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 78.
Minimum thermometer, 61.

WEATHER REPORT—SIGNAL SERVICE.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1873—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckin'rge	29.72	63	N. W., fresh.	.02	Clear.
Buffalo	29.81	69	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Cairo	29.78	78	S. E., light.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.03	69	N. W., gentle.	....	Fair.
Chicago	29.83	69	N. E., light.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.77	76	N. W., light.	.25	Clear.
Cleveland	29.76	73	N., light.	....	Clear.
Davenport	29.73	80	Calm.	....	Fair.
Denver	30.02	76	E., light.	....	Fair.
Detroit	29.79	66	E., fresh.	....	Clear.
Duluth	29.63	69	Calm.	....	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.56	63	W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.68	80	Calm.	....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.73	72	S., gentle.	.27	Threat'ng.
Milwaukee	29.78	66	S., light.	....	Fair.
Omaha	29.85	64	N., brisk.	....	Light rain.
St. Paul	29.62	69	S. W., gentle.	.03	Light rain.
Toledo	29.73	74	Calm.	....	Clear.
Pembina	29.63	76	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—For New England, on Sunday, gentle to fresh winds, shifting to westerly and northerly, and partly cloudy weather, with, possibly, occasional rain on the coast. For the Middle States gentle to fresh winds, and partly cloudy weather, with, possibly, occasional rain on the coast. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and gentle to fresh winds. For the Upper Lake region and southward over Missouri and Tennessee, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, partly cloudy weather, and very probably occasional rain areas. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, generally cloudy weather, with rain. For the South Atlantic States, gentle to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas. A portion of the afternoon telegraphic reports from the West, the Gulf States, Michigan, and Montana have not been received.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., June 28, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
St. Paul	11 ft.	6 in.		3 in.
Omaha	14 ft.			11 in.
Davenport	10 ft.	7 in.		3 in.
Leavenworth	12 ft.	1 in.		10 in.
Keokuk	11 ft.	0 in.		
Cairo	25 ft.	6 in.	6 in.	
St. Louis	24 ft.	6 in.	10 in.	
Pittsburgh	2 ft.	9 in.	3 in.	
Cincinnati	6 ft.	8 in.		2 in.
Louisville	4 ft.	4 in.		
Memphis	21 ft.	1 in.		4 in.
Shreveport	27 ft.	3 in.		
Nashville	9 ft.	0 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	
*New Orleans	3 ft.	2 in.		
Yankton	14 ft.	8 in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The thermometer to-day marked 96 degrees. In the afternoon the upper part of the city was visited by a heavy shower, lasting about ten minutes, while the lower part was content to listen to the sound of distant thunder.

SPORTING.

Flattering Prospects of the Dexter Park Club Meeting.

A Word or Two About Some of the Fast Horses Which Are to Appear.

The International Billiard Congress at New York—Three Ties for the First Prize.

International Regatta at Toronto Yesterday.

Minor Sporting Matters.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK CLUB MEETING commences on Tuesday of this week. As the opening day draws near, public interest in the races heightens to a degree that foreshadows their entire success. Every indication tends to strengthen the belief that the meeting, as a whole, will be a memorable event in the sporting annals of the country. The running and trotting tracks are in splendid condition. Experienced turf-men say that their equals do not exist anywhere. The stands are comfortably fitted up, and arranged so as to afford accommodation to a larger number of people than ever before. The old fences have been repaired, and new ones introduced where a necessity for them existed. Paint and whitewash have been spread around with an unsparing hand, and every piece of wood in and about the Park looks clean and cheerful. Better than all, the horses entered for premiums are in good health, and doing well in their "work." A great many people imagine that because Goldsmith Maid and Lucy will not be here there will be no extra fast time made. This is an exceedingly erroneous idea. The meeting will be better off without those mares, for it is a well-known fact that their races together are hippodrome affairs. In their stead we have the famous mare American Girl, with a record of 2:17¼, and a general reputation equal to that of any horse in the world. The equally famous stallion Bashaw, Jr., is also here, backed by a record of 2:21 on a short track and 2:24¼ on a full one. The bay horse Henry Todd, a stranger to these parts, is entered, and great things are expected of him. In a recent trial he made a mile in 2:22¾ without being pushed very hard, and is liable to do better. He is represented to be a thoroughbred, and certainly shows breeding in all his movements. He was purchased on Friday by Mr. Alexander Lewis for $12,000. Clara G., another noted trotter, will appear during the meeting. She was formerly owned in this city, but is now the property of Mr. Richmond, of Buffalo. Her best time, 2:26, was made in the third heat of her first race. The Eastern horse Sensation is among the entries for fast horses, and is reputed to be a good one. His best time was within a fraction of 2:23. The Chicago horse Bodine, owned by Mr. Goodrich, is a fit companion for any of those named above. His record is 2:30½, but he can beat that easily now. It is not long since he trotted a trial in 2:26, and he improves constantly. We have mentioned only a few of the equine celebrities which are to take a prominent part in the meeting. There are a great many more equally deserving of special mention, had we the time and space to devote to them. It can readily be seen, however, that the trotting races will not be slow ones. The stock of running horses is equally good. Some of them are believed to have no superiors. Silent Friend heads the list. His most remarkable performance is a four-mile heat made in 7:30½. It was run in New Orleans, and gave the horse immediate distinction. Next comes Cape Race, with a record of 1:44¼ for the second heat of a mile. Joe Daniels is another celebrated runner, considered by many to be the best in the country, but he has not yet arrived at the Park. Euchre, Hollywood, Mariposa, Lady Fairfield, Flush, Nellie R., Quartermaster, Nick Baker, and London are all fast runners, and will show their speed during the meeting. Fifty other horses might be mentioned, but those named above are sufficient to fix the character of the remaining races. The fast trotters yet to arrive are John W. Conley, whose record time is 2:24; Chicago, well known here, and Fred Hooper, the Michigan horse, whose performance at recent country meetings have reduced the size of several pocket-books. The pacers Harry and Copper Bottom are also to arrive. All of them are expected to-day.

Among the noted turfmen now at the park are Dan Pfeifer, Ben Mace, J. H. Martin, Dugney, Foley, Lewis, William Jennings (a well-known rider in England, and the owner of Silent Friend and Cape Race), and Capt. Moore, the trainer of Idlewild. The Captain has traveled farther and attended more races than any other horseman. He has been in the business for forty years, and was in Chicago with a stable of fast horses in 1843.

There are a great many hurdle horses at the park, and it is probable that a hurdle race will be gotten up during the meeting or immediately after it. Further particulars concerning it will be announced hereafter.

The races will commence promptly at 10 o'clock on the forenoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of Friday. They will be continued in the afternoon, at half-past 2, and every effort will be made to get them through by 6 o'clock each evening. Those who have horses entered should understand the rules in this respect thoroughly, as the word will be given if only two horses come to the score.

There is one thing that Mr. John Sherman ought to do without fail, and if he succeeds in it he will earn for himself the gratitude of thousands who will attend the races. He ought to call on the managers of the various railroad lines running near the park, and request them to so arrange their business that the crossings will not be obstructed while vehicles are going to or returning from Dexter Park. They will undoubtedly render such assistance as they can, and a great many smash-ups and runaways will be avoided.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Probably 5,000 people witnessed the races at Oakland to-day. The first race was one mile and repeat. Nell Flaherty and Abi entered. Both heats were won by Flaherty. Time, 1:46¾; 1:53¾.

The second race, two miles and repeat, was contested by B. F. Wade and Thad Stevens. Each heat was won by Stevens. Time, 3:36¾; 3:37.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 28.—The trotting race at Irving Park this afternoon was won by Tom Roach in three straight heats. Time, 2:39½; 2:40½, and 2:37. The track was heavy.

BASE BALL.

IMPORTANT GAMES YESTERDAY.

Eddy, Hovey & Carter's nine, 34; W. F. Mayhon & Co.'s nine, 24. Tigers, 51; Bully Boys, 5. D. B. Fisk's nine, 9; Modocs, 18. Frank Sturges & Co.'s nine, 13; Modocs, 11. Nevadas, 22; picked nine, 2. Arctics, 13; picked nine, 5. Clippers, 33; Firemen's, 20. Bantams, 39; Mutuals, 22.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Base Ball: Atlantics, 18; Resolutes, 0.

AQUATIC.

THERE IS TO BE A BOAT RACE on the Fourth of July, commencing at 10 a. m. The course to be rowed over is from Congress to Twenty-second street, and the stake depending on the match amounts to $100. The contestants are P. J. Meehan, of New Orleans, and J. M. Dollard, of Brooklyn. J. G. McCarty and James Fay have been appointed referee and stakeholder respectively.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, June 28.—The grand international regatta took place in Toronto Bay this afternoon. The weather most favorable. Hundreds of sail and row boats lined either side of the course. Barges were anchored at intervals, while steamers and tugs were passing up and down. About 8,000 persons witnessed the races.

The first race was a single scull, first class. There were seven entries. A good start was made, but Louther, of Pittsburgh, and Denmarsh, of the same place, soon took the lead, making sixty strokes per minute. Louther won the race, making two miles in 15 minutes and 48 seconds. McKee was half a boat's length behind, and Nurse, of Toronto, half a length behind McKee. The first prize was $125; second, $50. The second race was with single sculls, second class. There were four contestants. Snyder, of Pittsburgh, won by three or four boat-lengths, making two miles in 15 minutes and 21 seconds, with 34 strokes a minute; second, Menns, of Pittsburgh.

The third race was a double scull, second class. Four clubs started. Won by the Dominion Club, of Toronto, Schooles and Muir being three lengths ahead, making two miles in 14 minutes 38 seconds; the Columbia club, Means and Gardiner, second. The winners made 38 strokes per minute. First prize, two medals valued at $40 each; second, club pins valued at $25 each.

The fourth race was with four-oared boats, first-class, four miles, for $300 to the first, $150 to the second, and $50 to the third. Five clubs started. They passed the Judge's boat after the first turn in the following order: The McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, led about three lengths, making the first two miles in 12 minutes and 48 seconds; New Dominion Club, second; Howard Club, of Pittsburgh, third; Buffalo Rowing Club, fourth; and Hibernia Club, of Buffalo, some distance behind. The McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, won the race in 26 minutes and 4 seconds, four lengths ahead of the Buffalo Club; the Howard Club, of Buffalo, third; New Dominion Club, fourth, with the Hibernia Club, of Buffalo, last.

The fifth race was with four-oared boats, second class, four miles; four medals to the first, four cups to the second. Only two clubs competed, the Erie Club, of Buffalo, and the New Dominion, of Toronto, and was won by the Buffalo Club, in 29 minutes and 20 seconds, about a quarter of a mile ahead.

The sixth race for first-class double sculls, two miles, was won by the Columbia Club. Time, 15 minutes 5 seconds, beating the New Dominion Club.

A skiff race and a tub race concluded the programme.

BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS — FIFTEENTH GAME.

NEW YORK, June 28.—At the time of commencing the game of billiards this afternoon in the three-ball tournament in Irving Hall, Garnier was ahead in the list, having won four games and lost none. Maurice Daly stood next, four won and one lost; Cyrille Dion third, with three games in his favor and one against him; Francois Ubassy fourth, having won two and lost three; Joseph Dion fifth, with four lost and one in his favor; while Deery brought up the rear, having been defeated in every game. The interest attending the game this evening was intense, upon its termination resting the result of the tournament.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The fifteenth game of the billiard tournament played this afternoon by Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier was won by the former.

SCORE.

DION—0, 1, 8, 4, 8, 16, 0, 0, 10, 2, 2, 1, 0, 8, 13, 15, 0, 16, 4, 17, 28, 3, 7, 12, 0, 26, 50, 33—300.
GARNIER—4, 8, 0, 5, 0, 12, 0, 0, 23, 3, 41, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 12, 0, 2, 2, 10, 25, 2, 14, 6, 10, 18—208.
Time of game, 1 hour and 41 minutes.

To-night all the contestants played in a six-handed exhibition game.

On Monday, the games between Cyrille Dion, Garnier, and Daly will be played.

The defeat of Garnier by Cyrille Dion in the game this afternoon gives New Yorkers the hope that their pet, Maurice Daly, may yet carry off the first prize. Daly has defeated Dion. Garnier has conquered Daly, and now Dion has won a victory over Garnier. Each has lost one game, and with them now will be the struggle for the championship. Garnier seems to be regarded as having the honor of the West in his keeping. He has made the highest run—113. Daly is expected to bear New York to the front, while to Dion is awarded the task of maintaining the colors of Canada and France.

In the six-handed match, J. Dion, Garnier, and Daly were pitted against Deery, Ubassy, and C. Dion, and defeated them by a total score of 327 to 213. The following is the aggregate runs of each player: J. Dion, 38; Garnier, 184; Daly, 95; Deery, 48; Ubassy, 85; C. Dion, 80.

HOW THEY STAND.

The following table shows the standing of all the players who took part in the International Billiard Tournament in New York:

Names of players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Total No. of points.	Best average.	Best run.	Grand average.
Garnier	4	1	1,408	12	113	9 49-151
Daly	4	1	1,490	9 12-32	56	8 10-185
C. Dion	4	1	1,341	11 1-9	77	7 104-176
Ubassy	2	3	1,228	17 11-17	98	8 46-71
J. Dion	1	4	1,071	10	64	5 116-191
Deery	0	5	887	12 1-17	79	5 142-148

THE TRIGGER.

GRADY AND ROBERTSON did not shoot that pigeon match in Hyde Park, yesterday, as was expected, the former evidently being afraid of the Scotchman. He failed to put in an appearance, and thereby incurred the displeasure of quite a large audience. The afternoon was pleasantly spent in shooting a sweepstakes match.

SHOOTING.

An Unknown Murderer Shot Dead by an Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—At Farmington, Dakota County, last evening, an unknown old man, French or German by birth, a laborer in dress and appearance, shot and fatally wounded John Scallard, a boarding-house keeper, and was himself shot dead by Constable Albert Chapel. The old man had a quarrel with the domestics, and Scallard went to his room. As he entered the apartment the old man shot him without warning. The Constable went to arrest him, and, upon his drawing pistol to resist, shot him through the brain, killing him instantly. The deceased came to Farmington yesterday, and his name is unknown. Scallard is insensible, bleeding internally, and cannot recover. He was shot in the left side, through the lungs.

An Escaping Prisoner Attempts to Kill the Jailor, and Has His Arm Shot Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 28.—The jailor of Tipton, Iowa, was shot yesterday in the breast by a prisoner, named Chas. Castello, and he in turn shot Castello just above the elbow, which was amputated in the morning. Castello entered the Sheriff's office, stole the keys, and conveyed them to a burglar, named Crawford, who made a noise in opening the doors, attracting the attention of the jailor's wife, who gave the alarm. The jailor rushed down with a shotgun, found Crawford in the hall and threatened to shoot him, when Castello, who was outside, fired, shooting Jailor Simons. Simons put the muzzle of his gun in the hole that Castello fired through, and shot off Castello's arm. Castello fled, but was captured by the Sheriff.

Killed by a Justice of the Peace.

NEW ALBANY, June 28.—W. H. Thompson, a Justice of the Peace, shot and killed Peter Reybolt, at Greenville, to-day. Thompson is out on bail of $10,000.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

DETROIT, June 28.—At Burch's Station, near Cedar Springs, Gordon's mill, with 500,000 feet of lumber, was burned yesterday. The loss is over $10,000; insurance on the lumber, $4,000.

SALT LAKE, June 27.—The business and assay office at Smelter Lilly, belonging to Leizring & Co., of Stockton, was burned last night. Loss, $2,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—A fire took place in a drug store on Canal and Front streets; loss, $20,000.

Railroad News.

PARSONS, Kansas, June 28.—Through and close connections are now made between Hannibal, Mo., and Dennison, Texas, over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; and this Company now own and operate 784 miles of road, all of which has been built since August, 1869.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—The Cairo & Fulton Railroad was completed to-day to Arkadelphia, and an excursion party passed over the road to that point from this city, a distance of sixty-five miles. The excursion was given by the officers of the road to the business men of Little Rock, and was composed of the Governor and other State officers, and about 200 in all of the leading citizens. Arkadelphia is at the head of navigation on the Ouachita River.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned this morning until July 8.

FOREIGN.

Cruel Treatment and Murder of Christians in Bosnia.

Negotiations for Closing the Achine-Dutch War.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 28.—Pi y Margall has formed a compromise Ministry, as follows: President of the Council and Secretary of the Interior, Senor Pi y Margall; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Maisonave; of War, Senor Gonzales; of Finance, Sen or Carvajal; of Justice, Senor Berges; of Marine, Senor Aurich; of Colonies, Senor Sarni.

LATER.—Senor Aurich, who was yesterday appointed Minister of Marine, has resigned. Pi y Margall, in announcing the resignation to the Cortes, asked the Deputies to refrain from interpellations. On account of this resignation, the remainder of the Cabinet have not been confirmed. The crisis continues. A motion that the Cortes be constituted a Committee of Public Safety was rejected.

On Thursday last the Carlists surprised Castanon's command, and the troops fled precipitately to Pampeluna, when the people there rose, shouting "Death to Nouvillas!" It is believed that Nouvillas, who commands in the North, will be superseded.

Gen. Calrinety has defeated the Carlists under Don Alfonzo.

The *Gaceta* this afternoon confirms the report of the defeat of Castanon's forces by the Carlists, and their retreat to Pampeluna.

The disorders in Seville have been renewed, and the city is in a state of siege. A conflict between the troops and inhabitants is imminent.

SUMATRA.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch from Penang says that the Dutch Government, with a view of terminating hostilities with Acheen, has offered the Sultan to pay the expenses thus far incurred by the war; to rebuild the Mosque burned by the Dutch troops; to acknowledge the independence of the Sultan, and to abstain from interfering with Mohammedanism. In return, Holland asks that certain privileges be granted to Dutch traders at Acheenese ports.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, June 28.—Complete anarchy prevails in Bosnia, caused by the persecution of Christians by Mohammedans. In one district 270 Christians were murdered within six weeks, and no efforts have been made to arrest their murderers. Foreign representatives to Turkey demand an investigation, and call upon the authorities to afford protection to the persecuted people. The murders have greatly alarmed the Christians, and many are emigrating.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 28.—The election for a member of the House of Commons took place in Berwickshire, Scotland, yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Miller, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 14.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Small-Pox—The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum Investigation—Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Several more cases of small-pox are reported to-day.

The special committee, appointed by the Governor to investigate the charges against W. Wilkinson, the Principal of the State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, have filed a report acquitting him. The Committee find, however, that on several occasions he employed coarse and insulting language to female pupils, but his general deportment was kind and courteous.

The stock market is weak: Raymond & Ely, 62; Meadow Valley, 22; Half Belcher, 95; Overman, 36; Half Con. Virginia, 106; Savage, 135; Crown Point, 108¾; Jacket, 63¼; Hale & Norcross, 42.

A new trial has been granted in the case of Raymond & Ely vs. The Hermes Mining Company, of Pioche.

Portland has passed the "cubic foot of air ordinance," directed at the Chinese.

Ten cases of small-pox were reported in the city to-day.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Governorship.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* has a letter from Boston on the political situation in Massachusetts, closing as follows: "The present prospect is that Gen. Butler will gain his nomination through the aid of the Administration and the use of party machinery, to which he will be further helped by the dissatisfaction with Gov. Washburn's course on the liquor legislation of the State. The same influences will do much to insure his election, and a large accession from the Democratic party will also greatly contribute to this end."

Independent Politics.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 28.—The Story County Granges have resolved to act independently of all political parties.

THE CHOLERA.

Appearance of the Pestilence in Berlin—Alarm of the Inhabitants—The Disease in Nashville and Cincinnati.

LONDON, June 28.—A special from Berlin states that two deaths from cholera occurred in that city yesterday. The inhabitants are reported as being greatly alarmed.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—There were eight deaths from cholera to-day, four white and four colored. Scarcely any new cases are reported.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—There were fourteen deaths from cholera to-day, including that of Dr. C. P. Divan.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The cholera interments to-day were nine.

FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Death of David Webb, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—David Webb, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at this point, and Mr. Houseman, last night purchased a large quantity of fireworks for the 4th of July. While taking them into the country in a hack, a lighted cigar fell into the package, exploding the whole lot, blowing the carriage-top off, and throwing Webb into a neighboring ditch. He died to-day at noon in great agony. Mr. Houseman was badly hurt.

Foot-pads Waylaying Minnesota Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—Several cases of highway robbery have occurred in Goodhue and Dakota Counties. Farmers on their way from selling wheat are being stopped and robbed by armed foot-pads. One farmer knocked his man over with a fence-rail and saved $700, and discovered the highwayman to be a clerk from the Hastings warehouse, where he had received the money that day. The names are not given.

The Kankakee Improvement Company.

BOSTON, June 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your statement that the Kankakee Improvement Company's interest will not be paid on July 1 is incorrect. It will be paid. Justice to the Company demands its correction immediately.

JOEL H. HILLS,
Treasurer of the Kankakee Company.

The Disputed Arkansas Governorship.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—The Hon. Joseph Brooks, at the close of his speech last night, stated that he had no doubt the Circuit Court, before whom he had brought suit for the office of Governor, would decide in his favor, and that as soon as it did he should qualify and take possession of the office, if he had to do it by force.

Sentenced to Thirty Years.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—John Smith, who shot and wounded Sheriff Culp, at Coldwater, Mich., June 18, was sentenced to the State's Prison for thirty years yesterday. He is 40 years old now.

Arrival of the Saxon Band.

The New York *Herald* of the 24th inst. says: "The band of the One Hundred-and-Eighth Regiment of the Royal Saxon army, which received from the King of Saxony leave of absence to make a professional tour through the United States, arrived in the steamship Vandalia yesterday, and, in advance of the other passengers, were landed at the Hoboken dock late in the afternoon. There they were met by the German Landwehr Verein, of this city, composed of former members of the Prussian landwehr, or militia, who were in full uniform, and under the command of Major Brandis. Jointly with the Landwehr Verein, the Society of Saxons and a citizens' committee were in attendance to welcome the military and musical visitors. An address of welcome was delivered by Maj. Brandis, which was briefly responded to by Mr. Duro, the leader of the Saxon band, thanking them in the name of his comrades for the cordial reception accorded to the band. Thereupon the band was escorted across the river to New York, where, at the Atlantic Garden, they were served with refreshments. Thence the band was escorted to Concordia Hall, in avenue A, which has been chosen as its headquarters during its sojourn here. How long the band will remain here is not known, but it is expected that they will perform before the public at the American Institute Hall. The visiting band is composed of sixty of the best military musicians known in the Saxon army. The band is dressed in a dark green uniform, bound with red tape on the seams and edges; a leather belt to which is hung on the left side a short sword with silver hilt; a black cap with a large silver star on the front, a gold band surmounted by a tassel of heavy, black horse hair twirled around the left side. The members have a leave of absence for three months, and will probably give a series of concerts in New York and other cities."

NEW YORK.

Alleged Gigantic Customs Frauds—Implication of Duden, Freres & Co.

Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Application was made to-day in the Court of General Sessions for a new trial in the case of William J. Sharkey, who is convicted of the murder of Robert Dunn. One of the errors cited is the language used by Recorder Hackett in his charge to the jury: "I consider that any man using the language that the prisoner did at the time of the killing, as testified by witnesses, would be almost unfit to live." Three of the jurors unite in saying that they would not have agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree, but that they thought the accompanying recommendation to mercy carried with it a sentence of imprisonment for life.

The Coroner's Jury has found James Jackson guilty of causing the death of Mary Jane Sullivan, who was found dead in a house in Thompson street, on the morning of May 10. Jackson attempted to kill himself on the same morning.

The new Commissioners of Parks have unanimously re-elected Col. Henry G. Stebbins President. The department will now be thoroughly organized, and the necessary details for efficient work will be made without delay. The Board has appropriated $10,000 for fireworks in the parks on the 4th of July.

The Hon. Edward Pierrepont, counsel to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has given an opinion to the effect that bonds could not be issued, and that the money required by the Company must be borrowed by pledging its property.

While engine No. 32 was proceeding to a fire early this morning, the tender, containing six men was upset. Two are thought to have been fatally injured, and two others painfully.

The *Express* says the name of the firm whose books have been seized by the Custom House officers is Duden, Freres & Co., and on the charge of having, during a series of years, carried on a systematic course of swindling on the revenue department. Their principal house is in Brussels, and they have branch offices in Nottingham, London, St. Petersburg, San Francisco, and New York.

Richard Muser and Frederick Muser carry on the business in New York, and Otto Muser the San Francisco house.

Mr. Phelps, of the Custom-House, declared his intention of obtaining a capias to-day for the arrest of Richard Muser. An order of arrest was also to be obtained in New Jersey, part of the laces having been smuggled to Hoboken. According to the affidavits, the penalties will reach the enormous sum of $2,500,000. It is alleged that this house is trying to form itself into a joint stock company to evade a part of the liability. The Customs officials, it is claimed, have taken an illegal step in seizing the books of the firm, the proper course of action being to have applied to the United States District Court to have the books seized and left in the custody of the United States Court for examination.

A mass-meeting will be held in this city on Monday evening next to excite a public sentiment that will force the stoppage of the traffic in Italian children.

Daniel A. Southerton, sought his discharge from the army to-day, on the ground of minority. Anticipating a decision in his favor, the United States District-Attorney obtained an order for his arrest on the charge of perjury, which was served as he left court. He attempted to run off, but was intercepted by the Deputy Marshal, when a rough and tumble took place in the corridor of the court-room. Southerton's father came to the assistance of his son, and at the same time another Deputy Marshal came to the support of his associate. The Southertons were finally overpowered and taken back to court, when the younger was held on the charge of perjury, and the senior on the charge of resisting an officer.

The Superior Court (General Term) to-day affirmed the judgment against the Street Railroad Company, amounting to $5,000, to the widow of Avery D. Putnam, the victim of the car-hook murder.

Jim Munday, a New York burglar captured in Cleveland, has arrived here.

Laris Spetider has been arrested on the charge of setting fire, this morning, to a row of shanties on Eighth avenue.

Who Owns Atchin?

From the New York Evening Post.

The *Jawaib*, an influential Arabic journal published at Constantinople, after announcing that the Ambassador of the Prince of Atchin has delivered his credentials to the Grand Vizier, gives a history of Atchin as a Turkish dependency, which seems to establish the position taken by Turkey that the present attack of Holland on the territory of the Prince is an attempt at usurpation. From this article, of which the London *Times* gives a translation, it seems that the territory of Atchin was conquered by the Sultan Ghazy-Jashan-Shah in the year 1215, since which date the inhabitants have been Mussulmen of the Shafa'ly ritual. Almost exactly three centuries later, in 1516, the Prince of Atchin was formally and by firman, according to his own request, made a vassal of Turkey. In 1850, the oath of vassalage was renewed, and Atchinese vessels were permitted to carry the Ottoman flag. From the Moslem conquest to the present date thirty-five Princes have succeeded to the government of Atchin.

It was not until 1742, during the reign of Sultan Mustafa, that the first treaty of peace and amity was concluded at Constantinople between Atchin and Holland. By the provisions of this treaty the Dutch were permitted to enter Atchin for purposes of trade. In 1825 the Dutch violated the treaty and seized portions of the island of Sumatra. In 1825 they began the attack anew, and finally, in 1871, demanded the cession of certain territory and permission to erect lighthouses on several portions of the coast, to which the Prince of Atchin replied that he could make no grant except by permission of his sovereign the Sultan, but that he would engage to erect them at his own expense.

If these be facts, and the policy of Holland is one of causeless aggression, it is impossible to condole with the Dutch in view of their late defeat, as it would be equally impossible to congratulate them in case of a victory. Here is a good opportunity for Bismarck, who is in want of just such a station on the road to Eastern Asia as Atchin would afford. Let him take up the quarrel, vindicate Turkey, expel the Dutch, and annex Sumatra to pay him for his trouble.

The Cincinnati Turnfest.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Turners, this morning, had a swimming contest for prizes in the floating bath-house. The contest for the gymnastic prizes took place during the day at Burnet Park, and for the rifle-shooting prizes, at the Four-Mile House, on the Reading Road.

To Be Hanged.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—In the Criminal Court this morning, James West, colored, was convicted of the murder of Anna Gitsey, and Louis Palmer, colored, of rape on a white girl. Both were sentenced to be hanged.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says that Chancellor Zabriskie, of New Jersey, died in that city yesterday morning.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Edward Mahon, aged 12, shot himself fatally to-day, during the absence of his parents at a funeral.

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THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Consideration of the Bill in Committee of the Whole.

The Ordinance Referred for Engrossment.

And Now What Will the Mayor Do About It?

The Council met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Sherwood, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman.

The consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed.

A motion to give the members of the Board of Health their $500 a year was adopted.

The pay of the North Side Police Court Clerk was raised from $1,200 to $1,500.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole, cutting down the pay of the Superintendent of the Bridewell from $4,000 to $3,000, was not concurred in, and he was left with $4,000. The amendment striking out one of the three assistant matrons at the House was also non-concurred in, as well as some other slight amendments. A motion was then made to add $5,000 to the appropriation for the House of Correction, to cover a deficiency occasioned by the failure of the contractor for making brick, and it was agreed to.

The item of $15,000 for gas, fuel, rations, clubs, etc., for the Police Department, was adopted.

The next motion, to raise the number of additional patrolmen from fifty-one to seventy-six, was adopted. One to non-concur in the amendment lowering the pay of the roundsmen from $1,200 to $1,000 was not agreed to, and they are left with the smaller sum.

The item of $30,000 for rebuilding the First Precinct Station was adopted; that of $50,000 for the new lot and building in the Sixth Precinct was taken up, and a motion made to strike out the appropriation and appropriate only the proceeds of sale of the lot and building for the purchase of a new one, was agreed to.

The item of $16,000 for the lot and police station at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street was adopted.

The sewerage question was then taken up. The first motion was to raise it to $600,000; the second to raise it to $700,000, $660,000 of that amount to be expended as follows: Sixth Ward, $55,000; Seventh, $65,000; Eighth, $65,000; Ninth, $65,000; Twelfth, $50,000; Thirteenth, $60,000; Fourteenth, $60,000; Fifteenth, $65,000; Sixteenth, $45,000; Seventeenth, $45,000; Eighteenth, $35,000; Fifth, $30,000,—leaving $40,000 to be expended at the discretion of the Board. This led to an immediate war between the wards in the schedule and those out of it, the latter making desperate efforts to get in. The schedule was amended by cutting down the Seventeenth Ward $5,000, and giving the Fourth Ward $15,000, and the Third Ward $12,000, to complete the Twelfth street sewer. In addition to these, a swarm of amendments were offered but not acted on. A motion to take $5,000 off of each of the first-named wards was defeated, and then the increase to $700,000, and the schedule, was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 5.

The item of $500,000 for gas for street-lamps, etc., was adopted.

The remaining amendments of the Committee of the Whole were then taken up, and the question of buying a dredge for the city led to a furious discussion, which ended by striking out the appropriation for the dredge, etc., against which the present contractors are alleged to have been lobbying.

The Board of Public Works sent in an estimate for $48,500 to raise buildings to grade on account of the construction of the viaduct on North Halsted street, at Kinzie, and asked it to be included in the Appropriation bill.

The Mayor explained that he had finally induced the Northwestern Railroad to contribute half of the expense of this viaduct, so that it might be built this summer. The C., C. & I. C. Road was ready to build. The whole cost would be $100,000. When it was built, twenty-four buildings, some brick, had to be raised to grade. If the Council wanted the viaduct built this year, the appropriation must be made. If it was not made, the proposition of the Company would have to be rejected. The appropriation was made. The sum of $5,817.20 was also put in for a viaduct at Twelfth street.

The amendment appropriating $33,579.58 for a bridge at Fourteenth street was concurred in.

The Council here took a short recess, to see the circus go by.

The appropriation for Vernon Park was raised from $2,500 to $5,000.

An effort was made to reduce the appropriation for cleansing the North Branch from $240,000 to $150,000, but was defeated—yeas, 5; nays, 21—and afterwards reduced to $200,000.

The amendment striking out the five Fire Wardens was reconsidered, and they were restored, but their pay cut down from $1,200 to $1,000.

The Council took a recess till 8 o'clock.

The amendment increasing the number of watchmen for the Fire Department from sixteen to twenty-one was taken up, and the number left at sixteen, the pay being raised to $720. The Assistant Marshal had $200 added to his pay.

A motion to raise the pay of the pipemen from $900 to $1,000 was adopted. An effort to raise the drivers' pay to $950 succeeded.

A motion to appropriate $1,000 for an alarm-bell for the North Side engine-house was adopted.

A motion to strike out $10,000 for a fire-engine building, corner of Washington and Clinton streets, was lost.

The next motion was to increase from $4,000 to $8,000 the amount appropriated for an engine-house on South Halsted street. It was lost, and the sum of $4,000 was stricken out.

The amendment to appropriate $22,505 for an engine-house on Lincoln street was taken up, and cut down to $4,800 to buy a lot. Then a motion was made to appropriate $6,000 to repair the Union Street Station, and $1,500 to fit up the old station to be a Police Court. It was adopted.

The next proposition was to cut down the South Side Police Station from $30,000 to $20,000, and it was agreed to.

The salary of the Mayor was left at $4,000, and so was that of the Comptroller. The Law Department was given another clerk at $1,600.

The amendments cutting down the various sinking funds were adopted, as well as the one adding $[illegible],000 for the extension of water-mains.

The ordinance was then referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

SUMMARY.

The following is a comparative table showing the appropriations as reported to the Council, and as finally ordered engrossed:

Item.	Reported.	Passed.
[illegible]	$ 23,975.00	$ 23,975.00
[illegible]	315,000.00	315,000.00
[illegible] and street ob-[illegible]	33,300.00	33,300.00
Street improvements	270,580.22	191,374.94
Chicago Harbor	74,450.00	74,450.00
[illegible]	66,191.34	66,191.34
[illegible]	25,000.00	88,679.68
[illegible]	24,000.00	24,000.00
[illegible]	38,120.00	28,860.00
[illegible]		45,617.20
[illegible]	13,467.73	13,467.73
[illegible]	600.00	600.00
Public buildings	43,005.17	43,005.17
[illegible]	62,500.00	65,000.00
[illegible] (B. P. W.)	15,040.00	15,220.00
[illegible]	5,600.00	5,600.00
Drinking fountains	800.00	800.00
Cleaning North Branch	150,000.00	200,000.00
[illegible]	5,000.00	5,000.00
[illegible]	5,000.00	5,000.00
[illegible] fund	10,000.00	10,000.00
[illegible]	30,000.00	30,000.00
[illegible]	2,500.00	1,000.00
[illegible] schools	12,000.00	12,000.00
[illegible]—Fire Department	269,180.00	280,420.00
[illegible] of apparatus, hose, [illegible]	65,437.50	65,437.50
[illegible] and apparatus	135,645.00	160,445.00
[illegible] of buildings	4,000.00	4,000.00
Fire alarm telegraph	17,800.00	19,800.00
[illegible] Department	88,148.73	88,148.73
[illegible] of Correction	40,000.00	45,000.00
[illegible] bonded debt	285,000.00	285,000.00
[illegible] account	10,479.35	10,479.35
[illegible]	15,000.00	15,000.00
[illegible] Courts	3,000.00	3,000.00
[illegible] Police Department	571,790.00	648,960.00
[illegible], secret service, [illegible] police, &c.	32,000.00	32,000.00
[illegible] and lots	121,764.83	58,264.83
[illegible]	15,000.00	15,000.00
[illegible]	50,000.00	50,000.00
[illegible]	102,580.63	101,190.36
[illegible] buildings and grade	220,930.00	227,030.00
[illegible], Bridewell, &c.	108,610.00	108,610.00
[illegible]	346,995.00	348,925.00
Miscellaneous	158,009.95	158,009.95
Sewerage Fund	153,660.83	72,040.00
Interest on sewerage bond		262,108.00
Building sewers	300,000.00	700,000.00
Sinking fund for bonded debt	200,000.00	10,000.00
School bonds	15,000.00	15,000.00
Street lamps	500,000.00	500,000.00
Tax sale certificates	10,000.00	10,000.00
Water mains	300,000.00	400,000.00
Total	$5,506,011.51	$6,112,639.26

THOMAS AND HUGHES.

Another Chapter on That Wine Bill Contracted at the Queen's Birthday Banquet.

Mr. Edward F. Thomas is a true and loyal Briton, who has managed for fourteen long years to live under a Republican form of government, as exemplified in the United States. During this protracted exile, he has never forgotten the land of his birth, old English ale, or the gentle lady who sits on the throne of an Empire "over which the sun never sets,"—not that the sun is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark, as an Irish rebel remarked when the Judge was sentencing him to a short shrift. The sun may have an exalted opinion of Englishmen, and would hardly hesitate to trust them after dusk, all except one, and, according to Mr. Thomas, discoverer of this *rara avis*, the sun would be a goose to trust him in the full blaze of noonday.

A short time since Queen Victoria had a birth-day. Though she was four thousand miles away, and lived under a monarchical form of government, the heart of Mr. Thomas was full of loyal feeling for his monarch, and he determined to give full vent to his emotions by participating in the banquet eaten and drunk in honor of the happy day, and there meet his fellow exiles, and sing once more of "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

Misfortune was his companion from the start. He bought a ticket, paid $5 for it, and lo! it was bogus. Some wretch had taken in the honest Englishman. Before going further, let us suggest that Her Majesty, as soon as she reads of Mr. Thomas' loss in The Tribune, direct Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to refund the $5. It would be a gracious condescension on the part of the Queen, besides making Mr. Thomas' heart glad to that amount, and proving to her subjects sojourning in the wilds of Chicago that she watches over them with a motherly eye, and that not a $5 bill can drop from their fingers without her knowledge. By all means, your Majesty, have Mr. Lowe send along the $5,—if just as convenient, let it be in gold.

Five dollars did not make a coward of Her Majesty's devoted subject. He purchased another ticket, paying for it the same amount, but being more careful as to the genuineness of the article. One counterfeit satiated him. Armed with the ticket, and arrayed in white gloves, white vest, and a new tie folded like the cross of St. George, to say nothing of a coat and "trowsers," he went to the banquet, forgetting, in the excitement of the hour, his financial misfortune. The two tickets, for which he only got one dinner, cost Mr. Thomas $10. He could have got even by eating twice as much as anybody else, but his loyalty overcame him, and the idea never entered his mind until it was too late.

Two friends accompanied him to the feast, and, to quote his own words, "We took our seats as near the Chairman as possible." That was quite right, and was some little consolation for the missing $5. He then says: "A gentleman seated himself beside me, a perfect stranger whom I never saw before or since," and more is the pity, because had Mr. Thomas known the gentleman, his loss would have been limited to that of $5. With the taste and instinct of an Englishman, Mr. Thomas called for a bottle of Bass's ale, and the stranger shared it with him. Mr. Thomas and his friends, not thinking ale sufficiently extravagant to do Her Majesty's health much service, "went into champagne," and the stranger went into it also, and into Mr. Thomas at the same time. As soon as they were well "into" the champagne, or the champagne into them, "Wales," that genial and moral Prince, was toasted, and Mr. Hughes was called on to respond. Mr. Hughes was the stranger, and the stranger Mr. Hughes. By all accounts Mr. Hughes was the right man to respond to "Wales." "If the stranger, by the aid of the champagne and all, made a good speech," says Mr. Thomas, "I am somewhat recompensed for my outlay." Spoken like a true Briton, Mr. Thomas. *This* outlay was not on the counterfeit pass to the banquet, for by this time all recollection of that monetary disaster had faded from the mind of Mr. Thomas, but the outlay was on wine. According to Mr. Thomas, the stranger handed him over his wine bill, and asked him to settle it, as he had to leave early, and Mr. Thomas settled it; but the stranger has not paid Mr. Thomas yet, as he promised, and Mr. Thomas thinks he never will. Mr. Thomas should transmit the wine bill to "Wales," and the ticket bill to the Queen. Hughes might indorse the wine bill as correct.

A PRIMARY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was held on Thursday morning last, at that quaint-looking building on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets called the First Methodist Church, a primary school exhibition which, to the lovers of innocence, beauty and precocious babyhood, was well worth visiting. The partitions dividing the old church into school-rooms had been removed, and Miss Barnard, the efficient lady Principal, relieved the desolate appearance of the walls by having them decorated with green boughs, wreaths, flowers and trailing vines, transforming the interior of that shabby structure into a pleasantly-arranged speaking-hall. There were gathered together on this occasion, over three hundred children; some "wee ones," who, judging from size, and infantile expression of face and manner, cannot count this for more than the third or fourth summer of their activities. The exercises, which were interspersed with music by the sweet infantile voices of the whole school, were wisely selected, and well performed, though, fortunately for visitors, there were no essays upon Bacon, Cicero, Melancthon, or Confucius; no reviews of ancient history, or, dissertations upon the descent of the human race. Simply pretty, and witty little rhymes, songs, and dialogues, suited to the capacities of the little exhibitors, and well-pleasing to the grown-up auditors. A flower piece, by several little girls tastefully decorated with flowers, and some carrying bouquets, others little baskets of posies, was well spoken. A Shaker song and dance, in "costume," was very funny, and elicited much merriment; this, too, was well rendered. A long class of semi-babies showed excellent training in numbers; indeed, the whole affair was excellent; the children were quiet and orderly, and gave visitors the impression that rehearsals had occurred often and been well attended.

One little fellow, who cannot yet have celebrated his fifth birth-day, recited "Grandma al'ers does" in a tone and with a manner indicating that he may some day proudly tell in Senatorial halls how he was started on his intellectual course, in an old shanty, away down below grade, in one of the busiest, noisiest, and filthiest street corners of the great City of Chicago.

This apology for a school building is one of the many expedients rendered necessary by the great fire of 1871, and shows what may be done in such cases of emergency; they have had no desk, still they write well upon slates for children of their ages. The partitions were only partial, and in every room came sounds, not only from afar, but from every other school-room; still they have learned to read with tone and emphasis; and, if they bear comparison at all with those who have had all the conveniences of our elegant modern school-buildings, they have done well; but this trying ordeal to teacher and pupil is with the past.

At the opening of the fall term, the beautiful new building at the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue will be finished and ready for the reception of both grammar and primary schools for that district. There they may enjoy, to their hearts' content, cleanliness, order, and plenty of room. VISITOR.

June 27, 1873.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—PASSED DOWN—Props Idaho, Alaska, Comet, Evergreen City, Michigan; barks Nelson, Tanner, Racine, Emma Coyne, E. Jones, Pensaukee; schrs Amoskeag, China, Fitzhugh, Skylark, Swallow, Sam Flint, John Magee, Mazanilla, Fillmore, Montauk, Emerald, Dunford, F. J. King, Brooklyn, Wand, Halsted, Sweetheart, Kate Kelley, F. Morell, Mary Battle, Dundee, Morey.

PASSED UP—Props Philadelphia, Sheridan, Vanderbilt, Empire State, Milwaukee, Amazon, Powers, Fletcher and barges, Fred. Kelley and barges; barks Nichols, C. J. Wells, Constitution, Pride of America; schrs Red Wing, David Wells, Monitor No. 2, City of Manitowoc, Helfenstein.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—PASSED UP—The props Scotia, Lady Franklin, Brooklyn; bark Sardinia; schr W. C. Maxwell.

PASSED DOWN—Props Graves and barges, Turner and barges; barks Advance, Golden West; schrs Sweetheart, Bridgewater, P. B. Locke, Emma Hutchinson, Nicholson, Wall.

WIND—Northeast.

THE INDIANS.

Arrival in Chicago of Three Peace Commissioners.

Result of Their Council with the Sioux Tribe.

What Mr. Kemble Knows About Spotted Tail and Red Cloud.

About the 20th of last May, the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, E. C. Kemble, Esq., of New York, and Mr. H. E. Alvord, of Virginia, were appointed a Commission to hold a council with the Sioux tribe of Indians, the object of which was to secure the relinquishment by them of certain claims, which the Indians held by virtue of a treaty made with them in the year 1868 by Gens. Sherman, Augur, and others.

The Commission having completed its labors, Mr. Kemble arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning, on his way to Washington. A reporter of The Tribune obtained the following interesting and reliable information regarding the work of the Commission and its results during an hour's conversation with that gentleman last evening:

The council was convened on the 20th day of this month, in a large wigwam, at the Red Cloud Agency, in the Southern part of Wyoming Territory. At the request of the members of the Commission, Gov. Campbell, of the Territory, was added to the body, as a Commissioner. The Ogallala tribe of the Sioux was represented by Red Cloud, Red Dog, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, High Wolf, Little Wound, Red Leaf, Pretty Crow, Grass, Fast Bear, Dog, and about twenty other big men. The Brule Sioux were represented by Spotted Tail, Two Stripes, and several minor Chiefs. The Northern Sioux had departed for their northern haunts, when the Commissioners arrived at Red Cloud, and, although runners were sent out after them, they were so far on their journey that they would not return, but sent back messages and tokens of peaceful intentions. About 250 Indians were present in all, including big men from the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. They all manifested the utmost cordiality and good will,—and, departing from a notable custom, came into the council unarmed.

The object of the council was three-fold, the most important of which was the procurement of the surrender of all that region known as the unceded Indian Territory, the right to the occupation of which was granted the Sioux Indians by the Gen. Sherman Commission in 1868. This unceded territory, as it is called, embraces the former home of this people, and extends from the Big Horn Mountains, in Wyoming, eastward 200 miles, and northward along the western line of Dakota 150 miles. The second object was to secure the relinquishment of the right to hunt upon the north fork of the Republican River, in Southern Nebraska. The third object was the removal of the present, or Red Cloud Agency, which is situated thirty miles east of Fort Laramie, on the North Platte River, north into the Grand Sioux reservation in Western Dakota.

The Commissioners found, after sounding the Indians in the council, that it would endanger the peace of the frontier to press the subject of the relinquishment of the lands. The property had been verbally guaranteed to Red Cloud and his Chiefs, for a long term of years, and the first mention of their relinquishing it for any consideration threw them into violent passions. The matter was, therefore, dropped, as it is not a part of the peace policy to force anything upon a tribe which would incite it to arms and bloodshed. Upon the subject of the relinquishment of the right of hunting, the Indians were not willing to treat, but it is believed that by next year the buffalo will be so scarce on the Republican Fork that the right to hunt upon it will be readily surrendered, with the ordinary considerations of grants of rations and clothing. The matter of the removal of the agency came up first, and was resisted by the Indians with a great deal of diplomatic address, their argument being that the Great Father had no right to ask for the removal of the agency until promises which had been made to them were fulfilled. These promises were the granting of arms and ammunition. They were told that the removal must be made immediately and unconditionally and that, unless it was done by the Indians, the Government would do it by their troops. Finding the Commission firm, they assented to the removal, without promise of any consideration except such as would be dictated by the friendship of the Commissioners. With renewed expressions of good will towards the Great Father, the council adjourned.

Commissioner Kemble says that a great many erroneous and untruthful reports have been circulated about the Sioux Indians. It was stated to the Commission before starting for the West that the Sioux tribe had assumed a warlike attitude. On the contrary, they found them quiet and peaceable. The Commissioner went direct to Spotted Tail's camp, upon arriving at the agency, unattended, and did not receive a single insult. So far from finding the Indians of this tribe disposed to make trouble, he found them disposed to be peaceable, and the whole aim of Spotted Tail and his Chiefs seemed to be the prevention of the wild Northern Indians from making trouble with his own young men.

The Commissioner also visited Red Cloud's camp, and found a like condition of affairs. He says that the recently-circulated report that war parties have been forming in the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail camps to go north and attack the Northern Pacific military expedition, have not the least foundation in fact. Nor is it true, as was stated in Gen. Sheridan's recent dispatch, that the wild Northern tribes have formed, or are maturing, any hostile plans. The report that the Sioux tribe had committed a larger number of murders outside their reservation this year than ever before, the Commissioner also says, is a falsehood, the fact being that the Sioux tribe, although numbering 30,000 people, have committed but four murders during the past year, a much less number than they have ever before committed in the same time. The Commissioner exhibited papers to the reporter which prove, beyond a doubt, the truthfulness of his statements.

The condition of the Sioux tribe,—than which there are none more important,—Mr. Kemble says, is excellent. To be sure, it has its rowdies and its plunderers. But he says if there were as few of these to the same number of people in Chicago, the city would be the safest in the world. The Sioux are not anxious to fight. They are fast becoming civilized. They want plows and implements of husbandry. They ask for stock and a school-teacher in the same sentence. The whites who live in the reservation give testimony favorable to the Sioux. Of course the Commissioner attributes this gratifying state of affairs to the wholesome effects of the peace policy. He thinks if the war of extermination had been pursued the home of the Sioux would only have been quieted when the Sioux would have been themselves exterminated.

The Commissioner thinks that the Modoc war is an illustration of the impotency of the extermination policy. He believes Capt. Jack and some of his Chiefs will swing as he has not seen any manifestations of mercy on the part of the national authorities.

Mr. Kemble is one of the officers of the Indian Commission of the Episcopal Church, and as soon as possible the Commission will send out missionaries to the camps of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail who will permanently reside there. Mr. Kemble will leave for Washington to-morrow.

WHAT A SATIRICAL TRAVELER SAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having heard much of your wonderful city,—indeed I contributed toward the relief of the "hundred thousand homeless ones" once upon a time,—I determined to revisit America, if only to witness the marvelous rehabilitation of which I had heard so much.

A few days' observation has convinced me that nothing has been exaggerated in the strange stories to which I have listened. But I must confess I was not prepared for the singularity of your funerals, if that at which I involuntarily assisted this afternoon be taken as an example.

I had been told that a beautiful park nestles on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the northern extremity of the city; and the kindest of friends provided us (my wife and myself) with a stylish horse and buggy, and directions for reaching Lincoln Park. We missed our way, however, for we soon found ourselves in a cemetery, and in line with an immense funeral procession, slowly and solemnly marching to the low, sad strains of a funeral-dirge. The deceased must have been a person of high distinction, for the number of carriages was immense, and the procession doubled upon itself, as though the extensive grounds were too small to contain its length. This gave us an opportunity to scan the mourners, who, though evidently people of consideration, were, for the most part, rather overdressed for the occasion. They invariably wore, however, an expression of deep sadness, as though the deceased were near and dear to them. Occasionally they seemed to recognize acquaintances in the opposing lines, and greeted them with a formal stiffness becoming the occasion,—if salutes are ever proper under such circumstances.

We disengaged ourselves from the crowd of carriages as soon as possible, not wishing to intrude upon the sacred scene, and, as we left, the solemn dirge had ceased, and the "last sad rites" were about to be rendered, for a stillness as of death seized upon the mighty throng.

Pray inform us, Mr. Editor, who has been buried to-day. We can find no account in the papers, nor have our friends been able to enlighten us. VIATOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28, 1873.

INDIAN NAMES.

How They Get Them in Drawing Their Annuities.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

All the tribes with which the United States Government hold treaty relations, who have been swindled out of their lands from time to time, and removed to new reservations only to be driven from them as the white settlements encroach and the lands are wanted by squatters or speculators, have for years been in the habit of receiving bribes in the shape of annuities in money, which is divided pro rata among the chiefs and warriors. Under a liberal construction of the Indian treaties every male, if but a month old, is accounted a warrior, and his parent receives for him his portion of the annuity.

In the payment of the annuities the Government, for the purpose of obtaining a census of the males of the tribe, requires that the agent and his clerks shall enter every warrior's name in duplicate books, which, with his cross-mark affixed, is a receipt to the Government for the money which he receives. Thus, it will be seen, every "warrior," if only a month old, must have a name to entitle him to the small Government pittance. These nameless warriors receive names from the Indian Agents, their assistants and clerks, who often tax their ingenuity, and expose their want of good taste in giving them the unmeaning and ridiculous epithets rather than names which mar the nomenclature of Indian tribes. Singularly enough when these names are given and recorded in the book of record, the Indians catching the words, though ignorant of their meaning, religiously adhere to the names given their children, believing that by changing them they would forfeit their annuity rights.

Many years ago, as Clerk to the Governor of Florida, we assisted in paying two annuities to the Seminole and Appalachicola Indians. At the appointed time we found the entire Seminole nation—men, women, and children—all gathered at the cantonment (Fort King) to receive their money and presents. The first business was to count the little bundle of sticks which the subchiefs of towns presented, one bundle representing the males, another the females. All the bundles having been counted and added together, gave us the total number of males or warriors in the nation, among whom, after appropriating a stated sum to each of the principal chiefs, the balance of the Government money was divided pro rata, the name of each warrior being recorded in two books, in one of which his cross mark was made while he touched the pen with his finger.

They came up by turns, led by their chief, and it was remarked that the number presenting themselves always accorded precisely with the number of sticks their chief had given in. After the men had received their money, then came the pickaninnies, little fellows ranging from a month to 10 years of age, most of them without names, and the smaller ones as innocent of coverings as of names. As the old chief raised the little frightened picaninny up to the clerk's table his name was called for. In the absence of a name one must be supplied, and then the word went round for a name for the little warrior. In our turn we drew upon the names of our friends and of the great men of the country. We made many Generals and great Statesmen—Gen. Washingtons, Gen. Jacksons, Gen. La Fayettes, Henry Clays, Daniel Websters—gave some of our girl friends warrior namesakes, and drew upon our fancy to supply the deficiency. We remember christening a Metamora, a Paul Pry, a Zip Coon, a Hail Columbia, and a Yankee Doodle, all of whose names were faithfully recorded with the cross-mark, and the money paid over to the warriors thus christened. When the name was called it was repeated by nearly every Indian in hearing, all being anxious to fix it in their memories. Those Indians who occasionally visited the cantonment had heard the band play Yankee Doodle, and had heard the soldiers speak in praise of that illustrious individual, and the father of the pickaninny warrior who had been christened with that nom de plume was evidently proud of it.

The name may have been too much for the little fellow, as we never heard of him afterwards, but we have no doubt he retained it till the day of his death, and that if he had risen to distinction in the seven years' Indian war which followed, the name of Yankee Doodle would have been as distinguished in the annals of Indian warfare as is that of Capt. Jack of the Modocs.

PERSONAL.

C. B. Finch, Galva, is at the Matteson.

Gen. H. S. Crane, Hartford, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska, is at the Gardner.

Gov. L. E. Parsons, Alabama, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. John Hughes, Denver, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. George A. Van Wagenen, Newark, N. J., is at the Matteson.

The Hon. Otis Webb and family, New Bedford, are at the Sherman.

Mrs. J. O. Johnson, Boston, is at the Gardner, a guest of Dr. Turnbull, of London.

J. N. McCullough, manager of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Horace G. Chase, Esq., celebrated the termination of his twenty-first year in Chicago, yesterday, by giving a substantial dinner to about twenty-five friends at the Briggs House.

The Quan gold medal which is given every year as the highest prize in the senior classical course at Notre Dame University, was awarded this year to Mr. Mark Foote, of Burlington, Iowa.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: Charles B. Martin, Madison; C. N. Allen and family, Steubenville; J. T. Smith and wife, New York; G. L. Reid, Hamilton; Lawrence Hart, New Orleans; J. L. Bishop, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: S. W. Beardsley and wife, Newark, N. J.; W. L. Beardsley, Colorado; H. D. Monell, Galveston; T. B. Downing, New York; C. A. Painter, Mechanicsville, Pa.; C. L. Munholy, Iowa; C. H. Hapgood, Ft. Wayne.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: J. S. Patterson, Cincinnati; James Reid, Philadelphia; M. J. Becker, Pittsburgh; W. L. Vandervoort, S. W. Baldwin, New York; S. M. Dodd, St. Louis; Lewis E. Parsons, Alabama; Thomas Chadwell, Nashville; Wallace Pratt, Kansas City; G. P. Mitchell and wife, New York.

The Hon. C. B. Lawrence, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has become associated as senior partner with the present law firm of Winston, Campbell & Lawrence, under the name and style of Lawrence, Winston, Campbell & Lawrence. With the addition of Judge Lawrence, this becomes one of the greatest legal firms in the country.

Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, K. of P., elected officers for the current term as follows: Chancellor Commander, W. C. McClure; Sitting Past Chancellor, William Forest; Past Chancellor elect, William O'Brien; Vice-Chancellor, William H. Leonard; Prelate, Henry Ashley; K. of R. S., George Ourley; M. of F., William B. Ives; M. of S., J. Madden.

E. A. Sherburne, lawyer, of No. 145 Monroe street, tacks the following notice to the remains of what once was a silk hat, left by some appropriative confrere, in lieu of a new beaver Mr. Sherburne invested in last Wednesday: "The owner of this 'tile' is most respectfully requested to return the hat he took from here, and get under his own." Mr. S. is very anxious to regain his "plug," as walking round the streets bareheaded in such weather as this is apt to superinduce sunstroke.

Four weeks ago Mr. S. D. Cozzens, a well-known patent lawyer of New York, left there to come to this city, for the purpose of arguing the case of Sykes vs. the Northwestern Road in relation to the Tanner brake, which has been running for twelve years. He has not yet arrived here, and his relatives in New York, who have only recently learned that fact, are making inquiries to ascertain the cause of his mysterious disappearance.

A Huntington, Md., newspaper says, that Mrs. P. A. Hoyne and "daughter," of Chicago, are summering near Duffeld, at the house of Capt. W. F. Demet. Mr. Hoyne said, yesterday afternoon, that when his wife left Chicago, some days ago, they both sorrowed together that they had no daughter to dress up and send away to the gayeties of the summer resorts, and, as he has received no letter from his wife informing him of the acquisition of a daughter, he thinks that the humble editor in Maryland, who has given him a newspaper girl, has not yet recovered from the effects of the Western excursion.

William Corkran, formerly assistant Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, and recently in charge of the Department of Science and Fine Arts in the Astor Library, New York, has lost his situation. From an article in the New York *Sun*, it appears that some one had been mutilating books, and Mr. Corkran was suspected of being the offender. He, however, denied it, and by diligent surveillance was fortunate enough to apprehend the guilty person, who restored the missing pages, and excused himself on the plea of "aberration of mind." Subsequently other defaced volumes were discovered, and Mr. Corkoran neglected to notify the Superintendent, which it was his duty to do. The fact became known to a reporter, who published it, and the Directors, without giving Corkran an opportunity to explain, dismissed him for disclosing facts to the press which he ought first to have communicated to the library authorities. The reporter asserts that Corkran did not give him the information, and it is expected that he will be afforded an opportunity to vindicate himself.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, June 28.—Arrived out, the steamship Wisconsin from New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Money was easy, at 3 to 4 on call.

Exchange ruled dull, at 109¼@109¾ for prime bankers sixty-days' sterling, and 110¼ for sight.

Gold was weaker, and declined from 115¾ to 115⅛, but rallied to 115⅜@115⅝ at the close. The rates paid for carrying were; 2, 1½, and 1. Clearances, $34,233,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $2,882,000 on account of interest.

Customs receipts, $259,000.

Governments were firm at the close, with few offerings.

The most active stocks to-day were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Western Union Telegraph. At the close the general market was weak. Hannibal & St. Joseph was moved up from 35⅞ to 37⅛, and closed strong at the highest point. Lake Shore opened at 92⅞, and advanced to 93⅞, closing at 93⅛. Pacific Mail rose from 37⅞ to 38, and late in the day receded to 37⅛. Union Pacific advanced from 24⅞ to 25⅛, and Western Union from 84⅛ to 84⅝c, both reacting slightly at the close. Erie was dull and weak at 62⅞@63. Harlem fell off from 125 to 124½, and New Jersey Central from 106 to 105⅛. Illinois Central advanced to 109¼ on limited dealings.

The shipments of specie to-day were $1,174,000, $364,000 of which was silver in bars.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,602,800; specie, increase, $263,200; legal-tenders, increase, $2,414,800; deposits, increase, $3,648,300; circulation, decrease, $40,800.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Coupons '67	120⅝
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, 68	120⅝
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	114
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	120	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95⅛	Virginias, old	43⅛
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St Paul pfd	71⅛
Western Union	84⅝	Wabash	67⅜
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	92⅛
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	71	Chicago & Alton	108⅛
Pacific Mail	37⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
Erie	62⅞	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	103
Harlem	124⅛	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	28
Michigan Central	96	Illinois Central	109⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	25⅛
Northwestern	71⅛	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	108⅜	Del, Lack. & Western	97⅛
N. J. Central	105⅛	B., H. & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	50⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@11s 10d; white, 11s 10d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—1:30 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 28—2:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; for account, new, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes, 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton irregular; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d.

Cheese, 66s. Cumberlands, 37s 6d; short ribs, 39s.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and easier; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.70@5.15; common to good extra, $5.75@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7.15; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.25; Ohio extra, $6.20@8.60; St. Louis, $6.65@10.75. Rye flour quiet and lower; $4.20@5.25. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 29,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.20@1.25; No. 3 do, $1.35@1.42; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.48; do Milwaukee, $1.51@1.52; spring and winter mixed, $1.46; amber Indiana, $1.60; Iowa spring, $1.41@1.44; No. 1 Duluth, $1.56; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.57. Rye dull and drooping; Western, 84c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 55,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 50@53c; old and new do, 54@55c; high mixed and yellow Western, 55@58c; heated, 46@50c. Oats less active; receipts, 52,000 bu; new mixed Western, 46@47c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Quiet and firm.

HOPS—Dull and lower at 35@45c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@28c; Orinoco, 27@27½c.

WOOL—More active; new Ohio, 48@50c; superfine and extra pulled, 43@47c; scoured, 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, and molasses quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅛@8⅛c; refined, 18⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 44⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $16.00@16.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long and short clear, 8⅛@9c. Lard firmer; steam, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western, 15@24c.

CHEESE—In good demand but lower at 11⅛@13c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

MARRIAGES.

HAYES—KIRK—At the residence of the bride's mother, June 24, by the Rev. James Eells, William H. Hayes, of Chicago, and Lizzie M. Kirk, of Cleveland. No cards.

COLLADAY—COFFING—In this city, June 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, 350 Michigan-av., by the Rev. C. V. Kelley, Mr. William G. Colladay and Miss Kittie Asenath B., only daughter of the late Judge Churchill Coffing.

FRIES—TAYLOR—At the residence of the bride, 310 North Green-st., June 16, by the Rev. P. Goodwin, Mr. Thomas Fries and Miss Nellie Taylor.

DEATHS.

McCULLOCH—On the 27th inst., John Alexander McCulloch, son of James and Agnes McCulloch.

Funeral by carriages to Rosehill from his parents' residence at 1 p. m. to-day. Friends please accept this invitation.

GALLERY—On June 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., Willie, aged 6 years and 4 months, son of D. J. and Mary Gallery.

Funeral will take place this day at 1:30 p. m., from the residence of his parents, 289 North Franklin-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NORRIS—On Saturday, the 28th inst., Julia A., wife of Josiah B. Norris.

The funeral will be from the residence, 310 Thirty-third-st., to-day (Sunday) at 2 p. m.

BUSINESS CARD.

Albert Thompson,

TAILORING AND GOODS,

184 CLARK-ST.,

Over Brewster. CHICAGO.

Cuts Clothes or Patterns from "Tintypes." See Circular

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD thing to travel on anywhere, call in forenoon or 6 o'clock at Cambrian House, 34 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CORNER clock and bracket, on weekly payments, in the city. Agents make from $5 to $15 per day. Call afternoons, over 226 East Kinzie-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A FAST-SELLING ARticle, suitable for either sex; sells readily, at a large profit; men and women are making $10 a day in small towns; some make $20. Send 25 cents for 50 cents sample, or call and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—ON LIBERAL COMMISSION, to canvass for window screens. 125 Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 16.

AGENTS WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to sell some very valuable articles. Call or address L. TISDALE, No. 251 Park-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, THREE ACRES OF ground, to be divided if desired, situated one block south of Division-st. bridge, next to the large tannery, suitable for wood and coal or manufacturing business. Apply at 650 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 15 YEARS, 25 TO 100 FEET ON south side of Lake-st., half block east of Union Park. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY Building, have in hand to loan for 3 years, on city real estate, $2,500, $3,000, $1,500, and $1,000. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 2 to 11, 2 to 4.

CLAIMS—KNICKERBOCKER, LAMAR, ILLInois, Mutual, Home, and other bankrupt Insurance Companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$3,000 TO $10,000; RATES IN SUMS from $100 to $1,200 purchase money; ample security. A. PICK, 182 Michigan-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, FURNITURE, houses on leased lots, &c. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 and 151 East Madison-st.

LOANS OF $500 TO $1,000, 6 TO 12 MONTHS, AND $500 for 30 days, or real estate mortgages bought; also loans on collaterals—pianos or houses on leasehold. Diamonds wanted. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE SECURITY NEgotiated. Applications wanted for sums of from $1,000 to $5,000. W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 152 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, houses on leased lots, diamonds, watches and jewelry, and other collaterals. Securities bought. $20,000 on farms in Illinois, to loan in one or more sums. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY IN SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON HOUSES and leased land; large sums on real estate. GEO. W. REED & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO real estate first mortgage; $1,000, $2,000, or $3,000, for one year. Address W 50, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, (late JACOBS & CO.) on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, houses, pianos, and good collaterals, at No. 143 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMproved city property. A. F. NOBLE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $1,000 TO $25,000 on first-class real estate. C. P. TUCKER, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $2,500, $3,000, AND $5,000, on good Chicago real estate security; 10 per cent and low commission. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, 163 Randolph-st., Metropolitan Block.

WANT TO BORROW 15,000 FOR 3 MONTHS, ON $5,000 worth of new furniture; will pay 2½ per cent a month. Address H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD BUSINESS PAPER or city mortgages. E. B. HINMAN, Attorney at Law, Room 41 Major Block.

WANTED—$500 TO $1,000, GOOD SECURITY AND liberal interest allowed; name time and place for interview. Address H. 27, Tribune office.

WE CAN MAKE LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $25,000 on city property, having ample land security. We have one sum of $15,000, another sum of $25,000; also one of $6,000. Interest 10 per cent with low commissions. McKINNON & MARSH, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON TWO houses and lots on West Side, worth $4,600; ground worth $2,300; title perfect; pay 10 per cent and fair commissions. Address H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,600 AT ONCE, FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, on city real estate, at 10 per cent. Address D 82, Tribune office.

$800 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for 5 years. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

$1,000—WANTED TO BORROW, $1,000 FOR three years; security, improved city real estate. Address B 21, Tribune office.

$1,500 WANTED, 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON COTtage, lot, and barn, South Side; cash value, $4,000. Address owner, B 95, Tribune office.

$1,800 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS AT 10 per cent on A No. 1 security. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 186 South Clark-st.

$4,000 IN BANK TO LOAN ON REAL EState in one sum. R. W. BRIDGE, 44 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME, SEcured notes; inside property bought; funds on hand. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS on two brick stores on East Madison-st. Property now rented for $11,00. Fair commission paid. Principals address OWNER, B 28, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED TO BORROW AT 10 PER cent on first mortgage on first-class business property in one of the most prominent cities in this State. Property is located in the centre of the city, and is worth not less than $25,000. For particulars apply to A. W. ROLLINS, 151 Michigan-av., Chicago.

$20,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS ON SEcured mortgage, where first and second cover but half value of property. Fair commission paid. Building rented for $12,000 per annum. Address B 31, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT. ON first-class city real estate security, in sums of $2,000, 3,000, or $10,000. No commissions. C. B. STYLES, 330 State-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL-ESTATE AND collaterals, in sums to suit; commercial and secured paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

$100,000 IN HAND TO LOAN ON INSIDE real estate, in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 9 per cent. Smaller amounts at 10 and commissions. Short time commercial paper wanted. Will party wanting $20,000 loan for building on North Side please call again? G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $3,000 or $4,000, in a good paying business; best of references given. Call or address with full name, C. WILLCOX, 460 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $20,000 to $30,000 cash capital, in a well-established wholesale house; No. 1 security given, and a profit guaranteed. Address W 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER A SILENT PARTner with $10,000, or an active partner with about $6,000, in an established business. Address, H 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO REPLACE one retiring from first-class restaurant. Address B 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL IN a lumber yard doing a large business well-established in a flourishing country town in this State. Address H, care of Kirby, Carpenter & Co., 244 East Water-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000; WE WILL give an interest in our business for the above amount, and any man who can furnish good reference can come and satisfy himself in our business. Business is satisfactory or not before he invests. Address stating where an interview may be had (no others will be answered), H 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A GOOD manufacturing business; property worth more than twice the investment required. Address W, Room 15, 84 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT—$2,000 to $3,000, in paints, oils, &c. H 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERTISer in one of the best paying omnibus routes in the city. Address H 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GOOD, LEGITIMATE profitable business, established, best location in city; capital required, $1,200; full particulars by an interview. Address W 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY THAT UNDERstands dressmaking, and is willing to go in partnership with another lady; no capital required. Address W 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN with from $500 to $2,000, to join the advertiser in a well-paying manufacturing business. Address W 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHed real estate office. Apply at 131 East Madison-st., Room 9.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR ACtive, with a cash capital from $4,000 to $8,000, in a well-established business. This is a rare chance for remunerative and safe investment. Best of references given and required. Address or call on N. S. FULTON, 129 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MEDical establishment, where the general manufacturing of chemicals is combined with a drug store, practice, and dispensary, with from $2,000 to $4,000 capital. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A CAPItal of from $2,000 to $5,000 can make a very favorable arrangement to join in an established business where large profits will accrue. References exchanged. Address H 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A FEW THOUsand dollars and would like to join a suitable party with like amount in the grain commission business who has a good receiving trade. Address H 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST with owner of building, to start a saloon in one of the best locations in the city. No competition. Address W 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 TO $6,000, TO help to carry out a contract; 50 to 60 per cent profit. Address W 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 TO $800 INVESTED now will surely return you $5,000 the first year. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH a few thousand dollars, in the pawnbroking business; business established. Address CASH, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 OR MORE, IN a safe and paying business. Close investigation desired. Address, naming time and place for interview, H 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, with from $1,500 to $2,000 cash capital; staple articles; profits 50 per cent; large city trade established, all cash. Very best of city references given. A good chance to make money for the right man. Address W 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 (SILENT OR active), in a first-class office-furniture manufactory; a good business already established, needs more capital to increase it. Address where an interview may be had B 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO ENGAGE in manufacturing staple goods business now running; $20,000 worth can be sold; profits 150 per cent net; perfect satisfaction given. Address B 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A small capital to take half interest in a new tea and coffee store. Address B 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with from $3,000 to $5,000, or good real estate security, in a legitimate business that will pay large profits at quick returns. Address U 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a first-class show; a big thing and no risk. Room 48, Central Hotel, Market-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000, IN A real estate and insurance office. Address H 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDING AND SALE stable, that means business; the best stand in Chicago. 421 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE, with $400. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER either active or silent, with about $6,000, to join me in opening a first-class family hotel. The chance is the best that has ever offered in Chicago. None but reliable parties with the cash, and meaning business, need apply. Address, until Tuesday evening, B H, Box 201, Builders' Exchange, 123 LaSalle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST, OR who are indebted to the undersigned, formerly at No. 566 South Halsted-st., will find me at 70 South Canal-st., with Mr. C. Eaton. JOEL F. KIAH.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COPARTNERship and other accounts examined and adjusted. Address W 71, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED. POSTING, ETC., complicated accounts examined and adjusted. H. L. DIXON, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD OR NEW BOOKS, magazines, and music, in any quantity. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, writing paper, blank books, old books, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 290 Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.

DR. LAURA L. HOOKER, RESIDENCE 251½ PARK av. Ladies in delicate health can find, with her, pleasant home, good care and treatment. Terms reasonable.

ELECTRIC CURERS AND HOW TO WEAR THEM in functional weakness. Price $10; can be hired by the week. Room 2, 71 South Canal-st.

FRENCH BAND—TH. VAN COPPENOLLE, LEADer, will furnish music for balls, parties, or any other society wishing to employ us on the glorious 4th of July. We are ready to play for any society. Apply to 168 Sampson-st.

FOR LADIES ONLY—I CALL THE ATTENTION of our nice stock of human hair switches, which we are selling at half price. A good switch can be bought for $5; puffs, nine in a set, for $1.50; all others in proportion. Call and see for yourselves at the reliable little hair-store, 358 West Madison-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 130 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

I WANT A WIFE (AGE 18 TO 20); SHE MUST be able to make good bread and play the piano. A good house will be given to such a person. No Irish need apply. Address B 91, Tribune office.

M. C. CLANCY'S LOAN OFFICE, 51 WEST MADIson-st., removed to 151 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MR. E. HAUSEN, ORNAMENTAL HAIRWORKer, bracelets, brooches, necklaces, watchguards, rings, &c., in every variety and at moderate prices. Specimens can be seen at 209 Church-st., between North-av. and Lincoln-st. All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. L. R. LOWRY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND ACcoucheur, 1281 Wabash-av. Comfortable, quiet rooms, provided with competent nurses, for women during confinement.

PARTIES WHO DO NOT EMPLOY BOOKKEEPers permanently can have their books written up promptly and accurately by addressing the undersigned; also, books written up by the month at reasonable prices; best of city references given as to efficiency and correctness. Address JOHN WILSON, 465 Wabash-av., or 288 State-st.

PERAMBULATOR—ENTIRELY NEW BABY CARriage for sale at $9. Call at 321 Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

PICNIC OF THE TEAMSTERS' UNION—TEAMster's Union will have a picnic June 29; they will turn out on horse-back; will meet on corner Clark and Michigan-sts. Tickets 25 cents.

SATIN STARCH ENAMEL IS THE BEST ARTICLE in use for polishing linen.

SAVE YOUR INSURANCE BY ORDERING YOUR fire-proof window-shutters of SEAVEY & CO., 186 Lake-st.

THE GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE supplies hotels, restaurants, and private families with the best of female help. 34 Union-st., corner Washington.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS—AN EXPERIENCED accountant can devote two hours each day or evening posting or balancing books, making out or collecting accounts, etc.; terms, $5 per week; first-class references. Address H 93, Tribune office.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE FOR POLISHING linen is Satin Starch Enamel; used once it is used always. Grocers and druggists have it.

WANTED—AN ICE BOX AT LAURIE'S HOTEL, Canal and Madison.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A MEAT-MARKET, with room to pack meat. Address Mr. GALE, 130 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO MANUFACTURE A NEW refrigerator. Inquire 111 South Clark-st., in basement, on Monday.

WANTED—A SAFE—NEW OR SECOND-HAND; must be cheap for cash; state price and make. Address B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, DRUG STORE in city, in good location, doing a good business, worth from $3,000 to $4,000. Address W 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 TENANTS—140 VERNON-AV. AND Stanton-av.

WANTED—ARTISTIC WORK OF ANY KIND. Good life-size crayon portraits, $15; colored, $25. All kinds of drawing on wood, &c., &c., executed in first-rate style at moderate prices. A. H. DOUGLAS, No. 3 Eighteenth-st., or Box 395, Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN ROOMING alone wishes another to room with him. Terms reasonable. Apply at 223 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH small capital, to assist in the introduction of a very important improvement. A large business can be done by proper management, without risk, and handsome profits. THOMAS PIPER, Burke's Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A BAR COUNTER, COMplete, about 12 or 14 feet long. Apply to THOMPSON'S Dining Rooms, 348 Wabash-av., Monday.

WANTED — TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO Boston or New York, by lakes or rail. Address, stating price, which must be cheap, route, etc., W 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SET OF SECOND-HAND painters' ladders and swing stages. 29 South Canal.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO ESTIMATE ON joisting for three houses on Lake-av., half a block south of Thirty-fifth-st. G. L. DANBY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., a package of dray tickets, bearing the name of H. B. GEAGIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 107 and 109 Lake-st.

LOST—ABOUT JUNE 13 OR 14, A NICE MASONIC pin, engraved G, attached to enameled pin. Finder suitably rewarded by addressing W. H. SELLON, 8 Throop-st.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK, ON LA SALLE-ST., BEtween Randolph and Adams-sts., containing three notes and $50 in money. A good reward will be paid by returning to 163 Newberry-av. LOUIS FONTAIN.

LOST—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV. OR HALSTED-ST., a large black veil. Any one returning the same to 397 Aberdeen-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—JUNE 24, BETWEEN CORNER ASHLAND-av. and Monroe-st. and Wood, on Washington, a black braided cashmere sacque and cape. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at STRYKER'S Hat Store, 231 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON A TWENTY-NINTH-ST. STAGE, ON Saturday afternoon, June 21, a pocketbook containing money. Please return to 270 Michigan-av.

LOST—A LIGHT YELLOW BULL TERRIER DOG, medium size, answers to the name of Jack. A liberal reward given to the finder. Call at BARTON'S, 176 Dearborn-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A MEMORANDUM BOOK containing a note of $1,000 payable to Thos. J. West & Co. or order; also about $45 in currency. The above reward will be paid to any party who will deliver the book and contents to THOS. J. WEST & CO., 168 Dearborn-st., Room 23, opposite Tribune Building.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES BY A lady on the West Side between Oakley and May-sts. The honest finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at 573 Fulton-st.

FOUND—IN RETAIL STORE OF FIELD, LEITER & Co., Madison-st., a gold bracelet, on Thursday, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—1 STRAY COW. THE OWNER CAN get the same by claiming property and paying expenses.

TAKEN UP—ON PREMISES OF SUBSCRIBER, living 1½ miles southeast of Lyons, Cook County, Ill., June 26, 1873, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 14½ hands high, about 12 years old, weighs about 1,100 pounds, very little white in forehead, and a little ring of white around fetlock of right hind leg. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. L. R. SMITH.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN $85 GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, table and cover, in perfect order; nearly new; will sell for $35. 7 Eighteenth-st.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singer's at half the usual price. 325 East Indiana, between Rush and Pine-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL KINDS OF SEWing machines, nearly new. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY SINGER SEWING MAchine, with all the attachments, new; cost $80; will sell for $40. Call at 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOWE MACHINE, WITH ALL the attachments; will be sold very cheap for cash. 209 North Morgan-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 373 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 26 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 136 North Clark, corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy payments and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 264 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing machine; repairing done; needles, thread, and oil. 20 South Clark-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 258 State-st.

MACHINERY.

A 16-HORSE POWER AMES BOILER AND ENGINE in good order; will trade it for most any kind of property. Inquire of W. SKINNER, Room 5, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE, A 3-STORY AND BASEment building, 50x80, with 10-horse power engine and boiler and shafting, in running order, situated corner Ohio and LaSalle-sts.; will rent part or whole. Address M 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS, 12 feet, 2¼ and 2-inch shafting with couplings, and Babbit metal pillar blocks for whole; never used; for sale at price of the iron. Address SMITH, 531 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE BOILER AND ENgine, complete, 15 horse power. Ames' manufacture. Inquire of J. M. BURROWS, Room 57, 104 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BOILERS AND STEAM pumps, new and second-hand. WATSON & MORRILL, 165 Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE.

The Significance of the New Era in the Lumber Trade.

Probable Diversion of a Portion of the Business to South Chicago.

How It Will Affect Real Estate in That Direction.

Improvements on the South Parks and in the Neighboring Suburbs.

Condition of the Market---Auction and Other Sales.

Transfers for the Week.

The arrival of a raft of pine logs in the harbor of this city from the eastern shore of the lake is a circumstance significant of important changes that will probably soon take place, not only in the lumber and vessel interests, but in the real estate interests of Chicago. It seems to be demonstrated that the cost of transporting lumber from the pineries of Michigan to this market, from where it is distributed all over the Southwest, can be reduced at least 75 per cent by the new system of bringing it over in logs and sawing it up into lumber here, instead of sawing the logs into lumber at the pineries and shipping the lumber here in vessels. So great a saving as this can scarcely fail to revolutionize the lumber trade of the city. The lumber instead of coming here in vessels will come in the shape of logs to be sawed up here. This would indicate the transfer of a great majority of the saw-mills of the Michigan pineries to this city. Saw-mills require a large amount of room and water-front, and if there were no place for these rafts of logs but Chicago River, and if no place could be found for the mills but along its banks the cost of dockage and ground would prevent much change in the lumber trade. But the Calumet harbor eleven miles south of the mouth of Chicago River could not be more conveniently located for the lumber trade of the city. It is only seven miles south of the city limits, and only six miles from the Stock Yards. From the latter point all the railroad cars that come in from the west loaded with cattle and hogs are sent to the various lumber yards along the Chicago River to be loaded with lumber. Owing to the detention in crossing streets and other railroads, and in getting room in the lumber yards for the cars, there is always a great loss of time. It sometimes takes several days to get empty cars from the Stock Yards to lumber yards. It is the necessity of having fewer obstructions between them and the Stock Yards that has gradually drawn the whole lumber trade to the vicinity of Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets in the past few years. But this change makes it necessary that four-fifths of all the vessels that come to this port loaded with lumber shall pass up the main and South branches of the river, thus obliging all the most thronged bridges in the city to be continually on the swing. Even if the lumber trade did not increase, the steadily increase of all other branches of the city's trade would soon make this an intolerable nuisance. It is steadily making the distance between the West and South Divisions practically greater every year, and their interests would soon be as opposite as those of the most distant towns. The influence exercised by the lumber trade alone to widen the division and separate the interests of the West and South Division, of the city may be estimated from the fact that, out of 12,824 vessel arrivals at this port in 1872, over 6,000 of the vessels were loaded with lumber. A great majority of the 6,000 cargoes of lumber were towed the entire distance of three miles from the mouth of the river up the Main and South Branches as far as Eighteenth street. Each cargo obliging the eight bridges on the route to be turned twice,—once to let the loaded vessel in, and once to let the empty vessel out. Practically half the bridge-tending force on the most densely built up part of the city is caused by towing the lumber almost entirely through the centre of the city. The passage of this vast amount of tonnage through the down-town bridges is of great damage to the value of adjacent property. The nearness of the lumber yards is, of course, a partial offset to this damage, but it is safe to say that all the property north of Twelfth street, is damaged more than it is benefited by the lumber trade, and anything that would divert one-half of the lumber trade to some more convenient locality like the Calumet River would be a benefit to the whole city. It is quite apparent that in view of the large transition the lumber trade of this city is too small to accommodate the lumber trade, and at the same time all the other tonnage business that comes into this port. Then again the lumber trade must necessarily be done where land is the cheapest, provided there are fair facilities for sending cars to the lumber yards from the Stock Yards. The Calumet harbor has got all these advantages. Three direct lines of railroad connect the Union Stock Yards with the Calumet harbor, and at the latter place land for a lumber yard fronting the river can be bought for about one year's rent of the same area of land on the South Branch of Chicago River. Thus it will appear that even if the new system of the lumber-trade of towing rafts across the lake had not been inaugurated, the overcrowded condition of Chicago River must soon drive some of the tonnage business to the Calumet River. It would, however, be utterly impracticable to bring rafts into Chicago River without driving away the tonnage business, and it is apparent that the lumber trade must, sooner or later, go to the Calumet harbor. Nothing could be devised by art so well adapted to the new business of rafting logs from Michigan, to be sawed up here, as the numerous small lakes connected with the Calumet River. These could be filled up with rafts of logs, and saw-mills located at the north and of Calumet Lake would be within 2 miles of Washington Heights, within 5 miles of Englewood, six miles of Hyde Park, and seven miles of the Union Stock Yards. All these are important outposts of the city, and in a few years will be practically part of the city. The diversion of the lumber trade to Calumet River and lakes would not be a loss to any part of the city, but would only be in its natural gravitation to a place better adapted to it than our present cramped harbor.

The diversion of the lumber trade, however, is only the forerunner of what must eventually follow in the case of some other trades. The iron trade of this city is only in its infancy, but the Lake Superior supply of the raw material is inexhaustible, and in a few years the iron-foundries, rolling-mills, and cognate lines of business in this city will probably reach proportions not dreamed of by the majority of our citizens now. These also will require a vast increase of area and dock-front, which cannot be furnished on Chicago River, and will necessarily go to the Calumet.

AT CORNELL.

Within the past three months there have been not less than thirty dwellings erected within a radius of half a mile from the watch factory at Cornell. Besides these, the Hall Manufacturing Company's works have been completed. These comprise a main building two stories high and 30x130 feet, and a wing 30x60. The Company have erected 12 cottages, each 20x32, for their workmen, of whom they now employ 40, and will soon employ 100. These, with their families, and the usually attendant grocers, doctors, etc., etc., will make an addition of from 300 to 500 persons to the population of Cornell this summer.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Mount Vernon Academy at Washington Heights was conducted with imposing ceremonies yesterday. The founding of this institution is only one of the many instances of enterprise and liberality in the expenditure of money by which the land proprietors in that beautiful suburb are making it one of the most desirable places of residence for people of culture that can be found in our suburbs. The proprietors of Washington Heights saw what the Evanston College had done for that place, and have profited by its example. Washington Heights will not only have two of as fine educational institutions as there are in the West, but it already has as convenient and reliable a means of transit from the business centre of the city to its suburban homes as it is possible for any suburban town to have. People who want to make suburban homes begin to see this, and there is perhaps more activity in the purchase and sale of land at Washington Heights than at any other suburban place about the city.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PARKS.

The South Park Commissioners have decided upon the general character of the improvements that they will make this year. The work will consist of the improvement of Pavilion Parkway and the construction of a road which will be continuous from the south end of Grand Boulevard along the west and south lines of the Western Park to the west line of the South Shore Park, thence north along the west line and east along the north line to the lake, and down the lake shore to the southeast corner of the South Shore Park. They also intend to improve the north 100 acres of South Shore Park, the original plan of which is to be changed somewhat in details. The work on the Park streets will be begun at once, and the improvements on the north 100 acres of the South Shore Park will be begun as soon as the details of the plans for them can be worked out to correspond with the changes decided upon.

THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

It cannot be said that there has been much, if any, increase in the activity of real estate business during the past week, but there is unquestionably a feeling of more confidence in regard to the probable increase of values in some quarters. The most speculation at present is in the lands in the western and south-western suburbs, from the vicinity of Central Park around to Douglas Park, Brighton, Englewood, Washington Heights, and Cornell. Inside of this suburban circle there is a great deal of land being sold out in city lots at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 per lot; but for the higher priced property nearer the city there is less demand.

AUCTION SALES.

Clarke, Layton & Co. sold at public auction, on the premises, on last Thursday, eight lots situated on the Park way, corner of Fifty-first street and Drexel avenue boulevard, at prices ranging from $150 to $200 per front foot.

At the same sale, five lots were sold located on Forty-ninth street and Drexel avenue boulevard. The lots on Forty-ninth street realized $70 per foot, and the Drexel fronts from $145 to $165 per foot. Total amounts of the two sales, $104,385.

Elison & Foster sold at public auction on the ground on last Tuesday five lots on Shurtleff avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Three of the lots sold for $1,125 each to Edward Hudson, and one at $1,180 to John Zahrenger, and one at $1,210.

Also on the same day by the same, a house and lot, No. 527 Wentworth avenue; consideration, $2,700.

The same parties sold at public auction, on last Thursday, 6 lots located on Milwaukee avenue, South Jefferson and Barber streets, the prices ranging from $13.50 to $65 per front foot, the total amounting to $6,744.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold a house and lot, No. 161 Thirty-seventh street, at public auction, on last Tuesday; consideration, $5,400. The house was a two-story basement brick.

J. T. Lee sold at public auction, this week, 132 10-12x365 feet, south front, on Madison street, through to Warren avenue; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 23, Block 57, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 7, on Madison street, near Oakley street; consideration, $10,950.

Lot 94, on Madison, near Oakley; consideration, $11,075.

Sub-lot 32, Block 42, Sec. 7; consideration, $160 per foot.

Lot 22, Block 57, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 7; consideration, $109 per foot.

OTHER SALES.

Enos Slosson bought, last week, from Abram Gale, 48x150 feet, east front, on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Madison street, between Potter Page's and Charles Busby's buildings; consideration, $45,000. Mr. Slosson proposes to erect on this property, at once, a five-story and basement marble front for the wholesale trade.

H. J. Goodrich sold Block 8, in Webster's Subdivision, Sec. 34, 38, 14, about one mile west of Cornell, consisting of 6¾ acres; consideration, $6,666.66. The purchaser was Frank S. Bagg. This is at the rate of $1,000 per acre.

The Highland Park Building Company sold last week to John Middleton 11 acres in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 43, 12, situated in Highland Park; consideration, $900 per acre. This Company proposes to hold a celebration on the 4th of July at their new Highland Park Hotel, which is rapidly filling up with regular boarders for the summer. On the 4th of July the Company will give a grand reception at the hotel principally for those interested in real estate.

Olinger & Ballard have just sold 80 acres, being the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 13, situated on west Twelfth street, fronting that on Central avenue; consideration, $65,000 cash. This property was purchased by a Pittsburgh capitalist, who proposes to improve it at an early day. The same parties also sold 150 feet on Throop street, near Harrison, fronting west; consideration, $18,750.

Also, sold by the same, 10 acres on the the corner Hyman avenue and West Twelfth street; consideration, $22,000. Also, by the same, 24 feet on the corner of Ashland avenue and Fig street; consideration, $1,650.

Near Riversides, a tract of 70¾ acres on Desplaines River was bought by same party for Eastern men at $700 per acre; also, 40 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 14, at $275 per acre. These last two sales were influenced by the rapid grading of the route of the Joliet, Plainfield & Eastern Railroad, which runs near these two pieces.

Storrs & Ware sold this week: 20 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, 40, 13, situated on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, about two miles west of Humboldt Park; consideration $22,000.

C. C. Thayer & Co., sold at private sale 13 acres in the Lincolnne Road Addition to Washington Heights, within 20 rods of the station; consideration, $800 per acre.

Millard & Decker sold 31 feet on Central Park avenue and Twenty-fifth street; consideration, $975, cash.

E. A. Sumwalt & Co. sold 2 acres at Washington Heights, on the ridge; consideration, $4,000.

The same parties sold 600 feet at South Englewood, situated ¾ mile from the depot; consideration, $3,600.

Also, one house and lot on Brook street, near Lake avenue; consideration, $8,750.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES.

Elison & Foster will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Tuesday afternoon, July 1, at 3 o'clock, 48 lots, situated near Central Park and the Great Northwestern Car-works. Terms, one-fourth cash, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest.

On Thursday next the same parties will sell at public auction on, the premises, fourteen residence lots, located near Humboldt Park boulevard. Terms, one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest.

C. C. Thayer & Co. will sell at public auction on next Tuesday, July 1, on the premises, at 10:30 a. m., about seventy-five lots, fronting on Humboldt boulevard, Logan square, and Milwaukee avenue. Terms, one-third cash, and balance in one, two and three years, at 8 per cent.

William A. Butters & Co. will sell at public auction, on the grounds, to-morrow, June 30, at 9:30 p. m., 200 residence lots, fronting Humboldt Park, North, Pierce, Dickey, Beach, and Weage avenues. Terms, one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

NORTH SIDE BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

William E. Doggett, Esq., has commenced the erection of three brick dwellings on Huron street, near Lasalle. They will be two stories in height above basement, and 63 feet front. Cost, $14,000. Mr. Henry Schlotthauer is to build a three-story and basement brick, 50 by 70, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets, to be used for double store, dwellings on second floor, and a public hall on the third story; cost, $12,000. Messrs. Doggett, Bassett & Hills will erect a block of buildings, 73 feet front on Erie street by 80 feet on Clybourne avenue. There will be four stores, with boarding-house of large dimensions in upper stories; cost, $25,000.

Frank Roesch will erect a three-story and basement brick residence on State street, near Chicago avenue. It will have a pressed brick octagon front, and will cost about $9,000.

John Chicago avenue and Larrabee street Gen. Smith contemplates building a block of four stores, 96 feet front on Chicago avenue, and three stories above the basement. The upper stories will be fitted up for dwelling houses. One-half of the block is contracted for $10,000. The other half will be during next month.

Mr. John Horn will erect at once a two-story and basement brick building, 24x60 feet, on North Wells street, near Schiller street, to cost $4,000.

Contracts for the heavier portion of the Colehour Building, on Washington street, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, will be let during the latter part of the week, and the work carried on without delay.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, June 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Vincennes av, s of and near Thirty-seventh st, w f, undivided ½ of 22x200 ft, dated June 16; consideration, $2,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, s w f, Lot 3, dated June 19; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 19, in Rees' Lots 9 and 10, in Blocks 7 to 9, in s ½ Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $700.

Hermitage av (when extended), bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 82x139 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $3,500.

Sampson st, e of and near Centre av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 16, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Lot on street bet Centre av and Throop st, and 49¼ ft, n of Evans st, e f, 24x125¼ ft, dated March 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 25x125¼ ft, on same street and block, dated March 17; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 24x125¼ ft, in same street and block as the above, dated March 18; consideration, $1,050.

Ogden av, bet Flournoy and Polk sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 19; consideration, $1,800.

Same as the above, dated May 19; consideration, $1,800.

The premises No. 190 Canalport av, dated June 28; consideration, $5,100.

N ¼ of Lot 6 in Block 2 in Bond's Addition, dated June 20; consideration, $200.

Milwaukee av, 125 4-10 ft, s e of Lincoln st, n e f, 26x116 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $2,200.

Clinton st, 138 9-10 ft, s of Monroe st, e f, 40x100 ft, dated June 12; consideration, $13,800.

West Twenty-first st, n e cor of Lincoln st, s f, 25¼x 126 9-10 ft, dated June 26; consideration, $800.

West Congress st, 109½ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 21¼x91 ft; dated May 5; consideration, $7,000.

Blue Island av, s e cor of Ewing st, Lot 91, dated June 4; consideration, $9,000.

Morgan st, near n e cor Tyler st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $3,750.

Townsend st, n w cor of Elm st, Lot 1, dated April 16; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 13 and 14, in Sub-Block 1 of Blocks 29 and 31, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ of Lot 38, in Bromell's w ¼ of Blocks 10 and 13, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $800.

Sub-Lot 1 in Haake's Lots 8 to 10, in Block 17, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Desplaines st, s e cor of Fifty-eighth st, Lots 23 and 24, dated June 27; consideration, $200.

Lot 94, in Bogue's Addition, dated June 29, 1872; consideration, $480.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 29: City property, number of sales, 154; consideration, $264,066. North city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $51,350. South of city limits, number of sales, 20; consideration, $292,803. West of city limits, number of sales, 9; consideration, $184,760. Total sales, 188; total consideration, $1,125,011.

M'CORD VS. YOE.

Chief Justice Farwell Denies the Motion for a Receiver.

Chief Justice Farwell, of the Circuit Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Harriet McCord et al. v. Peter L. Yoe, which complainant, applied for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of certain property during the litigation as to the will of John McCord, deceased. The Court stated, as his opinion, that the complainants did not show a case that required the interposition of the Court, as prayed for. It appeared that Yoe was a friend, and had the confidence of Jason McCord, from whom the property originally came; that he was united with John McCord in the administration of Jason's estate; that he had the full confidence of John McCord and the management of the property during his lifetime. After the final settlement of the estate of Jason McCord, John made Yoe his agent to manage his business, take care of the property, both real and personal; that he was probably better acquainted with the situation of the property and more competent to manage it than any other person who could be named; that there was no pretense but that he was entirely responsible, or that he was managing the business injudiciously. He was named executor in the disputed will; the will had been proved before the County Court, letters had been issued to him, and he was, in fact, in full possession of the estate before the appeal was taken from the County Court to the Circuit Court, of the judgment of probate. He, being named executor of the will, is clothed with some right over the property, even before probate, and after probate, and before appeal be had, full right to take the position of and to act as executor. This application to appoint an executor is addressed to the discretion of the Court, and the question is whether, under the circumstances, the interests or rights of any of the parties interested in the estate really require that the Court should interfere, and take the property out of the possession of Yoe, and appoint a Receiver to hold it during litigation. The Court understood Yoe in substance as saying, both in his answer and by counsel in the arguments, that if any fears are entertained as to his responsibility, or if it is thought that it would be proper for him to give some security, he stands ready to do so, or to file a bond, or to render an account in the Court showing the condition of the estate, inasmuch as an appeal was taken before such papers could be prepared to be filed in a probate court, and that he will stand ready at all times during the litigation over the will to pay over to the widow or any of the heirs, under the order of approval of the Court, any moneys to which they may be entitled. He offers to do all the complainants have a right to require of him, and the Court held that it would be injudicious to take the property out of the hands of one who was so fully trusted by its original owners, and who understands its situation, and is apparently more competent in that respect than any other person who could be likely to be selected. The Court stated in conclusion that, upon defendant's filing a consent that an order shall be entered by which he submits to the discretion of the Court in the particular above referred to, he would overrule the motion for a Receiver, but with the understanding that he should allow the motion to be renewed hereafter if there shall be such a change of circumstances as shall seem to warrant the interposition of the Court.

ROTATION IN THE PULPIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For a few weeks past, there has been a little ripple of gossip in a certain circle of church-going society in this city, in regard to a movement in one of our oldest congregations to shake off the old pastor, who, for thirty years, has baptized their children, married their young men and women, and said the last sad words at the graves of those who have gone hence out of their number, in that period of time.

It happens, in perhaps a majority of cases, that a new church is the forerunner of a demand for a new preacher. To a congregation ambitions to have the most fashionable church, the biggest organ, the most luxuriously cushioned seats, the most rainbow-colored windows, and other such accessories to the cultivation of devotional feelings as are considered prime necessities by a certain class of our newly-created aristocracy of wealth,—to a congregation, we say, whose devotions are divided between the God of Israel and the God of Mammon, it frequently seems only a slight variation of the parable of the new wine and the old bottles, to put the same old homely preaching into a splendid new church.

The congregation referred to have recently built a new church-edifice, and, while it is probable that such considerations as those above indicated may have had their share in starting the movement to quietly push the old pastor out, there are unquestionably also some others that possess a deeper moral interest, as indicating a change either in the standard of intellectual culture in the congregation, or, what is more probable, a change in their views of religion in general, and of Calvinism in particular. The first and main complaint against the present pastor is, that he does not interest and retain the young members of the congregation, as he did their parents. This cannot be ascribed to any failure in the intellectual powers of the pastor,—for, though he has occupied his present place for over thirty years, he is still vigorous in both body and mind, a hard student, and as liberal as the tenets of his Church. But the young people, and many of the old ones, have been straying away from time to time to listen to the speculative preaching of the day. They have dipped into the books of such writers as Darwin, Spencer, Carpenter, Lyell, Max Muller, and, possibly, Colenso. The result is that these nibbling sheep have lost confidence in the literal truth of the traditions of the six days of creation and of Noah's flood. They find delight no more in the doctrine of the foreordained plan of the creation and fall of man, and turn up their noses at the doctrine of election. These are the doctrines which the pastor has for many years inculcated from the pulpit, and which the congregation have devoutly believed and endeavored to impress on the minds of their children, at least up to within a few years. The harmonious connection of people and pastor for thirty years is presumptive evidence that, if there was any special objection to the latter of a personal character, it would have developed some movement like the present years ago. We must, therefore, conclude that it is not the man, but the doctrine, that fails to be as convincing to the same people it did a quarter of a century ago, and that the dissatisfaction of this particular congregation is only one instance of hundreds that might be cited to show that, while the average intellectual culture of congregations has been greatly increased, the doctrines have become fossilized in their old dogmatic forms. The range of the preacher's thought, or at least the liberty of his preaching, is confined to a dilapidated medieval castle, whose antiquated walls are venerable with the ivy of precedent, and whose halls and towers are each haunted by its particular goblin. But the childish imagination that was once excited by the ghost stories has been replaced by the spirit of inquiry and reason. The listeners grow restive, and, to hold their attention and their hearts, it will be necessary either to change the stories or present them in a new aspect.

The act of turning out an old pastor, whose intellect is still sound and his strength undiminished, must be justified by something better than the fact that he adheres to the written tenets of his Church, or the fact that he is not given to pyrotechnical displays of oratory. If the tenets are not satisfactory, it is as easy to change them as it was originally to adopt them. But it is no good argument against the pastor to say that he holds them more firmly than his congregation. Nor is it fair to charge that his style is not ornate, or his delivery rhetorical. All this was known, if true, thirty years ago. We had rather take our chances in the next world on the issue of dealing fairly with an old pastor than on any question of Calvinism or rhetorical merit that can be conceived of.

JUSTITIA.

"BROWN'S."

What Gen. J. G. and Harvey Brown are Fixing Up for the Good Livers of Chicago.

There is a sort of general idea in the city that the graceful Buena Vista stone building which fronts on Clark and Madison streets is intended for a restaurant that shall, in point of richness of finish and excellence of design, rival anything in the country, Delmonico's New York establishments not excepted. But nobody outside of the privileged few who have been allowed access to the still incomplete building can form any idea of the lavish expenditure which the owners have thought proper to make "Brown's,"—a characteristic feature of our magnificently rebuilt city. Handsome and artistic as the exterior, with its columns and carvings, may be, it bears to the interior only that relation which the rugged shell does to the luscious kernel within, and the proprietors have this advantage, that while their cuisine may only be equal to the very best on the continent, the building, with its appointments, is far ahead of anything in the country. A reporter was yesterday shown through the building by Mr. Brown, of "Browns," and allowed to see for himself. "If we have not the best there is," said Mr. Brown, "we will try it over again; but we think we have done pretty well as it is." There is no immediate danger of Mr. Brown's having to do it over again. The only change to be expected is that he will have to find a place where he can have more room, for when once the public have come to know of "Brown's," they will want to be there en masse. By the middle of next month they will have an opportunity to see for themselves.

That everything at "Brown's" may be equal to the very best in the world, there are ten French cooks, the chief of whom, an elegant gentleman who looks like a capitalist, enjoys a salary larger than that of the County Clerk. That these artists may be cramped in nothing, they have the most elegant kitchen accommodations in the city. The room in which meat is to be placed to ripen, by the butcher of the establishment, is designed to hold tons of ice to keep it fresh; the wine-room in the basement is kept at an even temperature; the baker has a bakery apart from the rest of the culinary department; the amount of ice that can be stowed away would freeze anybody to think of. These are one or two of the features of the housekeeping. Going up-stairs, the visitor finds himself in a large dining-room, paved with marble. The columns of the doorway are of French walnut, richly veneered, with flowering capitals of a lighter wood. The wainscot is of three distinct kinds of wood, exquisitely polished; the ceiling richly frescoed. The entrance to this room is on Madison street. Passing through the lofty doors to the gentlemen's lunch-room, one comes upon a room which challenges competition in this country. The walls are wainscoted as in the dining-room, the floor paved with marble, and the ceiling frescoed most artistically. There is no gaudiness in the coloring, but the feeling of princely luxury pervades everything. Behind the bar are three mirrors, each seven feet within four inches of fifteen feet in length, and more than eight feet high. The bar and the lunch-counters, designed by Mr. Wilcox, formerly a partner of Messrs. Burling & Adler, are, without any exception, the most exquisite pieces of workmanship of the kind in the country. They are of black-walnut, inlaid with mahogany and French walnut, and paneled with medallions of vert brouze, representing the great men of classic antiquity, with occasional Egyptian heads,—Mark Antony, Homer, Pericles, and the like,—perfect copies of the rarest bas-reliefs. Relieved with marbis at the base and a layer of marble beneath the walnut slab above, these two counters are without an equal in the country.

On the second story, over the lower dining-room, is another, similar in every respect to the first, and entered by a richly wainscoted stairway leading from the street. Over the lunch-room is the banquet-room, with its richly-inlaid wainscoting, enormous windows, and frescoed ceiling. It is capable of seating nearly 300 people.

The third and fourth floors are arranged in suites, including parlor, bed-room, and bath-room, with plate-glass windows of enormous size, arranged with the same generosity as the rest of the building.

On any one floor of the building, from the basement to the roof, the arrangement is unique and princely. Consequently, "Brown's," including all of them, has not its equal in the country. Wentworth & Woolworth will run it, and it will, without doubt, be as characteristic of Chicago as the Pacific Hotel, the new Court-House, or the great rebuilding.

CHICAGO CHURCH GUILD.

A number of the more prominent Episcopalians of Chicago have recently organized a society to promote Christianity in accordance with the doctrines of that church, and have denominated it the Chicago Church Guild. The President is the Right Rev. Bishop of the State (at present Mr. Whitehouse), and the Vice-Presidents (ex-officio) the rectors of the different churches; Chaplain, the Rev. G. C. Street; Directors, Geo. F. Lee, E. L. Otis, John F. Thompson, Wardens, Geo. W. C. Clark; Treasurer, Lucien C. Mitchell; Secretary, Josiah Edson; Steward, Franklin Hatheway; Librarian, John Golden. In addition to disseminating the doctrines of the church, the society proposes to support all duly authorized efforts to strengthen the church in this diocese; to establish a thorough system of missionary visitation of all houses and dwellings in the city; to aid, spiritually and temporally, members of the Guild in sickness or health; to collect and apply funds for the maintenance of worship, and for missions, for the sick and needy of the church, and for education; and to provide a central place for church work, where resident and visiting members of the church may meet for reading, conference, council, and prayer. Communicants of both sexes are eligible to membership, the subscription being $1 per annum. The Guild Hall is located at No. 45 South Clark street, and is open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. A liberal supply of daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and publications are provided for the use of members, and visitors. A ladies' room will soon be suitably furnished for the convenience of lady members and their friends. Donations of money, books, and other articles to be distributed by the Guild, can be sent to the Treasurer at Mitchell & Hatheway's book-store, No. 45 South Clark street.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If you will grant me space, I will say a word about the management of, and condition of things in, our County Jail. What I report is not from guesswork, or on the representation of others. My information was acquired during a short incarceration within the walls of that far-from-delightful suburb of Joliet. Of Mr. Foltz, the Jailor, I can make no complaint. Perhaps no more humane man could be found to fill the position than he. But, if he is granted any discretion in the matter of which I am about to speak, he should exercise it in behalf of the poor devils forced to reside with him.

The walls of the jail are thick and strong; the roof and floor are of iron and stone, well constructed, and will hold out against the most strong and skillful jail-breaker to force an opening in one night's work; the doors are thick, strong and securely locked,—cannot be forced. Now, prisoners are secure in such quarters, but are made doubly secure by placing two or more in strong cells with immense iron doors, and everything that the unfortunate inmates could have about them,—from a 64-pound Columbiad down to a quill toothpick,—has found in any way aid them to effect an exit, is taken from them. They must consume their rations without an implement; must tear the pieces of Texas steer given them to eat, with the teeth or fingers; and drink the gravy, neither knife nor spoon being allowed.

Now comes my chief complaint: About 8 p. m., every cell is darkened,—made more gloomy than before, if possible,—and the little fresh air in circulation shut out, by the closing of the (extra) iron doors or blinds, leaving but a very small crack above and below the blinds to ventilate the miserable dens occupied by two souls each, who may be entirely innocent of any crime or violation of law. There is no necessity for this, and, from bitter experience, I say it is inhuman and barbarous. If the blinds are intended to make the cells uncomfortable, and for the punishment of all confined in the prison, they fill the bill to the letter; if they are not so intended, they should not be used. Now, I am not like Train; I do not complain to bring myself into notice. I have served my time, and want no more of it; but I speak for the innocent and guilty alike, for the treatment is the same under the present management. There are those in the jail at this time—have been there a long time—who are held merely as witnesses, having committed no offense. This class, both men and women, along with those who have had no trial, are placed on the same footing in every respect with the bloody murderer; have the same rations; are allowed no exercise; are confined to the cell, day and night, and the fresh air shut off from them, as described, when it first comes to refresh them in the evening. I say this is all wrong,—an outrage not sanctioned by law, and a burning disgrace to those having charge of our prison regulations and discipline. The confinement and prison-rations are bad enough without the practice of this unwarranted torture. Publicity may bring this matter to the eyes of those whose duty it is to investigate and regulate; therefore, I would thank you to insert this hastily-written complaint. Yours, REFORM.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1873.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

Collision Between a Passenger and a Freight Train on the C., C. & A. R. R. Track---Locomotive and Cars Smashed, and Passengers Frightened but Not Hurt.

A collision occurred yesterday morning on the Chicago, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Central track, between Lake and Fulton streets, which, though free from personal injuries, was yet rather expensive to the roads concerned. The above-mentioned track is connected with the Northwestern's track on Kinzie street, by a couple of curves, which open out like a Y from Fulton street. About half-past 9 o'clock the incoming Danville and Vincennes train, composed of four passenger coaches, and a baggage-car, had just about reached the point where it would curve around to the right to get on the Kinzie street track, when a Northwestern engine, with four empty freight cars of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road, backed down on the Fulton track, and the two, both moving at a fair rate of speed, came together a few yards south of Fulton street. The engineer and fireman on the Danville train saw the wrath that was coming, and jumped off unharmed. The first two freight cars were separated from the tracks and ditched, both badly shaken up somewhat splintered. The third jumped over the smoke-stack of the engine without injuring it, was torn from its trucks, and remained resting fairly on top of the cab, and at right-angles with the engine. The other car was uninjured. The locomotive—No. 3—was badly injured. The cylinder-cap was knocked off, some of the rods broken, and the boiler so much shaken that the fire was put out in a steady stream. The baggage-car was thrown over on one side so that one of the sills of the body of the car rested on the ground. Nobody was in it, and its contents were not damaged, merely a little shaken up. It remained coupled to the first passenger coach, which was not damaged at all. The passengers were much frightened by the sudden shock, and bundled out on the prairie in great haste. None were damaged, and since they were but a few blocks from the Lake street cars, they footed it over to them and thus got down town. The freight car still remains mounted on top of the locomotive, and has had as many visitors as the circus.

MORE BANYONISM.

The Matteson House Jewelry Robbery---Criminal Proceedings Before Justices.

The suit which has been tried during the past few days at the United States Courts against the proprietor of the Matteson House, for damages caused by the loss by robbery of $8,000 worth of jewelry, yesterday morning came to an end. The jury in the case disagreed, and were discharged. The criminal side of the affair also came up yesterday, the alleged robber, Drumm, being brought before Chief Justice Bangon for examination of committing the robbery. Mr. Trude appeared as counsel for defendant. The first witness examined was the owner of the jewelry, who testified to the loss. The next was Joe Dixon, the detective, who brought defendant from Buffalo, after having fruitlessly tried to have him extradited at Montreal, and he testified to suspicious circumstance of defendant's sudden departure and the nature of certain remarks defendant had been heard to let drop. Then came the owner of the hotel, Mr. Woodcock, who related the suspicious circumstances of defendant's departure from Chicago, the latter being as nearly as possible simultaneous with that of the jewelry. The Armory Chief Justice having taken the evidence under brief consideration, discharged the prisoner, who was, however, very shortly afterwards arrested and brought before Justice Boyden. On the application of Mr. Trude, a change of venue was had to Justice Lull, who held a Drumm for trial on a bail of $1,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The County Clerk issued thirty marriage licenses yesterday, making nearly 200 for the week.

The Ellsworth Zouaves will meet at 2 p. m. today to fix up their Fourth of July picnic.

The West Chicago Lyceum will close the literary season with a literary and social entertainment, to be given nesesday evening in Leavitt Street Congregational Church.

One of the most enjoyable excursions on the "Glorious Fourth" will be the picnic of the Union Catholic Library Association at Tracy Grove. The preparations making by the Committee will insure a good time for all who may attend.

The Centenary M. E. Sunday-School picnic takes place at University Grove, Evanston, on Tuesday next. The train leaves the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Ten per cent will be added to the water-tax if unpaid before the 1st of July. Delinquents should remember this, as it will be money in pocket by paying during the present month.

The Third Annual Sociable of the Young Men's Sodality of St. John's Church will be held Thursday evening at Central Hall corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue.

Frank Smith, the young man, who stole a pocket-book from a safe, at the South Side Briggs House, was yesterday held for trial at the Criminal Court in $700 bonds, by Justice Banyon.

The Comptroller has forwarded to New York $468,250.31 to pay July interest on Chicago city bonds, and $63,000 to redeem bonds maturing July 1. The debt of the city on that day will be $13,494,000.

A boy of 4 to 5 years old, giving his name as Walter Borden, was picked up on Saturday afternoon at the corner of Washington and Madison, and taken to Bailey's Hotel, No. 653 State street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club will be held, Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the basement of the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

Robert Gottschalk's daughter reported at the Central Police Station, yesterday, that her father had been missing for some days, leaving his wife and five children in a destitute condition.

Adolph Miller was tried by a jury in Banyon's court, yesterday afternoon, for selling liquor on Sunday. He was found guilty, and fined $40. His saloon is at the corner of Larrabee street and Webster avenue.

James Stinson was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for passing a $10 counterfeit United States bill. There being some question about his intention in so doing, the case was continued until to-morrow in $500 bonds.

The second annual exhibition of the children of the Annunciation Church will be held at the school-room, corner of Paulina street and Waubansia avenue, Wednesday evening next, when prizes will be awarded to successful competitors. This will be the last exhibition in the present school-rooms, as the pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Edwards, intends to erect, in the fall, a fine stone church and a large brick school-house, for which his parishioners have already largely subscribed.

The officers, teachers, and scholars of the First Congregational Church Sunday-School, together with their two Mission Schools, enjoyed a pleasant picnic-excursion to Forest River yesterday. The gay participants of the occasion filled fourteen passenger coaches.

The last of a course of four lectures before the students of the Cook County Normal School will be delivered by George B. Armstrong, of the *Inter-Ocean*, to-morrow evening, at the Normal School Building. The subject will be "Politics & Literature." The residents of Englewood are invited to attend.

Dr. Foster will lecture on "Assimilation," at the New Jerusalem Church, corner of Washington street and Southwestern avenue, on Monday evening. An ice-cream and strawberry festival will follow. The proceeds of both are for the benefit of the organ fund.

Officer Jacoby attempted to arrest Abraham Burnstein, for keeping open his saloon after 12 o'clock at night. A mob of disorderly persons drove the officer off, who finally returned and arrested Burnstein, who was yesterday fined $10 for violating the saloon ordinance, and $20 for keeping a disorderly house.

Henry Williams, who was arrested on the charge of setting fire to a barn on Burnside street last Saturday night, was brought before Banyon yesterday, who discharged him. He was at once rearrested for the same offense, and, upon being taken before Justice Haines, was sent up for trial at the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail.

The midsummer soiree of the pupils of Dyhrenfurth's college takes place to-morrow evening. The programme includes recitations in English and German, singing, and the comedietta of "Coals of Fire." Prizes are to be distributed to meritorious scholars at the conclusion.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Foundling's Home will give a course of lunches in the

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A Historical Sketch of the Institution.

The Donation of the Site by Senator Douglas.

List of the Incorporators and the First Board of Trustees.

Description of the Buildings—The Observatory—The Law-Department.

The Number of Students and Graduates in Each Year Since the Foundation.

Financial Condition of the College—The Present Faculty and Officers—Proposed Admission of Lady-Students.

The historic period of Chicago itself does not extend very far back into the past. The life of a single generation will cover the whole of it. There are yet those among us, and not even in the "sear and yellow," who saw a small hamlet of a few houses clustering around a point on Randolph, Lake, Dearborn, State, and Clark streets, occupied by two or three hundred people; yea, even beyond that, when a small stockade-fort or block-house, a trading-post, a few Indians and half-breeds, constituted the germ out of which this mighty city should grow,—the astonishment of the world, even while yet they linger amid the changed scenes of their earlier years. A third of a century embraces all there is of importance in the growth of Chicago. Prior to 1840, its possibilities were hidden; not even the most enthusiastic, in their wildest dreams, as they peered with strained eyes into the future, could form a picture approaching the reality which has since dawned upon their vision.

Thirty years, then, has Chicago had to call into existence, and to build up, all that she is, and to start on a career whose end and whose greatness we may not forecast. All her institutions, of whatever nature, are of this brief period.

Among them, and occupying a prominent position, is the one whose history we now propose to sketch,—

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We might say, by way of preface, that most of the early settlers of our city came from New England and New York, and brought with them the broad and liberal views concerning education which prevail in that section of our country; and to this fact we owe the early establishment of our excellent and comprehensive public-school system, and the interest which has from the beginning been manifested in the cause of popular and higher education.

Some time in the fall of 1854,

DR. ANSEL EDDY,

a distinguished Presbyterian divine of Newark, N. J., came to Chicago; prospecting, probably; seeking a "call," possibly; or having an invitation from his brethren "on trust" to visit them, perhaps. Be that as it may, he came, and found here, as we suppose he expected to find, an old pupil of his,

THE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

whom he had taught in years agone to decline Latin nouns and conjugate Latin verbs. During the relationship of instructor and pupil, a close intimacy and a strong attachment had grown up between them,—a feeling of mutual respect and esteem. One bright autumnal day, Dr. Eddy and Senator Douglas went out into the then somewhat distant suburb of our city at Cottage Grove, where the Senator owned a beautiful and extensive estate, "covered with shady groves and forests primeval," a part of which has since become academic and classic, such as the old poets sing of. Walking along, the minister remarked something after this fashion: "Mr. Douglas, this is a

BEAUTIFUL SPOT FOR A COLLEGE;

your greatest glory would be to liberally endow, with a portion of your property, an institution of learning of the highest order, right here, under the shadow of this great and growing city of the West." The Senator was touched with the idea; perhaps he had entertained it before; he lapsed into a thoughtful mood, and the two passed on in silence for a few minutes, which was broken by, "I will do it, Dr. Eddy, if you will consent to be its President." Other conversations upon the subject followed at this, as well as at subsequent times.

In the beginning, Mr. Douglas cherished the idea of founding an institution entirely independent of any denominational control, and under

THE PATRONAGE OF THE STATE.

He had obtained this idea from having made a personal inspection of some of the great continental universities of Europe, and his first proposition was based upon it. He and Dr. Burroughs discussed this point pretty thoroughly at Terre Haute, and he seems to have abandoned his preconceived notions, and to have been so far convinced as to concede the necessity and desirableness of denominational control to the extent of carrying responsibility with it. Hence his first offer of the land to the Presbyterians, through Dr. Eddy, and subsequently to the Baptists, through Dr. Burroughs.

In the early spring of 1855, Dr. Eddy removed to Chicago, having received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Soon after his arrival definite arrangements were entered into between him and Mr. Douglas on the founding of a College or University, on the basis of their previous understanding, under the auspices of

THE PRESBYTERIAN DENOMINATION.

Mr. Douglas was to donate ten acres of land, the present site, for that purpose, and Dr. Eddy was to comply with certain conditions, by the 1st day of December, about six months ahead.

Dr. Eddy thus had two quite large enterprises upon his hands at the same time: the building of an expensive house of worship for his church, and the raising of $100,000—we believe this was the sum—to comply with Mr. Douglas' conditions. Under the circumstances, he being a comparative stranger here, and Mr. Douglas resting under a political cloud on account of the Kansas-Nebraska business, it was not particularly strange that he should have failed in both.

In the latter part of the summer of 1855, it came to the knowledge of

THE REV. J. C. BURROUGHS,

who had been for two or three years pastor of the First Baptist Church, that Dr. Eddy was likely to fail in his efforts to meet the conditions of Mr. Douglas. The idea immediately struck him, that, should the failure prove final, an opportunity might present itself for the Baptists to avail themselves of the liberal offer of the Senator. Mr. Burroughs had been requested to accept the Presidency of Shurtleff College, a Baptist institution at Upper Alton, in this State. In fact, we think he had been elected to that position. But, with a wise forecasting of what Chicago was destined to be, he thought that right here, in this great future commercial city of the Northwest, was the place above all others for a great university,—right here, amid the life, activity, energy, and enterprise which even then characterized Chicago. And so he declined to go to Shurtleff, and waited until the latter part of November, when he learned that Dr. Eddy had failed in his endeavors to lay the foundations of a Presbyterian institution of learning.

Senator Douglas being in disgrace with Chicago, on account of the part he took in the Missouri Compromise, and Chicago with him, on account of the mob at North Market Hall, which prevented his being heard in vindication of his course, he spent much of his time at Terre Haute, Ind. Here Mr. Burroughs sought him, armed with a letter of introduction from the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, a personal and political friend of the Senator. Dr. Douglas was found to have

LARGE AND LIBERAL VIEWS

upon the subject in hand, and evinced a deep interest in the success of the enterprise. Mr. Burroughs ascertained, however, that Dr. Eddy had preceded him about a week in a visit to Terre Haute, and had obtained an enlargement of the time in which to secure the donation of Mr. Douglas, to the 1st of March, 1856. If he was not ready at the time to proceed with the enterprise, Mr. Burroughs received assurance that the proposition would be transferred to him for the Baptists. On the 1st of March, Dr. Burroughs presented himself to Senator Douglas at Washington. Nothing had been heard from Dr. Eddy; but, lest this might be due from some accident or miscarriage of the mails, Mr. Douglas asked a further delay of two weeks.

At the expiration of the two weeks, it having become evident that Dr. Eddy had entirely failed in his efforts, Mr. Douglas made a formal conveyance of the present site to Dr. Burroughs, in trust, for the purposes of a university, stipulating merely that the work should go on promptly; and that [illegible] a leading representation in the Board of [illegible] should be conceded to the Baptist denomination, it

SHOULD NOT BE EXCLUSIVE.

A provision carrying out these views was subsequently embodied in the charter, and has formed the basis of the policy of the University, both in the Board of Trustees and in the Faculty, ever since.

Dr. Burroughs, in his account of the interview with Mr. Douglas, at Terre Haute, says: "An element naturally contributing to the result sought to be brought about ought not to be passed over, especially as it brings into view a benefactor of the University, who has never been an actor in its history, but whose influence has reached back from the Unseen World to help forward principles and interests which in life she had loved and labored for.

MRS. DOUGLAS

(who was a Baptist) had but recently died, and it was something to be remembered to see the great statesman, in the midst of his career of intense activity and ambition, swayed and subdued by reverence and affection for the noble woman who had shared his early struggles. As our conversation went on, he said, abruptly, as if a new thought had occurred to him, and with a voice broken by emotion, 'Who can tell but that this is the way in which I am to fulfill a promise made to my wife in her last days, that I would do something for the Church and the principles which she loved?'"

This, too, may account for the tender solicitude Mr. Douglas ever manifested in the success of the enterprise, after it had passed into the hands of the Baptists.

But there were

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME

in the very inception of the enterprise. So bitter was the feeling against Mr. Douglas on political grounds, and especially on account of his uniting with the South in extending the area of slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that many leading Baptists were opposed to receiving the land as a donation from him. This feeling had undoubtedly been one of the causes which defeated the efforts of Dr. Eddy, and it now stood prominently in the way of Dr. Burroughs and his friends. A few months were spent in preliminaries, and, on the 16th of July, 1856,

THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING

of the friends of the movement was held at the office of Gen. M. Brayman, 76 Lake street. Of this meeting the late Hon. Charles Walker was President, and J. O. Brayman Secretary. The whole subject was discussed, the action of Dr. Burroughs approved, and a resolution adopted to go forward as rapidly as possible to meet the conditions of the land-grant. Gradually the feeling of opposition on political grounds abated, and, after a little while, almost entirely disappeared.

As was natural, the "laboring-oar" fell to Dr. Burroughs. Having resigned his pastorship of the First Church, he entered vigorously upon the work of raising subscriptions for the embryo University. He was very successful, and, in less than a year, the sum of

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

had been subscribed. This was doing grandly,—for, be it remembered, things were not done on so large a scale in the ante-War times as they have been since the advent of greenbacks. Dr. L. D. Boone put his name down for $5,000; Cyrus Bently, J. T. Edwards, Samuel Hoard, J. S. Buchanan, J. K. Burtis, J. K. Pollard, and others, for the same amount.

A liberal charter was obtained from the Legislature of the State, at the session of 1857; and, in June following a Board of Trustees was elected, of which Mr. Douglas was properly made President, a position which he held up to the time of his death, in 1861.

The Board went forward, and made arrangements for the erection of the necessary buildings upon the site donated. On the Fourth of July, 1857,

THE FIRST CORNER-STONE WAS LAID,

amid imposing ceremonies, under the direction of the Masonic Order, and in the presence of a large concourse of people who had gathered in the beautiful grove. The Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the United States Court, acted as President of the day. Mr. Douglas was present, but, owing to indisposition, made but a brief address. The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold delivered the principal address of the occasion, in which he did not omit to excoriate Mr. Douglas for his then recent political action. Other addresses were made, and the great work of founding a University for Chicago and the Northwest was considered fairly under way.

"But man proposes and God disposes." The Board advertised through the public press for bids for the erection of the buildings. Quite a number were received. The most favorable was that of Messrs. Stone & Boomer, and a meeting of the Board was called in the first week of August to formally award the contract. But the day dawned upon a changed condition of affairs. The lightning-flash of the telegraph conveyed that morning the unwelcome intelligence of the failure of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, and foreshadowed

A GENERAL FINANCIAL CRASH,—

an event which followed all too soon, and reached all parts of the country. The Board met. None had the courage to go forward, and it was resolved to indefinitely postpone the whole enterprise. Here was seemingly a failure. But Dr. Burroughs, with a pertinacity and a fixedness of purpose which has characterized him all through, did not despair of final success; and Mr. Douglas came to the rescue with a liberality and forbearance which do him infinite credit. The result was, to delay the undertaking a whole year. In the general crash, many of the most liberal subscribers to the fund went down, and were wholly unable to meet their engagements. Others, taking advantage of the delay, backed out of theirs; so that, when the time for a new effort arrived, nearly the entire financial work had to be done over again.

THE INCORPORATORS AND FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Before resuming the narrative, we will give the names of the incorporators and of the first Board of Trustees of the University. The act of incorporation was passed on the 2d day of April, 1857, and constituted the following gentlemen a body corporate: Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Burroughs, William B. Ogden, Mason Brayman, Hiram A. Tucker, W. S. Gurnee, Charles Walker, Samuel Hoard, Ichabod Clark, James Dunlap, J. H. Woodworth, C. H. Roe, L. D. Boone, Elijah Gore, E. D. Taylor, H. G. Weston, John H. Kinzie, S. G. Miner, Robert W. Clarkson, and N. W. Miner.

The first Board of Trustees was appointed at a meeting of the corporators held on the 21st of May, 1857, and consisted of the following gentlemen: The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, President; William Jones, President Executive Committee; the Hon. Charles Walker and the Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Vice-Presidents; H. A. Tucker, Treasurer; the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Recording Secretary; the Hon. Samuel Hoard, the Hon. L. D. Boone, the Hon. E. D. Taylor, the Hon. J. H. Kinzie, the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., the Hon. Walter S. Gurnee, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the Rev. A. J. Joslyn, J. K. Pollard, J. K. Burtis, the Rev. R. Boyd, C. N. Holden, the Hon. William B. Ogden, of Chicago; Mason Brayman, of Springfield; the Hon. James Dunlap, Jacksonville; the Rev. Ichabod Clark, Rockford; the Rev. C. H. Roe, Belvidere; Elijah Gore, Quincy; the Rev. H. G. Weston, New York City; the Rev. S. G. Miner, Canton; the Rev. N. W. Miner, Springfield; the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis.; Thompson Maples, Canton; D. Valentine, Aurora; the Rev. N. G. Collins, La Moille; the Rev. J. Bulkley, Carrollton; the Hon. R. S. Thomas, Virginia; John Dement, Dixon; the Rev. J. H. Manton, Quincy; Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D., Providence, R. I.

The Rev. J. A. Smith was appointed Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Olcott, General Financial Agent; and William Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE BUILDING.

Here, too, may not be an inappropriate place to insert a description of the building, the adoption of the plans for which were among the first official acts of the newly-elected Board of Trustees. The style of architecture is intended to be purely Norman, and the material undressed, or rough-dressed, Athens stone. The structure consists—or is to consist as soon as the north wing is built—of a main or central building, 172 feet front by 136 deep, and 90 feet high, each corner surmounted by a turret 120 feet high, with a grand central tower 150 feet in height, through which is the main entrance of the building, under a massive arched stone doorway. Since the original plan was drawn, the Observatory has been attached to the west front of the main building. The tower of the Observatory is a solid and substantial stone structure, which cost about $25,000, and is connected with the main building by a corridor. The wings are 67 feet long by 46 in width, four stories high, with a basement. They are also connected with the central building by corridors, which form a part of the general structure. The south wing was built principally by the munificence of the late William Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who contributed over $30,000 to the funds of the University. In commemoration of his liberality it has been ordered by the Board of Trustees that this part of the building should be known as "Jones' Hall," and the main or central building, by a vote of the same body, has been christened "Douglas Hall," in honor of the founder of the institution. The north wing, not yet completed, it is conjectured, will be named "Ogden Hall," to commemorate a generous deed which yet exists only in expectancy. The building, especially in its external appearance, is one of the finest collegiate edifices in the country.

THE HISTORY RESUMED.

Nearly a year has passed away since the financial cloud overshadowed the prospects of the University, as well as those of thousands of individuals all over the land. We have seen the Board of Trustees despairing of success and ready to abandon the enterprise. But not so Dr. Burroughs. He was sanguine still that light would come out of darkness; that the recuperative energies of our people could not long be kept down under the pressure of financial reverses. Senator Douglas, too, behaved nobly. He might have resumed his gift on account of a failure to comply with the conditions which accompanied it. But the thought never, probably, entered his mind. He took a large part of the burden, and carried it forward. There also came another helper, who ever proved a fast friend of the University,—an honored citizen of Chicago, who had acquired wealth here, and used it, much of it, to a good purpose. It was at this time that the late

WILLIAM JONES

gave his voice and his money to aid in reviving the paralyzed enterprise. The financial storm had somewhat blown over, though wrecks were strewn in every direction. But in July, 1858, operations were resumed in earnest, and the work upon the north wing and corridor was pushed rapidly forward to completion.

In the meantime, arrangements went forward for organizing a school,—the germ of the future University. Dr. Burroughs having been elected President of the Faculty and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; A. H. Mixer, Professor of Greek Language and Literature; and Le Roy Sattelle, Professor of English Language and Literature, the institution was

FORMALLY USHERED INTO EXISTENCE

on the 20th of September, 1858, with a registry of *six students!* Preparatory classes were soon organized, and it was announced in the first circular issued that "All departments meet for the present in the rooms recently occupied by the Chicago Young Ladies' Institute, on the first floor of St. Paul's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street;" and also that "The rooms are carpeted, spacious, and well furnished with school apparatus."

And the University of Chicago had form and being; had an organic existence; was a fact—a reality, though but in the germ to be developed in the future. It was the day of small things; but the embryo was imbued with vitality, and was henceforth to grow and expand, we hope, almost indefinitely, as the years roll along. Nearly fifteen years have passed away, and what a change has taken place, though the enterprise has been compassed about with difficulties and obstacles growing out of the peculiar condition of the country (the great Rebellion has risen and been put down, requiring all the energies and revenues of the people), as well as those incident to every new educational enterprise, besides some which have been peculiar in this case, and ought never to have had an existence.

THIS FIRST CIRCULAR,

to which we have referred, being a "historic document," deserves to be further quoted from, as foreshadowing the views and expectations of the founders of the University. It says: "The institution is designed to be what its name imports,—a UNIVERSITY,—and the managers are resolved to give a character suitable to its position as a University for the City of Chicago and the Northwest. . . . Requirements for admission will be the same as in the best Eastern colleges." An Academy, or Higher English and Classical School, was provided for; a Collegiate Course, the first, or Freshmen, class of which was expected to graduate in 1862, was organized; and a Scientific Course, differing from the Collegiate Course in the omission of the ancient languages, and the substitution of the modern languages, the higher mathematics, and the sciences and their applications, was inaugurated. It was also announced that classes would be formed in German and French for those who might wish to study those languages without becoming members of the University. Thus was laid the foundation of the institution whose history we are endeavoring to sketch.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

in connection with the dedication of the new building—being the south wing, and known as "Jones' Hall"—occurred on the 21st of July, 1859. In the morning, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, then a member of the United States Senate, delivered the dedicatory address. Mr. Doolittle has always been a fast friend of the University, aiding it with his influence and wise counsels from the beginning. In the evening, an address was delivered by Prof. A. C. Kendrick, of the University of Rochester. The occasion was one of great interest with the friends of the young institution. It was now fairly under way, having demonstrated its right to live by bearing fruit, and entering upon its career of sending forth young men fully equipped with mental learning for the battle of life.

THE SECOND YEAR

shows a large increase in the number of students,—178 appearing on the Register. The Faculty, too, had been materially enlarged by the addition of A. J. Sawyer as Professor of Mathematics; E. C. Johnson, Professor of Latin; J. H. McChesney, Professor of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and Agriculture; the Hon. Digby V. Bell, Professor of Commercial Science; James Sylla, in English Language and Literature; and William Tillinghast, in Vocal Music.

For the next two or three years there is nothing of especial interest to note in the history of the University. Notwithstanding the existence of the great Rebellion, which absorbed the attention and the resources of the country, calling its young men to arms in defense of its Government and to preserve its existence, the University continued to grow in strength and in popular favor. We find, by the record, that

NINETY-TWO OF ITS STUDENTS

entered the Union army, several of them rising to high positions of trust and command. Financial difficulties were encountered, which taxed the energies of its indefatigable President, who had the main burden to bear, as well as to perform his collegiate duties at the same time.

The prosperity of the University soon outran the accommodations afforded by "Jones' Hall," and the Trustees moved to enter upon the construction of

THE MAIN BUILDING,

although we were then in the midst of our great Civil War. But more room had become a necessity, and the wisest alternative was adopted. Dr. Burroughs, having too many duties on his hands, retired from the finances, and the Rev. M. G. Clarke was appointed General Financial Agent, which post he held for about three years. Under his management the main building was erected. It was completed in 1865, at a cost of about $125,000. It embraces a large chapel, rooms for the various scientific departments, recitation-rooms, a large reception-room, suites for religious and literary societies, besides dormitories for the students. Credit is given to Prof. A. H. Mixer for raising a good share of the funds for the erection of the main building; but still the enterprise left the University heavily in debt, the principal part of the present indebtedness having been incurred at that time.

We may pass over the next four years without meeting any striking incident in the general current of events, as specially connected with the University. Its course of instruction, which had from the commencement been of a high standard, had

ESTABLISHED ITS REPUTATION

throughout the country, and its alumni had already begun to make their mark in the active duties of life. During these years, the Greek Professorship was endowed, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Everts, in New York, and progress made in other endowments by Dr. Burroughs and Drs. Miner and Roe. We should have said before that the Rev. J. B. Olcott, the first Financial Secretary of the University, did a good work in getting up the early subscriptions, which so largely went down with the crash of 1857.

THE OBSERVATORY.

As an episode in the history of the University proper, we give some account of the establishment of the Dearborn Observatory.

The first project of an Astronomical Observatory in connection with the University was brought forward by Prof. M. R. Fory. He had been a teacher of the science of Astronomy elsewhere, and his plan was to procure an extensive apparatus, and go through the country and deliver lectures to raise the necessary funds. This, on investigation, was decided not to be feasible. Others took up the subject, among whom we may mention President Burroughs, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Prof. Mixer; and J. Y. Scammon came to its aid with such a liberal contribution of means as to secure early success to the enterprise. Those engaged in it heard of the existence of a great equatorial refracting telescope, constructed by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass.,—the largest then in this country,—and resolved to possess it, although there was competition from several quarters. Through the promptness of Mr. Hoyne and others, it was secured, and, for its accommodation, a solid and substantial tower was erected, west and adjoining the main building of the University. Subsequently, a first-class meridian circle, and a fine chronometer clock and chronograph, were added, making the apparatus quite complete. Mr. Scammon was the principal contributor to the funds of this department, having given $25,000, besides providing for the salary of the Astronomer in charge, Prof. T. J. Safford. The main business of the Observatory has been, in conjunction with several of the renowned observatories of Europe, the making of a new map of the stars,—a section of the "celestial blue" having been assigned to each. The work is one which requires several years for its completion, and is regarded with great interest by astronomers, and scientific men generally, throughout the civilized world.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

In July, 1859, the first circular was issued concerning the establishment of the Law Department of the University. A Law Faculty had been appointed, consisting of the Hon. Henry Booth, the Hon. Grant Goodrich, and the Hon. John M. Wilson. The circular set forth the advantages of the legal training and discipline to be secured in such schools at length. It announced that "Lectures will be given occasionally in certain departments of jurisprudence, for the sake of variety in the school; but not to such an extent as to form a prominent feature of the place. Experience and observation have taught us that the recitative system, in which each student is examined daily, or oftener, in the presence of the class, with the advantage of mutual criticism and inquiry by his associates, and explanation and correction by the Professor, is a more effectual method of imparting a thorough knowledge of legal principles than any system of mere oral instruction by lectures." Mock courts were next provided for, and means for "imparting the grace of a finished elocution."

It was announced in the circular that exercises in this department would commence on the 21st of the following September, on which occasion the Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, was to deliver an address. The arrangements entered into were set forth in detail. A Board of Legal Counselors was appointed by the Trustees of the University, from the legal profession of Chicago, to whose general management the Law-School was intrusted. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne is accredited with being the "father of it;" and most certainly he has been an able, earnest, and valuable helper in all that pertains to the establishment of the University from the beginning, acting in harmony with the President in promoting all the interests of the noble enterprise.

The Law Department went into operation as announced, and the following is a record of what it has done in the way of instructing and graduating students during the period of its existence:

Years.	Students.	Graduates.
1859–'60	48	..
1860–'61	52	11
1861–'62	36	14
1862–'63	39	11
1863–'64	43	17
1864–'65	48	19
1865–'66	64	26
1866–'67	46	18
1867–'68	38	12
1868–'69	42	21
1869–'70	55	25
1870–'71	62	23
1871–'72*	28	11
1872–'73	27	208

*The great October fire destroyed the building of the Law Department, and scattered the students, which has had the effect to reduce the number about one-half the past two years.

The present Board of Counselors consists of the following gentlemen: The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, LL. D., President; the Hon. C. Beckwith, the Hon. S. W. Fuller, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Hon. S. B. Gookins, the Hon E. S. Williams, the Hon. Van S. Higgins, E. B. McCagg, B. F. Ayer, and J. M. Jewett.

The Faculty is composed of the Hon. Henry Booth, LL. D., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Real Estate and Pleading; John Alexander Hunter, LL. B., Professor of Equity, Jurisprudence, and Practice; Van Buren Denslow, Professor of Evidence, Contracts, and Commercial Law.

Efforts are being put forward to increase the endowments, and otherwise enlarge and strengthen this department. It has not yet regained the ground lost by the fire; but its friends are sanguine that another year will find it more prosperous than ever.

THE PRESENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

As the years glide along, they bring nothing to pass in the history of an institution of this kind, out of the usual routine of studies, the vacations, and the commencements, with an occasional exception. We find nothing especial to note in connection with the University, except those to which we shall refer as we draw this sketch to a conclusion. It has had to battle with financial difficulties, and some unnecessary obstacles have been thrown in the way of its progress; but, nevertheless, it has been steadily working its way into popular favor, and proving its claims to a good position among the educational institutions of the country. The highest compliments have been paid to the scholarship of its graduates by distinguished educators of the East, and they have done credit to their Alma Mater, in the various professions and other callings into which they have entered. President Burroughs and his associates are still laboring, and sacrificing much, in order that the University may be built upon sure foundations.

An idea of the progress of the University may be obtained from

THE ANNUAL CATALOGUES,

the first of which was published for 1859–'60. The following are the statistics:

Years.	Students.	Graduates.
1858—opened with	6	
1859–'60	178	
1860–'61	225	2
1861–'62	184	53
1862–'63	193	3
1863–'64	173	3
1864–'65	199	9
1865–'66	201	8
1866–'67	236	11
1867–'68	302	19
1868–'69	344	14
1869–'70	348	17
1870–'71	329	10
1871–'72	281	18
1872–'73	283	16

The first years of the War took off quite a number from the advanced classes, and thus reduced the number of graduates, as well as the general attendance. The number has lessened the two last years by the falling off of more than one-half in the Law Department, which was disorganized by the great fire, which destroyed its buildings and scattered the students to other schools.

The value of the real estate and other

ASSETS OF THE UNIVERSITY

is large, being estimated between $600,000 and $700,000. But so great a proportion is in real estate, which, though necessary, is unproductive, that the current receipts are comparatively limited. They were, however, last year, about equal to the current expenses.

A few years ago, Dr. Burroughs, having full faith in the rising tendency of Chicago real estate, proposed to the Board of Trustees to authorize a purchase of a tract north of the University grounds, with a view of paying off the indebtedness from the profits. The Board decided it not wise for a literary corporation to go into the real-estate business, and the proposition was declined. But the idea remained with the sanguine President; and, in the spring of 1871, ascertaining that Gen. Riley, of Rochester, N. Y., owned 60 acres, and Col. Stone another 60, lying contiguous and located southwest of the Stock-Yards, which they wished to dispose of, he entered into

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE.

He authorized Messrs. Jacobs & Burchell, real-estate brokers of this city, to enter into negotiations, which they did, and soon succeeded in making terms, receiving the usual commission from the "grantors" for effecting the sale. Dr. Burroughs mortgaged his own real property for $20,000, to make the first payment, and became responsible for the entire purchase,—giving a written paper stipulating to pay all the profits into the University treasury, to be applied in liquidation of indebtedness. Messrs. Jacobs & Burchell were employed to map, advertise, and sell the property, 120 acres, for which they were to receive 10 per cent on the gross proceeds. Subsequently they purchased 40 acres adjoining, of Mr. D. W. Baker, the profits of which were to go in the same direction. Considerable of the land was sold, when, a short time ago, an offer was made to the University of $50,000 net for the purchase, which was accepted,—thus making the result equivalent to a

DONATION OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

from Dr. Burroughs, as he alone was the responsible party in the purchase of the 120 acres, and would have been utterly ruined pecuniarily by the failure of the enterprise.

Measures were immediately set on foot to raise the balance of the indebtedness of $120,000,—a large part of which had been incurred in the erection of the main building,—with a fair prospect that the whole amount required

WILL SOON BE REALIZED,

and thus the University relieved from its financial embarrassment, and permitted to go on the career of usefulness it has so well begun, with vastly augmented power and influence.

A fair beginning for

A LIBRARY

has been made, by purchase, and through the liberality of many friends. In the University library proper there are now 5,500 volumes, to a considerable extent a miscellaneous collection, but embracing many rare and valuable books. The students have also the use, jointly with the Theological Seminary, of the Hengstenberg library, of 12,000 volumes, mostly in German, Greek, and Latin, but very valuable to the advanced student. There has also been accumulated a creditable collection of apparatus and specimens in the chemical, philosophical, geological, mechanical, and physiological departments.

The University, though under the general control of the Baptists, is

NOT STRICTLY A DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Dr. Burroughs, in his account of his first interview with Mr. Douglas, at Terre Haute, states its true position, thus: "Mr. Douglas finally conceded that, to the extent that denominational representation was asked,—that is, not of absolute control, but of such well-defined relations as would preclude *future strifes for control*,—his plans might be modified to suit the ends which we sought." And, in the final result, they were so modified, as the charter provides that the President and a majority of the Board of Trustees shall always be of the Baptist denomination. This, of course, exerts an influence upon its general character, as is seen from the fact that, of the fifty students who now have the ministry ultimately in view, forty-eight are Baptists; so that, without the University as a feeder, the Baptist Theological Seminary, located in its vicinity, would be of little use to the denomination.

Upon the general point of denominational control, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who may be said to more nearly represent Mr. Douglas after his death than any other, in University matters, said, in a speech upon a public occasion: "Gentlemen of the Baptist denomination, if I could ever rise with the orator to command language in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, I would pay the most eloquent of tributes to your organization. The founder of this institution placed its fortune under your care as a great University-school in trust for posterity. For the broad, catholic spirit in which the trust has been executed, you are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the city, and the State, and of the country."

THE PRESENT FACULTY

of the Collegiate Department is made up as follows: The Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D., LL. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; James R. Boise, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; William Mathews, LL. D., Professor of History and English Literature; Alonzo J. Howe, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; J. William Stearns, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Truman Henry Safford, B. A., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Dearborn Observatory; Henry Booth, LL. D., Hoyne Professor of International and Constitutional Law; J. W. Foster, LL. D., Lecturer on Cosmical Physics; C. Gilbert Wheeler, B. S., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry; John C. Freeman, M. A., B. D., Associate Professor of Ancient Languages, and Principal of the Preparatory Department. —— ——, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; George F. Root, Mus. D., Professor of Music; C. E. Richard Mueller, M. A., Tutor in German; Ransom Dexter, M. D., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology; Nathan Sheppard, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution; M. H. Holmes, Instructor in Drawing.

Instruction in Spanish, Italian, and the Scandinavian languages will be given to any who desire it, by Prof. Wheeler. Instruction in French has been given during the past year by Prof. Mathews. The instruction in German during the past year has been under the charge of Prof. Boise, assisted by Miss Alice R. Boise, B. A. Courses of lectures have been delivered during the year by Dr. Joseph Haven, on the History of Philosophy, and the Rev. Dr. Pattison, late Vice-President of the University, has delivered a course of lectures on the Will, and give instruction in Logic. Van Buren Denslow, of the Law School, has delivered a course of lectures on Political Economy to the Senior Class.

The Hon. W. B. Ogden is President of the Board of Trustees; J. Y. Scammon and Samuel Hoard, Vice Presidents; the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., Secretary, and John W. Griggs, Treasurer.

The Hon. L. D. Boone is President of the Executive Committee, and the Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Secretary.

In addition to the local classes, the University maintains preparatory departments at Beaver Dam, Wis., called the Wayland Institute, and also at Winnetka, in this State. Including these,

THE REGISTER

stands as follows:

Students in Law Department		27
Seniors	18	
Juniors	11	
Sophomores	18	
Freshmen	27	
Students in Partial Courses	16	
Students in Astronomical Course	3	
Students in Practical Chemistry	5	
Total in College	—	98
Third Year Preparatory	21	
Second Year Preparatory	37	
First Year Preparatory	44	
Students not in Course	47	
Total in Preparatory Department		—149
In Wayland Institute		115
In Winnetka Institute		40
In Undergraduate Departments		—402
		429
Deduct for names counted twice		7
Total		422

A few months ago—the Board of Trustees being favorable to the admission of

LADY STUDENTS—

a movement was set on foot by Mrs. Kate E. Doggett, Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. Burroughs, and several other energetic ladies, to provide a suitable building for their accommodation. It is proposed to raise $5,000 for this purpose, and measures have been set on foot to secure the success of the undertaking. The enterprise is, however, held in abeyance awhile, awaiting the raising of the necessary amount to pay off the general indebtedness of the University, when it is expected that it will be entered upon in earnest, and pushed forward to an early consummation.

With the near prospect of an early liquidation of the debt; with its commanding position in the leading city of the Northwest; with the prestige it has already obtained, there is no reason why the University of Chicago should not secure a position, before the lapse of many years,

AS A PEER

with any institution in the land. It needs time, it requires ample endowments, to create great institutions of this kind. They are not the growth of a day, but must have "years upon their head" before they reach their ripest usefulness, or accomplish their highest ends.

Madame Patti in "Trovatore."

Madame Patti's impersonation of *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore," says the London *Orchestra*, kept the audience at Covent Garden on Thursday in a high-wrought state of admiration and excitement. It is generally recognized that Madame Patti's voice this year is richer and purer than ever. It has gained in fullness and depth; it has some low notes worthy of Madame Trebelli. Time deals more than gently with the *diva*—deals lovingly, and beautifies her more and more. Looking at her slight form and girlish loveliness, and watching her trip lightly across the stage, we forget how long we have had Adelina among us. Is it twelve or thirteen seasons? She is perhaps three years older than when she first came. Something of Northern endurance seems to fix the Southern bloom and ripeness; it yields neither to time nor fatigue, and the Patti of 1873 is all that was the Patti of the early sixties, with the gifts of culture and experience added thereto. The wildness of her versatility is demonstrated when, as on Thursday, she undertakes a highly dramatic role. She who is *Norina*, the *Zerlina*, the *Dinorah* of all time can hold *Leonora* against any competitor. As admirable in pent-up passion as in irrepressible gayety, she fills all parts with the completeness and self-abandonment of a thorough artist. Sig. Nicolini was the *Manrico*, and earned the favor of all by the energy and correctness of his performance. At the close of the third act a slight contretemps arose. The house demanded an encore, and Sig. Nicolini was ready to yield to the public wish, but the conductor had left his post, and there was no accompaniment for the singer, who had to signify his inability in pantomime. When Sig. Vianesi next appeared, the audience conveyed their sense of his desertion. The rest of the cast embraced Sig. Graziani as *Di Luna*, Sig. Tagliafico as *Fernando*, and Mlle. Scalchi as *Azucena*.

Galignani says, in relation to affairs at the Paris Athenee: "An opera in four acts, 'Raphael,' the libretto by the late M. Mery, and the music by M. Bellini, said to be a nephew of the great composer, has appeared here and failed."

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Also, a full line in Summer Dress Goods, Lawns, and Organdies; White and Colored Piques, Jaconets, Swisses, Paris Mull, Nainsook, and Tarlatan.

Everything new in Ties, Ribbons, Ruchings, Linen Collars, and Cuffs.

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The celebrated Broadway Two-Button Kid at $1.25, selling elsewhere for $2.00.

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To close the season we offer at the following reductions: From $11.00 to $7.00, from $9.00 to $5.50, from $5.50 to $4.00.

Black Grenadines, two yards wide, $3.00 to $4.50, very cheap.

Black Grenadines, 27 in. wide, from 12½ cts. to $1.50 per yard.

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We have a few Ladies' White Suits, slightly soiled from handling, reduced from $15.00 to $9.00, from $12.00 to $7.00. Also, a new line will be opened to-morrow in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Suits, at less price than the same quality is offered at in this city.

Just opened, 50 Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques, ranging in price from $9.00 to $100.00. These goods cannot be replaced at the prices offered.

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Artificial Sets......$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings......$2 to $4
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Extracting Teeth, each......50 cents

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Artificial Teeth, from......$10 to $20
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And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $80 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin......$80 currency
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Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33
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For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Persons who attended school in Rochester, N. Y., at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1842, are requested to send their names to EDWARD M. SMITH, P. M., Rochester, N. Y., in order that they may receive notice of a reunion of the "Old School Boys of Rochester," soon to be held.

NOTICE.
The Siloam Mineral Spring Water of Milwaukee, Wis., cures Dropsy, Diabetes, and Kidney Diseases. For sale by all first-class druggists or at the office of the SILOAM MINERAL SPRING CO., 111 Dearborn-st.
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They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for accommodating 2,000 persons. Charges, $3.50 per day, $21 per week, and $85 per month.
We are also proprietors of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, 18 miles from the White, known for their Nervine Tonic Waters and bathing advantages.
White Sulphur Water kept here for the use of visitors without extra charge.
The route to these Springs from all points in the West will be to Cincinnati by rail; thence by first-class packet-boat to Huntington (160 miles), and thence by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the White Sulphur.
Pamphlets can be had for both watering places at this office, and also at the drug stores of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and Gale & Blocki, Chicago, Ill.
RATES:
White Sulphur, per day, $3.50; week, $21; month, $85.
Sweet Chalybeate, per day, $3; month, $75.
For tickets, apply to Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO.

"ISLES OF SHOALS."
THE OCEANIC,
STAR ISLAND.
This new and elegant Hotel will open July 1, 1873, with ample accommodations for five hundred guests. The location, scenery, climate, and facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. A first-class physician will be connected with the house.
TERMS:
Transient Board, $3.00 to $4.00 per day.
Weekly Board, $2.00 to $2.50 per day.
Monthly Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
Communications, until June 25, may be addressed to F. W. HILTON, Box 5158, Boston, Mass.; after that date to Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H.
FRANK W. HILTON, Manager.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 15 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

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OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Opens June 26, 1873.
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FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
Western Transportation Company's Steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, from dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, June 28, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's Steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, from dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 1, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

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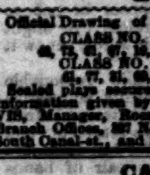
THE "HEATHEN CHINEE," ILLUSTRATED.
Just published in Chromo No. 1 of our series of original oil-paintings, illustrating Bret Harte's poem of the "Heathen Chinee," and given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st. | 126 Twenty-second-st.

SCALES.

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111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

LOTTERY.
Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:
CLASS NO. [illegible], FOR JUNE 28, 1873.
[illegible]
CLASS NO. [illegible], FOR JUNE 28, 1873.
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Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 237 North-av., 93 West Madison-st., 111 South Canal-st., and 205 Division-st.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
R. M. STIVERS,
Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st., NEW YORK,
Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.
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METROPOLITAN MODES.

Jewels and Ornaments---Diamonds, Rubies, and Sapphires---Pearls and Emeralds.

Gold-Work in This Country and Abroad---Bracelets and Crystal Decorations.

Exquisite Cameos---Guido's Aurora in Onyx.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, June 26, 1873.

This is fit weather to write of jewels; for the weather is royal, and royalty and jewels are inseparable,—except where some poor wretch of a Prince, whose patrimonial acres are less in number than his patrimonial diamonds, is forced to sell the latter to save the former from ignominious forfeiture. For my own part, I don't know but I should let the acres go and save the diamonds, were the difficulty mine; especially if the jewels were like some I have seen lately.

DIAMONDS

are cheap now; do you know it? At least they tell me so, and then have the assurance to say, of a spark of fire on my finger, which blazed like the eye of an Olympian god, that its price was $3,500 gold; adding, consolingly, that, a year ago, it was rated at $5,000. On the whole, it was rather disappointing to learn that its market-value had decreased so much; since, as regarded buying it, I might as well have taken it at the highest as at the lowest sum. The cause of the depression in these precious stones is the influx of African gems, which, during the past two years, have nearly swamped the Indian and Brazilian stones. Nobody need be dissatisfied with a Cape Town jewel, however. Many of them are very beautiful, though none of purest water; which, to the wise, means that they are all slightly tinged with color. A superb specimen of this description was so clear and so pale that its tint was undiscoverable until it lay beside an Old Mine stone. Then it looked as if a ray of moonlight had suddenly fallen on it, in that it was simply not colorless. For this superb thing, as large as a cherry-pit, was asked only $2,100 gold (the prices are all gold), though it was twice the size of the $3,500 gem, and, in my opinion, handsomer. Diamonds—solitaires—can be had from $30 to any amount one is willing to pay for them. Just at present, diamonds are neither the dearest nor the most fashionable of gems,—rubies being their superiors in cost, and sapphires in mode.

The passion for

RUBIES

has somewhat abated, on the principle that increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on,—there having been little food recently for the ruby appetite to grow upon. Indeed, fine specimens are not to be had at any price, unless one is obtained occasionally by private purchase. The supply seems entirely exhausted, for some unknown reason; though it is popularly believed that the Shah of Persia decorates himself daily, on his grand European tour, with the contents of the mines of the East. It is fortunate for the buyer that rubies are not fashionable, when their value, carat for carat, is so much in advance of diamonds.

SAPPHIRES

are "the thing" at this moment, and some perfect ones are now on exhibition. An unset sapphire—so deeply, intensely blue that holding it to the window for the sun to stream through scarcely paled its color—is $1,500—more than forty times its weight in gold. This is a very rare stone,—probably the finest in America,—and the owners are in no haste to part with it, since it might be years before it could be replaced. Sapphires set in diamonds, and combined with them in various forms, are the mode, though they probably will not long remain such, since their hue is too dark to be very becoming to either blondes or brunettes. And what woman would wear the Evening-Star, if it were unbecoming?

PEARLS AND EMERALDS

are always in style, and the sale of the latter is more even, and the price less liable to fluctuation, than that of any other gem. Their rate is about the present rate of diamonds and pearls. One of the finest, if not the finest, of pearl-necklaces ever in this country, is here now. It has 145 pearls, absolutely perfect in shape and color, and identical in size. They are strung bead-like on silk threads, and there are two rows half round the neck, where they are caught together by three small diamonds. The value of this trinket is $1,000,—enough, one would say, for so tiny a bauble. Another similar necklace was of smaller pearls, and had a diamond and pearl pendant. This was only $45 more than the other,—the difference being in the size of the pearls. The lovely pear-shaped pearls are only malformations after all, and are simply used as drops to brooches and ear-rings. Nevertheless, a large pear-shaped pearl set with emeralds or diamonds is no gift to be despised, malformation though it be. The stringing of costly pearls on a silken thread seems positively inhuman to me. With their changing, opaline tints, they seem like some fair, young bride, and to pierce one of them is like stabbing her on her wedding-day.

OPALS,

by the by, suggestive of translucent diamonds in variations of color, are in such ill-repute for luck that there is comparatively no sale for them. Is it not strange that anything so exceptionally beautiful, so interesting a study in its momentary alterations, should be among enlightened people the innocent victim of an absurd superstition? It is hardly credible, and, were not my authority one of the heads of the jewelry business in this country, I should scout the notion.

GOLD-WORK.

It speaks well for the progress of the mechanical arts in this country that the finest and most artistic gold-work in the world is made in and about the Metropolis. For beauty of design and delicacy in execution, no foreign production excels, and very few equal it. The chains—neck and watch—are the most beautiful to be found,—so light, flexible, almost thread-like are they. The heavy cable and link chains still have many admirers; but to fastidious customers are offered curiously-wrought chains of red gold, especially made to wear with jeweled pendants. Gold ornaments are losing their popularity, thanks to French gilt and other clever imitations. Gold is not, on the whole, an economical decoration; because, in its best qualities and designs (and who wants anything else of metal?) it costs almost as much as some charming thing in semi-precious stones, which does not deceive the eye, and cannot be successfully imitated. Almost any woman of society would rather wait two years for a lovely set of coral, of topaz, of garnet, or of amber, than buy, at the end of one year, a set of gold, and have the miserable satisfaction of seeing the small-tradesman's wife, at the street-corner, appear in one so nearly like her own that a careless eye might detect no difference, while she inwardly knew it to be a base counterfeit.

Bracelets are coming within reasonable bounds, and are no longer painfully suggestive of manacles and State Prison sentences. Inch and half-inch bands for glove-bracelets, and fancy styles with jeweled tops for full dress, are the favorite mode. A handsome pair of bands costs from $50 up, though narrow ones, a trifle passe in design, are as low as $30. A beautiful ornament of this kind was wrought in slender arabesque, of red gold, slim under the arm, broad above, the top being ornamented with seven superb pearls, each separated from the others, and poised on a slender point of gold. It was a dainty conceit, and worthy a place in this fine collection.

CRYSTAL ORNAMENTS

are novelties in their present form. Pins, ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, and lockets are cut, quite convex, and round in shape, from specially fine, clear Scotch crystals. The back of these is flat, and on it is cut a deep intaglio of so-called Japanese design, representing birds, flowers, fruit, landscapes, sometimes animals; and this delicately-carved picture is painted in natural colors by skillful artists. Then the crystal is set, with its convex side out, and the painting shows through, as if it were raised in relief on a smooth surface. These baubles are unique and pretty, and promise to have a more lasting popularity than is usual with articles of trifling pecuniary value. But the true gems in this collection are the

CAMEOS,

the selection of which shows taste and nice judgment enough to have been the loved labor of some leisurely artist. It requires culture and refinement to fully appreciate the inexhaustible beauties of a fine cameo; but, once appreciated, no costly jewels are more attractive or give more continued pleasure. A beautiful set of chalcedony, whose tint was of a pale, warm, luminous gray, was carved in the semblance of the lovely Anne of Austria, who showed her weakness in wedding Mazarin for strength. The oval on which, in high relief, the head and bust was carved, was not more than two inches in length; and yet the features, the poise of the head, the swell of the throat, the lace of the standing ruff, are so exquisitely portrayed that long examinations with an intense magnifier discovers not only no flaw, but absolutely nothing that could be improved by change.

Another brooch is chiseled from a stone indigenous to our own country, peculiar in color and quality, called Labradorite. While the stone is very hard, it is also flaky in character, and extremely difficult to "work." It has two varieties, the predominant line in each being a dull mouse color, which has chameleon-like tints of blue and green. The one I speak of was of the gray-blue, in the form of a Medusa's head, with the snaky locks curling and writhing round the face. Two tiny brilliants are set in the eyes, and another in the mouth, and several diamond-tipped claws clasp it from behind. It is weird, and antique, and fascinating enough to have been dropped from Cleopatra's amulet.

A famous beauty of centuries since is exhibited in flesh-colored sardonyx, the illusion of which is so perfect that one wonders the cheeks do not turn rosier at the vision of her own loveliness.

But the most beautiful of all the cameos is a pendant of onyx, the stone being only two-and-a-half inches long by one-and-a-half broad. On this black ground is cut Guido's famous fresco of the Aurora. Imagine it! The car, with the Hours in flowing robes dancing about it; the cherubs scattering flowers on the path; the downy clouds, and all the dainty touches of the picture, brought out in white, bold, but delicate relief. Simply as a work of art it should be placed in the Metropolitan Museum, where everybody can enjoy this wonderful production of a clever and conscientious artist. As a jewel, any woman might give a pocket full of pearls to possess it. The drapery of the feminine figures is light, floating, and illusingly stirred by a summer breeze. The cherubs are round, chubby boys, instinct with life and animation. The flowers drop from their hands as they drop in the fresco; and the whole is absolutely perfect. The setting is an original design by one of the heads of the firm who own this priceless carving. A narrow but solid band of red gold surrounds the cameo. Above the centre, a large diamond of purest water, supported of slender rays of gold, represents the Rising Sun; while, still higher, a smaller brilliant, in a tiny frame of gold, recalls the Evening Star. Below the cameo, a fine fret-work of gold, studded with small but pure diamonds, suggests the heavens before the dawn; and the whole is harmonious, rhythmic, and faultless.

FURBELOW.

LITERATURE.

Lippincott's Magazine for July.

Edward Strahan, encouraged by the lucky venture which he made with a recent book of travels, has begun a series of chatty, agreeable sketches in *Lippincott's*, under the title, "The New Hyperion." They describe the little adventures and delights of the journey from Paris to Marly by way of the Rhine, and are illustrated with vignettes drawn by Gustave Dore, after the etchings of the author.

Robert Morris Copeland gives the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad a good puff, in a profusely-illustrated paper, "From Philadelphia to Baltimore."

"Strange Sea-Adventures and Industries" reveals the beauties that diversify the scenery of the ocean-bottom, and the curious industries that find profit in delving among its natural and acquired treasures. One of the most perilous of these is the recovery of sunken treasure. Will Wallace Harney, the Launfal of this story, gives an account of one of these subaqueous enterprises. An East Indiaman, loaded with drugs and Sycee silver, and sunk in Chinese waters near Canton:

From picking his way across the Tartar plains, and probing in the Dead Sea and eating its fruits, just to know that living crustacea could be found in one and pulpy flesh in the other, our Launfal, looking for the Sangreal in chariot-wheels, wound his devious way to the flowery kingdom, having tried a stroke or two at pearl-diving, and given some valuable hints, that were wasted, in Red Sea fishing and the Suez Canal. The sleepy celestial seasons had gone flowering their way to paradise, and the opium smuggler and her sycee silver lay safe and swallowed in ribs and jowl of quicksand. Our American proposed to have it up by the locks. Two things said nay—the coral insect, which was using it in its architectural designs, and the hungry quicksand. Worst of all, the American could not find it. They hid the bulky vessel in hills of sand, and after two months' labor in submarine armor the speculator was beaten. "Get a coolie," said a resident China merchant, and he did.

Every seaport city of China is a twin. It is two citys—one inland, narrow-streeted, paved with rubble stones; the other at sea, floating on bamboo reeds. The amphibious inmates of the marine town never go ashore, but are a species of otter or seal. Besides, they are first-class thieves, as well as cowardly, cruel pirates and wreckers. They will steal the sheathing from a copper-bottomed vessel in broad daylight, and at night a guard-boat is necessary for protection. They will defy a sentry on shipboard—steal his ship from under him while he is wondering what he is set to guard. They are all expert divers, as familiar with the sea-bottom as with their own ugly little hovels. Such a native was found, and for a dollar spotted the submerged vessel in her matrix of sand and coral.

"Now set a guard-boat," said the Englishman, "or he will steal the lies, to get another dollar for finding the smuggler again."

But the want of experts defeated the plan, after all. It was necessary to use a petard to lay bare the treasure, and no one had the necessary skill. When the American consented to lost time and defeat the cyclone threw another spoil in his way. The East like the West Indies is the brooding-place of storms, which in gyratory coils, like a lasso thrown wide and large, go twisting north by west. It caught a French frigate in the loop, and flung her poor bones on the coral reefs, and the hungry sand absorbed her. It is a peculiarity of those seas. But she was found, and the petard, like a huge axe wielded by a giant's arms, cut into her treasure-house and rescued it. The American's expenses for a journey round the world were paid.

Ralph Keeler repeats some reminiscences of the exploits of the "American Ambulance Corps at Paris," which did so noble service during the war with Prussia. The scene of his first service with the American ambulance was before the corps which operated at the siege of Paris had been properly formed.

Dr. Sims, Dr. Tom Pratt, Frank Hayden, and others, with three ambulance-wagons, were going to the front: we heard a great deal of "*a Berlin!*" in the streets in those days. I came down this way to the Palais d'Industrie to see them off, and when I did see the American ladies raising the colors to march through the crowd, I couldn't help taking part in the procession. So I put on the *brassard* of Geneva,—a red cross on a white band strapped on the arm, being the ambulance badge established in 1864 by the International Convention of Geneva,—and seized one of the sticks with a sack on the end of it, and began asking contributions for the wounded as the cortege moved on.

It was one of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed, our march for miles through the crowded boulevards to the station of the Northern Railway. Dr. Sims walked behind his own horses, which headed the procession, and the throng everywhere commented admiringly upon the *chic* of the fine animals. The American ladies—there were three of them—marched beside the wagons, bearing the French and American colors and the red cross of the International ambulance. We filled and emptied and refilled our sacks with the Napoleons from the *monde* in their flash barouches, and from the loungers of the clubs, and with the greasy sous of the workingmen and grisettes. Many took out purses containing five sous and gave three: many took out purses containing silver and copper, and gave the silver. Old men with feeble sight and hearing would hobble up to us through the crowd and ask, "What is this?"

"For the wounded," we would say—"for France!" And trembling hands would be thrust into pockets, and "God's blessing on you!" would go with their silver or sous.

Well, well, it was a great day. It was, I believe, the largest collection ever taken up in Paris for the wounded. We shouted ourselves hoarse when the train bore the corps away for Mezieres. They served through the war, part of the time with the French, part of the time with the Prussians. Many of them have since been decorated by both Governments.

In "Some Passages in Shelley's Early History," January Searle tells about Shelley's curious friendship for Stockdale, a low bookseller of Pall Mall, who published an unclean magazine called *Stockdale's Budget*, and was finally driven out of business because of his licentious attacks on the private characters of the Upper Ten.

Scribner's Magazine for July.

In *Scribner's* for July, the Rev. J. A. Reed, of Springfield, Ill., proves irrefutably that President Lincoln was not the infidel that Lamon, in his disreputable book, asserted him to be; and disproves also the slander that he was a bastard. We have reprinted the greater part of the article, and need not call further attention to its importance.

No magazine of the day is more finely illustrated than *Scribner's*; and the first of the series entitled "The Great South," which appears in this number, is remarkable for the beauty of its sketches. This paper is entitled "The New Route to the Gulf," and in it Mr. Edward King describes the movement of the great tide of immigration that is turning toward the boundless and fertile Southwest.

"Low Life in Berlin" is another well-illustrated paper.

An orthodox minister talks of "The Liberality of Protestantism;" and Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood gives answer to the question, "What Has America Done for Women?" With all their beauty, and character, and wit, American women—Mrs. Sherwood thinks—are not gracious; in fact, they are too often indifferent to external good behavior.

An anonymous writer, who declares that he feels like rushing through the world with two placards,—one held aloft in his right hand, "Beware of children's magazines;" the other flourished in his left, "Child's magazine wanted,"—discusses the typographical and literary qualities needed in a periodical for children, and comes to the conviction that the perfect magazine for children lies folded at the heart of the ideal best magazine for grown-ups.

"Recollections of a Restored Lunatic," by Dr. Newell, is understood to be autobiographic, and is of peculiar interest.

Dr. Holland talks, in "Topics of the Time," of "American Morals," "Skilled Domestic Service," and "Summer Play."

The stories are: "Elinor Dane," by Adeline Trafton; "A Ten Days' Drama," by Kate Putnam Osgood; and the continuation of "Arthur Bonnicastle," in which Old Jenks dies.

George MacDonald's "Spiritual Song," G. P. Lathrop's "Song-Sparrow," B. F. Taylor's "Vane on the Spire," C. F. Bates' "Treading the Circle," and A. R. Annan's "Christ," comprise all the poetry.

PRINCE PRETTYMAN.

How the Young Ladies Wait for Him, and Get Fooled When They Catch Him.

From the London Saturday Review.

Whatever the strong-minded sisterhood may say, marriage is the great object of most women's lives, their chief thought when they are young, their greatest regret, if missed, when they are old. Almost all women of normal, healthy development, desire to be wives and mothers, and feel that the best of life has been forgone, if fate and circumstances have forbidden it. It is a truism to say that the world would not go on else; and there is no reason to be ashamed of the fact or its avowal. There is more reason to be ashamed of its denial, representing as it does the absence of some of the noblest and tenderest qualities of womanhood, which yet have to be kept in hand till the fitting moment has arrived. Negotiation and control, however, are different things. The question, then, with those who have what the world calls "chances," is not, save in rare, exceptional cases, Shall I refuse them all? but, Which shall I take? It is a grave question, as every woman knows who has at the same moment a bona fide lover of a good kind and a potential hanger-on of a better; and it is a question in which soul and sense, prudence and passion, the lovely dreams of romance, and the greatest chance of practical prosaic happiness, seldom unite. Many girls, chiefly family favorites and considered pretty in their circle, in which opinion they themselves concur, but also some who are neither, refuse all sorts of fair-seeming offers out of the pure unreason of youth and for the sake of the dazzling possibilities of the future. They do not know how many golden balls, ever so much bigger and richer than this may not be thrown at their feet; and they reject the actual and living man who would really make them very happy if they would only think so, waiting for that apocryphal Prince Prettyman who never comes. They are dimly conscious, too, that, when a woman gives herself in marriage, she has lost her present form of intoxicating supremacy, though by tact and temper she may gain another of more sober and durable kind. The courting time is her time of queenhood; and so long as she keeps from uttering that fatal "yes," she is mistress of the situation, as the one who has to decide for the misery or happiness of both, and who can confer a favor and grant a prayer. Naturally she is anxious to prolong her sovereignty, knowing that when she marries she sinks from a queen into a slave, and that the lover who fawned upon her as humbly as a dog becomes her master, more or less severe, as soon as the law makes him her husband. All girls feel this; and those among them who have most of what is called maidenly pride in their intuitive knowledge of what that self-surrender means, half unconsciously, half consciously, prolong that moment of surrender as any one else would delay any action by which power was lost, though, in a sense, security was gained. This is one reason why girls with chances hesitate, and why they are sometimes so long in making up their minds that the chances pass them by, and leave them stranded for the remainder of their days.

Another reason for their delay is Prince Prettyman. There are women who are always waiting for the coming of the Prince, like the high-born maidens in the palace towers of romance and fairyland, and who will be content with nothing less than their ideal realized. Nobody is good enough for them; and their friends stare at the infatuation which led them to refuse such suitable, such excellent offers, for no one knows what reason. Smith is one of the aspirants. He is really a very good fellow; with a nice present income, fair prospects, and no hereditary disease that the world knows of. To be sure he is no Rothschilds; and his sharp-featured mother, with his tribe of busy maiden sisters and industrious brothers, do not take rank among the idealities of the human race. But, so far as he himself goes, you might find many a worse man, if some better; and Clorinda would not do amiss if she chose him. Clorinda rejects him. She is waiting for Prince Prettyman—Prince Prettyman, who has no sharp-featured old mother with strict notions about Sundays and chignons, no busy maiden sisters who talk three at a time, and who would consider her house, her maids, and her babies as much theirs as her own, no industrious brothers of all sorts of queer professions, and no amount of "style." Smith's income and prospects, and good condition generally are not sufficient for her, penniless as she is. She must have perfection all round—Prince Prettyman, and never a flaw in his circumstances, personal or relative. The consequence of which is that at 40 she subsists on charitable contributions from her friends, and music-lessons, when she can get pupils. Brown comes to the front, and lays seige to the fair Amanda's heart, as Smith had done to Clorinda's. He gratifies her romantic aspirations as little as in the other case. He is as worthy a fellow as ever stepped; and he too has enough and to spare for comfort. He would be a quiet, placable kind of husband, who would use his latch-key with discretion, and not make her temper bad by the sourness of his own. He would not philander after pretty women abroad, and he would not rage in the sanctuary at home. He would give her a liberal allowance for pins and housekeeping; and he would take the boys off her hands at holiday times, and be generally willing to save her both trouble and annoyance. But with all these slices of solid pudding he is not Prince Prettyman; consequently he is nowhere in the running. His eyes are small, his nose composes badly in a photograph, his voice is unmelodious, and his hands are uncomfortable about the joints. Nevertheless, small eyes, a mean nose, and uncomfortably articulated hands, united with a good home life and a kind husband, are better than beauty and a bad heart, rupture in the honeymoon and repentance ever after. Yet Amanda, like her sister, refuses honest, homely Brown in favor of the beautiful Prince over the seas; and the chances are so many as to make a certainty that the Prince will never cross those seas at all, and that Amanda too will go husbandless through life, because of the tinsel picture which romance had drawn on her young soul, and which there was not enough common-sense about her to rub out; or, perchance, worse still, she will end with marrying Brown's clerk, who has every disadvantage his master had, and nothing of his compensations.

Prince Prettyman has many impersonations—as many as there are silly girls who wait for him. With some it is absolutely necessary that he should be in the army. The glitter of epaulets and the jingle of spurs are worth any amount of stupid, civilian, workaday virtues, and nothing but a well-set-up cavalry officer can get a hearing from the garrison of belles who have learned but one litany of love. With others a man whose soul is devoted to dogs and horses is the only kind of person who carries Prince Prettyman's credentials. Talk of a well-conditioned city merchant, with a sprinkling of gray hairs and suspicious tracts of shining scalp, or of a rising young professional who could as soon mount a camel as a horse, to those sweet creatures whose fancy paints the gallant hussar or the fast young squire—talk of fidelity, tenderness, truth, and the like, without dash, without personal beauty, without the glittering insignia of Prince Prettyman—and you talk to the deaf. They have their ideal man and their ideal conditions, and nothing short of either will be accepted. A beautiful young painter or poet, with soft eyes and a silvery voice, well up in the religion of art, and cultivated to the highest point in aesthetics, is Prince Prettyman to one. This is in all probability the kind which talks of the union of souls and forgets the butcher's bill. It is a way both he and his admirers have; the debasing considerations of filthy lucre chilling the soul in a remarkable manner. It is a pity that the tax-gatherer should be so obdurate; and that Prince Prettyman sailing over the silver sea of creative fancy should be brought up every now and then with a round turn to the barren stake of poverty, or grounded on the grating shallows of domestic bills with no effects to meet them. A high-class diplomatic-looking person is the hero of one young maiden, who has ideas; and she will accept no offer, however eligible, if the maker thereof is below 6 feet, is rotund in body, and of an indiscriminate kind of social position. So it goes on; Prince Prettyman, whatever his special form, always looming in the horizon, always being waited for, and in the great majority of cases never coming.

It is a complaint as old as man, that we only know how to live when we have done with life. The saying is essentially true to marriage and of the right kind of person to choose. Girls of romantic tendencies think they ought not to marry unless with the most passionate *furor* of love. They do not know that respect and compatibility of temper are better sureties for a happy life than a passion which must in time wear itself out, however strong it may be now, and of which the best hope is that it may become friendship. Good plain, common-sense men, who would make excellent husbands, but are nothing to look at, are refused by certain of the feather-headed, in favor of a dream that will never be realized, a fancy that has no more substance than a soap bubble. Or personal worth is refused for mere wealth, quite as often as for penniless romance. The man of a girl's fancy is too handsome to be a traitor, a roue, weak, or of so wayward a temper that her life, if she marries him, will be simply a fortune. She is sure of him, she says with indignation when stony-hearted wisdom points out his patent flaws, and experience preaches caution and renunciation. She knows that love will not fly out of her window when poverty stalks in at the door; or she does not believe he is a *roue* now, whatever the evidence. And even if he is, she comforts herself with the sensible reflection that a reformed rake makes notoriously the best husband, and no woman is proof against the seduction of reforming the man she loves, and bringing him to virtue by means of her wiles. She is in love, and she believes that her love is eternal. Pretty girls of poor circumstances, and belonging to large families, whom it would be an incalculable relief to get well settled, have been known to refuse eligible offers from good men because of this fancy of theirs about Prince Prettyman. Of course one would not like to see woman give themselves to any one, no matter who he might be, for the sake of getting married; but the solid things of life should be taught them as well as its poetic beauties; and false hopes, false ideas, unsubstantial loves, should be rigorously excluded. A bad marriage or a loveless life is not a pleasant *coda* to that never-acted romance; nor is the disenchantment which comes with such cruel certainty on the heels of the love-sick and unsuitable marriage a blessing to be desired. Beauty fades, passion cools, the blindness of romance gets couched when seeing is too late; poetry does not pay the butcher; and gallantry of bearing of the "long sword, saddle, and bridle" kind is apt to lose itself in domestic bad language when the pot is empty of pudding, and half-a-dozen children swarm about the musty lodgings or dingy quarters to which love and folly have reduced the gay Lieutenant and his bride. On the whole, Prince Prettyman is a dangerous fellow either to get or to wait for, having the trick of unsubstantiality throughout. Romantic girls would do well to reflect that, if they are to have only one gown in a lifetime, they had better buy one that will wash and wear creditably to the end, rather than a flimsy bit of finery that looks well only in the beginning, and goes to pieces before the first year is out.

THE DAWN AND THE DAY.

I.

Such dawns, can they be mother of such days?
Late vigils held me all one night awake,
And, looking up from my completed task,
With throbbing brain, and languid nerves relaxed,
Glad I arose, that glorious spectacle
With solemn adoration to behold,—
A new-created day. Ethereal hosts
Of bright, expectant clouds, swift-gathering,
Went trooping from the zenith to the East,
To greet the sun; resplendent gods reclined,
And goddesses, on banks of amethyst,
Or rosy pearl, by their fierce ardor wafted;
Or golden chariots guiding, swiftly drawn
By winged coursers; multitudinous,
A thronging host of fair, dissolving forms,
Bright, gleaming faces, arms outstretched, love-yearning,—
All speeding to that palace of the East
From whose effulgent portal should emerge
Their monarch. Through the fields of lower air,
On bold, swift wing, flew flocks of twittering birds,
Down-dipping to the church-spires, outlined clear
Against the blue, upsoaring to the clouds,
And swooping with them to the golden East,
Elate with joy. The ocean gleamed afar,
A broad expanse of silver—motionless—
Quiet as dimpled child in slumber bound.
The dewy meadows glittered, and the air
Was keen, electrical with tingling life,
With rapture universal Nature glowed,
And I in all that rapture shared, in thought
Soared with the birds and floated with the clouds,
The morning air inhaled, and with it drank
In cool, deep draughts, fullness of life and joy,—
Awaited glad, with all created things,
The coming god. At last the sun arose,
Blood-red and fiery. Slowly he emerged
Majestical from void abyss of space,
Then calm surveyed the tremulous green earth.
Then, as the glorious orb suspended hung
One moment on the horizon's level verge,
One long, black, narrow cloud, like darting snake,
Or rafter of wrecked vessel, ribbed his gold,
Dividing sharp the blood-red disk in twain.

II.

He rose, and with o'er-powering splendor quenched
The glory of the dawn—ineffable!
And now in weariness I turned away.
The open window closed, the curtain drew,
And in my darkened room lay down to rest,
In deepest slumber sinking instantly.
When I awoke, the air was chill and damp,
And in my ears a sound of falling rain,—
A dismal sound, of rain, or restless waves,
As I were in some vessel tossed at sea
In storm, or stranded on lone, coral reef,
I started up bewildered, with quick hand
The curtain drew, and once again looked forth
From my lone eyrie on the outer world.
Dull clouds, a heavy pall, concealed the sky,
And lashed the earth in fitful gusts the rain.
I rubbed mine eyes. Surely 'twas but a dream!—
It could not be! This dull, unlovely day,
How could it e'er have followed that bright dawn,
Which in my memory like a vision hung,
Vouchsafed in moments blessed the quickened soul,—
A vision beautiful of youth and love,
Of the creative force and energy,
And joy perpetual of life eternal.
How could they be united e'en in thought?
In wildest fantasy?—It could not be!
Troubled, perplexed, I spoke; and, at the words,
In wilder torrents fell the beating rain,
And blacker grew the black pall overhead.
I stood confronted with the dismal day.
Again I turned away, in sadness now!
As silently, through space, those vapors dank
Had darkly risen and o'ercast the sky,
Long-buried memories within my soul
From dim recesses of the past arose,
Darkening my day. I thought of cherished friends
Whom death had snatched from my retaining grasp,
Or by the world's cold, cruel spell estranged;
Of happy lives which I, e'en I, had seen
Begin in glory and go down in gloom;
Of thee, dearest and best-beloved, sweet saint!—
With thy frank, child-blue eyes, and brow serene,—
So strong in goodness, wise and innocent,
That all who knew thee loved and reverenced,—
Whose patient virtues could not shield thy breast
From sorrow's sharpest sword, which at the last
Slew thee, wounded by many cruel blows;
Of thee, dear boy!—musician, poet born,
Thy life so bright, with promise beautiful,
Who sank in stagnant pool of dire disease,
And died unknown. And more, ah! many more,—
Beloved and hapless ones, if not so dear
As these, still dear,—the best and brightest always
(While meaner souls swiftly attained their goal),
Who dropped and died. Their pale, dejected ghosts,
With bitter lamentations, round me thronged,—
Phantoms, oh! not of these beloved friends
Reborn to happiness in heavenly sphere,—
But of their pale and shadowed lives, on earth
Forever unfulfilled. Mournful they came,
And seemed to wind me in their cold, dead arms,
And drag me down with them, helpless, benumbed,
Into the grave. And I wept bitter tears,
For these, and my own soul, and all on earth,
Who live unblessed, unloved, and hopeless die.

IV.

Slowly the day dragged to its dismal close,
Dark, dark, and drear. That wild storm held its course;
Still fitfully in torrents fell the rain;
O'erhead the lowering clouds still darkly frowned;
No brighter moment this dull, leaden gloom
Illumined, with rapid gleam swift vanishing!
The sun with all his splendor could not pierce,
With his all-potent shaft of fiery beams,
Their heavy pall; no sudden, golden rift,
Blue lake by toppling, fire-seamed hills engirt,
The burning heavens aflame disclosed, beyond
The storm. And so in sullen wrath he sank
E'en as at dawn in triumph he had smiled.
And all day long my dark, despairing mood,
With doubt and fear tormenting me, held sway,
This gloomy world, to my sad soul it seemed,
By Deity beneficent, disowned,
Is ruled by some dark fate, blind, merciless,
Or conscious Fiend, in cruel, wanton sport,
Who tortures man, his creature and his slave,
And dogs him, wretched, to the arms of death.

VIRGINIA VAUGHAN.

New York, June 12, 1873.
—*Golden Age.*

—A minister examined his school-boys thus: "What is the meaning of the word 'repentant?'" "Please, sir, don't know." "Now, if I had stolen a loaf of bread, what should I be?" "Please, sir, locked up." "Well, should I feel sorry?" "Yes." "Well, why should I feel sorry?" "Please, sir, cos you was *cotched*."

—It is a curious fact that, while beaux are permitted to go on in the way they are bent, belles are expected to go in the way they are told.

BIBLIOMANIA.

Extraordinary Sale of Costly Books.

The Perkins Library Put Up at Auction Near London---Some Rare Volumes---Remarkable Prices.

London (June 5) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The great Perkins sale began on Tuesday, and ends to-morrow,—not a long period for the dispersion of a library. But Mr. Perkins' books can hardly be said to have constituted a library. They remind me of what I once heard a distinguished Frenchman say to another Bibliophile: "Ah, you have a fine collection of books. *I* have a library," which was true. He had about 8,000 volumes, the other had a certain number of bibliographical rarities. There are about 865 titles on the Perkins catalogue, and it contains two classes of books, those which are worthless and those which are priceless. However, I will postpone what I have to say generally of the library till the last day's sale is over—a sale which includes an unusually fine first folio of Shakspeare and the two Mazarin Bibles. From some whim, the owners have chosen to sell these books at Hanworth Park, twelve miles from London, and it costs a whole day, or at least from 12 to 6, to attend the sale. With an ordinary library, such a mistake would have been fatal, but the Perkins books would bring their price if sold in Madagascar, provided only that time enough were given to enable buyers either to go or send commissions. This library, as a whole, is expected to fetch $100,000; an enormous price for less than 900 lots. Judging from the first day's sale, the estimate will probably be exceeded, for the first day, which is by no means the richest, foots up about $20,000. I asked a bookseller what he supposed a Mazarin Bible on vellum would bring. "If I wanted it," he answered, "I should not think of sending a bid of less than $20,000!" We shall know to-morrow how near the estimate comes to the actual price, and whether the Shakspeare first folio, announced as equal to the Daniel copy, is to equal or surpass it in price.

The first day, though somewhat deficient in general interest, was very rich in Bibles, and the prices were certainly, in some cases, extraordinary. Putting MS. aside, the gem of the collection was a Bible in two volumes, folio, on vellum, with illuminated capitals, being the first edition of the Latin Bible, with a date (1462), a book of great rarity on paper, but, curiously enough, less rare on vellum, if Brunet is to be trusted, who says that forty copies exist on vellum and only twenty on paper. This is due, no doubt, to the great durability of vellum and the greater care taken of such copies. The present copy has been in a number of well-known libraries, and has fetched at different sales a little under or over $1,000. In 1823, it was sold for $1,075, and afterward, at the Dent sale, for $865, according to Brunet; but, if I remember rightly, the sum was $1,365 (i. e., either £173 or £273). On Tuesday, the principal bidders were Messrs. Ellis, Stevens, and Quaritch, all booksellers, and it was knocked down to the latter for £780—$3,900.

London, June 6.—In all the annals of Bibliomania,—and they are numerous,—there is nothing to equal the last day's sale of the Perkins Library. There have been far more remarkable collections of books than that owned by the late Mr. Henry Perkins. There have been sales which extended over ten times as many days. There have been sales—though not many—which produced in the aggregate a greater sum than was taken in the four days which were found sufficient to disperse Mr. Perkins' cabinet. But never before was there a sale in which so few books brought so much money, never one in which over £10,000 ($50,000) were bid in a single day, never one in which, on the same day, there came to the hammer the four Shakspeare folios and two copies of the Mazarin Bible. The first Shakspeare folio in fine condition, as this was, is of itself enough to give celebrity to any sale, but to-day it has been almost lost sight of in the splendor of two incomparably more precious volumes. Probably in no private library were two copies of the Mazarin Bible ever before united,—certainly never before was any copy, whether on vellum or paper, sold at such a price as these fetched to-day. More than this: Never before to-day has any printed book been sold for so much as the least of these two. Never but once has any printed book brought half so much. It would seem as if the steadily and rapidly increasing prices of rare books have at last reached a point beyond which they cannot much further go—though I mean to make no prediction. There have been various epochs in book-buying. The Roxburgh sale marked one, the Heber another, the Daniel another—not to go out of England. There were times when certain books were in fashion and brought high prices, and other times when other books became the rage and the former were neglected.

The characteristic of the present period is the dearness of all. Good books, of no matter what description, bring, if good, such prices as were never before dreamed of. Manuscripts, incunabula, early-printed books of the sixteenth century, early English and French, Italian, and even Spanish poetry and romances, Psalters, service-books, Aldines and Elzevirs, Books of Hours, whether manuscript or printed, books owned by famous men or women or from famous libraries, books from the collections of Grolier, de Thou, Longepierre, from Kings' libraries or their mistresses', books with really fine illustrations, especially of the eighteenth century, books relating to America, the whole catalogues of early Shakspeares, and Elizabethan-dramatic literature and poetry in general, and, lastly, books remarkable solely for their bindings, are sought after with an avidity unsurpassed in any days, and prices are paid for them which would have prevented the formation of most or all of the great collections of former days.

An apparent exception, furnished by to-day's sale, is only apparent. The Perkins first folio Shakspeare brought but £585, while the Daniel copy, to which the present is probably on the whole equal, fetched £716, and was bought, as is well known, for Miss Burdett-Coutts. But the circumstances of that sale are not likely to occur again. A copy said to be equal to either of the two in question has been lately disposed of by a London bookseller for £525, at private sale. The three measure alike 13¾ by 8¼ inches. The Perkins copy, which I measured to-day, is rather over than under those figures, both ways. It has a number of rough leaves on the bottom edge, and would be a matchless copy if the top edge had been spared by the binder in anything like the same proportion as the bottom. But nearly all the margin is gone at the top. No really fine copy of the book is known. If one should ever turn up in an uncut state, nobody can say what price it might not bring. The title of this copy is rebacked, and the inner edge mounted, the impression of the portrait good, the last leaf unusually sound, and all the leaves including the verses are of course genuine. Mr. Hayes, the Manchester bookseller, was the buyer, and considering how Manchester has long competed with London in pictures, there is nothing extraordinary in a fine first folio being allowed to go to a provincial town. The second folio went for £44, the third for £105, both fine copies, and cheap. The fourth was bought by Mr. Probasco, of Cincinnati, for £22, also a fine copy.

The Mazarin Bible gets its name from the fact that the copy first known to all bibliographers was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It has the double distinction of being, probably, the first edition of the Latin Bible, and the first book printed with metal types by Guttenberg and Faust. As it has no date (the first edition with a date is 1462), the year of its production can only be stated conjecturally, as not earlier than 1450 nor later than 1455. The description in the auctioneer's catalogue follows Dibdin in many particulars, but Dibdin (though his books, from their beauty and other reasons, bring higher prices than ever) is no longer an authority, nor is he to be trusted in any matter where exactness is required. However, there can be little doubt that this book was printed at Mayence, and we have the usual roundabout testimony that before the sheets were worked off the cost of it had reached 4,000 florins. Whether on paper or on vellum, it is one of the finest books and rarest in the world, and one of the finest as well as earliest specimens of printing. One can almost agree with the cataloguer that "in contemplating this work, the mind is lost in astonishment that the inventors of printing should, by a single effort, have exhibited the perfection of their art."

The book is in two volumes folio (but the vellum copies are printed on single, unfolded sheets), printed in double columns of 42 lines each, excepting the eight, which have 40, and the ninth and tenth, which have 41. If I rightly understood Mr. Henry Stevens, the copies on vellum differ from the copies on paper to such an extent that they are really two different editions; the number of lines varying in the two, and the setting-up showing other variations. The types employed are manifestly cast in imitation of the letters designed by the writers of the missals and other books of church service. Of the two Perkins copies, I had an opportunity to examine only that on vellum. Whether the finest in existence or not, it is an extraordinarily good example. It formerly constituted, says the catalogue, the chief ornament and glory of the Library of the University of Mentz, whence it was obtained by Messrs. Nicol. Dibdin says it then wanted two leaves, which were supplied by Whitaker in fac-simile. The cataloguer admits that he has found one doubtful leaf, but has quite failed to discover the second. One missing leaf is quite enough to destroy all claim of this copy to be considered perfect. I do not know on what authority it is stated that "not one of the five known copies are believed to be perfect." To begin with, there are seven known copies on vellum, instead of five. I cannot at the moment refer to Benouard's catalogue, but I don't think all of the seven are known or believed to be imperfect. In other respects, the Perkins copy is really so magnificent as to make its single deficiency all the more deplorable. It measures 16¼ inches by 12⅜, and its edges are in many places the actual edges of the skin. Mr. Stevens called my attention to a point that not even the zeal of the cataloguer had discovered, viz.: that even the pin-holes are not trimmed off. It has a blank leaf at the beginning of Vol. 1, and the general condition of the vellum is excellent, or will be if the purchaser will only wipe off with a silk handkerchief the preparation with which some superserviceable restorer has smeared the vellum to make it look white and pure. The ink is brilliant, the impression beautifully sharp and clear. It is a monument of typography; yet, to one who cares for printing, the copy on paper is a more desirable book. At the latter I had only a glance, but, in the first place, it is absolutely perfect, and, in the second, all vellum printing is a struggle with needless difficulties, and the best impression can hardly equal the best on paper. Every book-fancier knows the difficulty of getting any book, and especially any modern book, on vellum in a good state. The register of the paper copy of the Mazarin Bible is perfect, while in the vellum copy almost every other page is uneven. There are twenty copies in existence on paper, of which one at least is in America, in the Knox library, bought by him long ago for £500.

But there they were. Be their merits or defects what they might, they are a matchless pair, and anybody who wanted a Mazarin Bible knew that a choice between two copies was not likely to occur again in his lifetime. The vellum copy was put up at thirty-two minutes past 5, and was started at 1,000 guineas by Mr. Toovey, a book-seller in Picadilly. The second bid was £1,200, the third £1,400, and they advanced this regularly and rapidly by steps of £200 each, till the book stood at £2,400, when Mr. Ellis bid £2,500. From this time on there were but two competitors. In that crowded library there remained nobody but Mr. Ellis and Mr. Toovey to contest its possession. The bidding rose steadily and almost without pause by hundreds to £3,100; then by fifties a little more slowly to £3,250, which was Mr. Toovey's offer. Mr. Ellis, appealed to to advance, refused. The auctioneer's hammer swung in the air just ready to fall as he changed his mind and bid £3,300. Mr. Toovey added £50. Mr. Ellis slowly said £3,400; there was a hush, a moment of silence, followed by a moment of entreaty from the auctioneer, but Mr. Toovey shook his head and moved away, and the hammer came down at £3,400. The selling had occupied just six minutes. Till then the largest sum ever bid for a printed book was £2,260 at the Roxburgh sale by the Marquis of Blandford for the unique Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, and the other book I remember to have fetched over £1,000 was the first Caxton, with a date also 1471, the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," sold at 1,000 guineas at the same sale, sixty-one years ago.

The paper copy followed at once. This also Mr. Toovey started at a thousand guineas, and Messrs. Ellis and Toovey were the chief bidders till it reached £1,990, when Mr. Quaritch came to the front and bid £2,000. From this point the contest was maintained between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Toovey, the bidding advancing only by £10, and sometimes by £5, till the book was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for £2,690. It was understood that Mr. Ellis bought on a commission, and Mr. Quaritch on his own account, to sell again, though as to the former I am not sure. The two together brought £6,090—say $30,000. I cannot learn that any American library or collector made an effort to secure either. One order sent for the vellum copy at £2,250, was withdrawn by cable—an expense quite thrown away. The amount of the single day's sale was £10,393; of the four days, £25,743. More than four-fifths of this sum was produced by 55 books and manuscripts. The whole amount would have been increased but for the usual "knock-out" among the booksellers—an operation compared with which highway robbery is an honorable profession.

G. W. S.

SOME OF THE PRICES PAID.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir: One of the junior members of our firm, who attended the sale of the Perkins Library at Haworth Park, near London, sends us a report of some of the items which will interest book-buyers:

	£
Lot No. 42—Boswell's Johnson presentation copy, "To Mr. Perkins from the Author"	£ 63
Lot No. 174—Biblia Sacra Manuscript of the Thirteenth Century	230
Lot No. 186—Biblia Sacra, printed on vellum, 1476	290
Lot No. 413—Froysart's "Chronicles," 1525	95
Lot No. 584—A Book of Hours, richly illuminated	180
Lot No. 634—Lydgate's "Siege of Troy." An English Manuscript	1,320
Lot No. 695—Talpin. Institution d'un Prince Chrestien	109
Lot No. 814—Pelerinage de la Vie Humaine. A Manuscript A. D., 1450	180
Lot No. 815—Picart's Ceremonies et Costumes Religeuses	98
Lot No. 822—Pontificale Romanum. A Manuscript of the Fifteenth Century	350
Lot No. 823—Ptolemy, 1478	80
Lot No. 826—Purchas' "Pilgrimes"	86
Lot No. 837—Shakspeare, first folio edition, 1623	585
Lot No. 838—Shakspeare, second edition, 1632	44
Lot No. 839—Shakspeare, third edition, 1664	105
Lot No. 840—Shakspeare, fourth edition, 1685	22
Lot No. 858—Vitæ Patrum, or "Lyves of Hermytes"	180
Lot No. 864—Biblia Sacra Latina, known as the Mazarin Bible, on vellum (Probably the highest price ever paid for a single volume, being equal to $21,400 in American currency.)	3,400
Lot No. 865—Biblia Sacra—the same book printed on paper	2,690

The entire sale realized £26,000, or $136,000, for 865 lots, which is by far the highest price ever realized for such a quantity of books. The owner belonged to the well-known firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., celebrated for their porter.

J. Sabin & Sons.

New York, June 18, 1873.

ONLY A WORD.

A BUSINESS-LIKE POEM.

"Come," was the only word she said;
The only word—but oh, her look!
I read it like some fairy book;
And, as I read,
The swimming blaze of perfumed light
Grew faint. I watched her sudden flight
Like one enraptured in a trance;
Then swiftly cleft the whirling dance,
And followed blindly where she led.
Through jewelled throng she swept in pride,
She stood alone, and by her side
I stood! She felt her magic power.
Came music soft and sweet,
I plucked a choice exotic flower;
I longed with worlds my love to dower—
To cast them at her feet.

She spoke again. She whispered "Go!"
My blood rose hot! I cried,
"Go, darling! Yes, from land to land,
O'er raging seas, o'er barren strand!
A wanderer from clime to clime,
On to eternity through time—
Be this my lot, supreme, sublime!
No joy shall charm, no spell entice.
Repeat thy mandate. Ready, see,
I stand prepared to fly for thee!"
She said, "Go—get a straw'b'ry ice!"

Higgins' Dog.

It was a great many years ago, at a camp-meeting, that Brother Higgins, a good man, but passionately fond of dogs, came in one day accompanied by a black-and-tan hound. Somebody asked him to address the congregation, and he mounted the stand for that purpose, while his dog sat down on his haunches immediately in front, looking at his master. In the midst of the discourse, which entertained us much, another dog came up, and after a few sociable sniffs at Brother Higgins' dog, began to examine the hind leg of the latter with his teeth, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining if it was tender. An animated contest ensued, and one of the congregation came forward for the purpose of separating the animals. His efforts were not wholly successful. He would snatch at the leg of Higgins' dog, but before his hand got there the yellow dog would be on that side, and would probably take an incidental and cursory bite at the deacon's hand. Brother Higgins paused in his discourse and watched the deacon. Then he exclaimed, "Spit in his eye, Brother Thompson; spit in the hound's eye!" Brother Thompson did, and the fight ended. "But I just want to say," continued Mr. Higgins, "that outside of the sanctury that dog of mine can eat up any salmon-colored animal in the State, and then chaw up the bones of its ancestors for four generations without turning a hair! You understand me?" The services proceeded.—*Max Adeler.*

GIRLS AND THEIR OPPORTUNITIES.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Although the University at Cambridge still refuses to admit women as students within its walls, it is quite willing to assist in what is called their higher education, and to give them opportunity for collegiate study under its supervision. The Faculty of the College have just made arrangements for the examination of women in a course of study carefully marked out for them, and published with a full list of the necessary books. The preliminary examination will be held for the first time in June of next year, and will embrace English, French, physical geography, botany or physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, history, and either Greek, Latin, or German. An advanced examination will be held for girls who have passed the preliminary one.

No girl under 17 is received at the first examination, none under 18 at the second. This restriction is, we think, a wise one. The years between 17 and 20 are in most cases the best years of a woman's life for uninterrupted study. Her health should then be vigorous; she should have the enthusiasm of youth; should not be burdened by social duties or domestic cares; should be prepared for the College course by her training in the public or in private schools; and should find those last years of study years of thorough enjoyment, as well as of increasing mental and physical strength.

No degrees are conferred on female students, but they receive certificates signed by the President, declaring that A B has passed, passed with distinction, or passed with the highest distinction, the preliminary or advanced examination held under the direction of the Faculty of Harvard College. The fee for the preliminary examination is $15; that for the advanced, $10. Notices of the place and time of examination will be sent to candidates. The Woman's Education Association will take charge of those held in Boston, will provide board and lodging, and assist in paying the cost of examinations for those girls who need such help. The first examination will last seven days.

We welcome anything that puts the best means of education within the reach of men or women. If only one woman in the country is convinced that she needs education according to Harvard, and can pay for it, it is well that she can have her desire or ambition satisfied. But we wish to say emphatically that the great defect in the present system of female education is fundamental, and cannot be remedied by any course of advanced study. Women are, as a general thing, taught from books, without reference to their practical duties, or their condition in life. As the world is now, most women leave school and enter at once upon their share of the endless and often depressing cares of a household. The fortunate few—if indeed they are fortunate—who escape these cares, are exceptions to the general rule; and public education should be for the greatest good of the greatest number, not for the exceptional few. There is no question that a wisely-cultivated intellect is, or should be, an infinite source of happiness. Mr. Hammerton says that "The essence of intellectual living resides not in the extent of science or perfection of expression, but in a constant preference for higher thoughts over lower thoughts." This preference it is the province of teachers to create and establish; no woman who possesses it can be too grateful for it; it often makes for her the difference between a life of happiness and one of misery.

It has been our good fortune to know women of this and the last generation,—women who were almost without what are now called "advantages of education," because such advantages did not then exist,—who might be models for the young and ambitious students of to-day. They were women who had been taught practically, and had, besides, trained intellectual tastes. They were mistresses in their households, able, and often obliged, to do all the work of a hospitable family. They were not terrified by sickness or appalled by danger, for they had been taught to meet both with calmness and skill. But they were not irritated or demoralized by their petty cares, or the real drudgery of their work; they knew how to keep these subordinate, and their noble intellectual tastes, rahter than their petty cares, gave the tone to their lives. A half-hour's reading each day of Bacon, or Milton, or Sir Thomas Browne; a half-hour's study of some science or art; a half-hour's work at mathematics, has held to its highest uses many a day of many a woman's life that would otherwise have gone to waste and weakness. To be able to get out of the pressure and hurry of life, to stand aside, as it were, and see things in their true lights and true proportions, is one of the best results of education. Such reading or such study lifts a woman out of the daily routine; she stands above it, sees the end and the good of it, sees how small the obstacles are that looked like mountains to her, serenely puts them aside, and does not allow what are considered the special worries of women to ruffle her dignity or cloud her mind.

The trouble to-day is, that girls confound acquisition of knowledge with education, and pride themselves on a certain number of facts which they have stored in their memories, and which, for a few years, they use with showy effect. They think they know a great deal more than they do; they peep through the windows of science, see a star here and a flower there, trifle a little with acids, alkalies, and crucibles, and are persuaded that they are astronomers, botanists, and chemists; they undervalue all knowledge which they do not possess, and are inclined to despise all labor save that of the student. There is no branch of learning which girls may not be taught; there is no height of learning to which girls may not aspire; but they should be taught, most of all, personal dignity, the need and the beauty of adapting themselves to the life in which they are placed; their studies should, so far as possible, have a practical application; they should understand that they cannot know much at any rate, and should learn the graces of intellectual modesty.

The present method of education is very unlike the old, but we are not sure it is an improvement upon it, it makes different women, but we should not dare to say that it makes better ones. It should keep what is of worth in the old, and add to it what is of worth in the new. We would have girls taught, as they used to be taught, the elements of English education, sewing, helpfulness, system, obedience, respect for age and character, simple and healthful habits,—to learn these last five is a saving rather than an expenditure of time,—and a taste for study and the best literature. Then every girl should have a few years of classical study,—the value of which will be felt in many important but indirect ways. It gives a quality to the mind that no other studies do give. To know that life and world of the past, their greatness, their wisdom, their accomplishments, their heroes, philosophers, and poets, is the best counterweight to the conceit, impatience, hurry, and superficial study which are the dangers of those who live wholly in the present. Classical studies give a fine poise to the mind which it never quite loses, and which it is not hard to keep, even in the midst of woman's practical life, if she has the all-important intellectual taste.

This system of education does not prevent any intellectual growth, does not crush any intellectual aspirations, does not stand in the way of any special culture. A collegiate training might lend grace and ornament to it, but is not necessary to its symmetry or its strength. The means for the best education are now within the reach of every girl, but they are sadly overlooked. Parents and teachers should be guides as well as instructors, and should look to the future lives of their pupils, and not merely to their standing in the class or college. The child's play of sticking flowers thick in the earth and calling them a garden, is harmless; but many a girl is educated on that principle, and the result is ruinous. The flowers fade; the girl forgets her learning; and there is left, in one case, dry and barren earth, in the other, a miserable, incapable woman, weak and nervous,—whom physicians prescribe for, and then, strangely enough, use as a warning to other women against study.

Incapacity, tumult, discontent, and unhappy homes come sometimes from ignorance, sometimes from misapplied or distorted knowledge. Education should strengthen a woman, and help to make a space of sweetness and light about her wherever she is placed. This is what women who are to be poor, and to work all their lives, need. This is what women who are rich, and tempted to idleness, need. This will secure the true, the only equality; the condition of mutual respect and sympathy which no outward circumstances can break or impair. Our truly educated woman is no creature of the imagination, but of real life, whose example, if it should be followed, would, in another generation, increase the number of domestic and feminine women with cultivated tastes and well-trained and, [illegible], well-stored minds,—women who have added to their faith virtue, to their virtue knowledge, and who have indeed found that "Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

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THE BATTLE OF THE MASTODONS.

Agassiz on the Development Theory.

Absence of Evidence for the Evolution Theory in the Admitted Facts of Embryonic Similarity.

Creation the Work of Mind, and Not a Product of Law.

Cambridge, Mass. (June 16), Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The following lecture was delivered by Prof. Agassiz before the Museum of Comparative Zoology on the 29th of May:

I intend this closing lecture of the present course to be a summary of the preceding ones, and at the same time an introduction to the course I hope to give next Autumn on the succession of organized beings in past geological times. Allow me to say that these lectures have not been compiled from established sources of knowledge. I have tried to give you the freshest results of investigation not yet incorporated in text-books and manuals. In so doing I have drawn largely from my own resources, and in approaching the subject to-day I am forced to say one more word of myself. It was my good fortune early in my scientific career to reach certain generalizations which are generally accepted now by scientific men, and which are used, singularly enough, considering my own position with reference to it, to support the transmutation doctrine. I read, in order to show you that I do not make this statement loosely, some extracts from a pamphlet entitled De l'Origine du Monde Organique, just published by Prof. Martins, the Director of the Botanical Garden in Montpellier, and of the leading scientific men of France. Speaking of those who have laid the foundation for the present state of the science of Natural History, he names in succession the prominent investigators of the beginning of our century, and then coming to more recent times, he says:

> Another of these precursors of modern science is Louis Agassiz. Enlarging and fertilizing the results of Baer, he has proved that palaeontological development may be compared to that of the embryo. While the animals now living rise through many stages during their growth, the fossils have followed a similar line in past ages. The oldest fossil forms have a simpler organization than the later ones, and represent some stage of the embryonic development of the later. This truth, established by Agassiz, has more than any other enlightened the history of creation and prepared for the generalization by which the whole may be comprehended.

In another place the writer says:

> To sum up the question, we may state that, whether we follow, with Baer, the growth of the animal in the womb of its mother, or rise with Darwin and Heckel from the lowest to the highest living being, or trace with Agassiz the fossils scattered through the whole series of geological formations, we study parallel phenomena, the investigation of which leads to concurrent results mutually explained.

And more especially:

> The oldest fishes known are all, more or less, related to the sharks and skates; their teeth and their scales only, with small portions of their skeleton, have been preserved. Their form, wholly different from that of the living species, recalls that of the embryo of our living fishes. This is a truth which Agassiz was the first to proclaim in the scientific world. He confirmed it when he showed that the young garpike, Lepidosteus, that strange fish of the fresh waters of North America, has a tail strikingly similar to that of the fossils of the Devonian age. Here we touch as it were the parallelism between the paleontological and the embryonic series. An adult fish of the Devonian period is the embryo of a living species, both derived from identical eggs. Only that in the first ages of our globe the fossil fish has stopped in its development. It has preserved its embryonic form, while the living fish has continued its evolution and risen many degrees in the scale of animal life.

As you perceive, my results are here admitted without reservation, but they are presented as forming an essential part of the very foundation of the transmutation theory.

EMBRYONIC LIKENESS NO PROOF OF DERIVATION.

How does it happen then that there is so complete an antagonism between my views and those of the adherent of this very doctrine? Simply because their interpretation of the facts is based upon a fancied identity between phenomena which, so far as we know, have not, and in the nature of things cannot have, any material connection. It is true that, as stated in the work above quoted, the series of transformations observed in the egg corresponds in a general way to the succession of animals in geological times. Embryonic conditions of the higher vertebrates to-day recall adult forms of lower vertebrates in the earlier geological times. From this fact the transmutationists infer that there has been some material development in the long sequence of ages of the one out of the other. But the embryonic conditions of the higher vertebrates recall adult forms of lower vertebrates now living, their own cotemporaries, just as much, and in the same way, as they recall the fossil forms. Shall we infer that because a chicken or a dog in our own day, in a certain phase of its development, resembles, in certain aspects, a full-grown skate, that therefore chickens and dogs nowadays grow out of fishes? We know it is not so; and yet the evidence is exactly the same as that which the transmutationists use so plausibly to support their theory. The truth is that while a partial presentation of the facts seems to sustain this theory, when taken in their true connection and fairly stated they destroy it by proving too much. They show that the relations between fossil animals supposed to prove descent exist also between living animals, where they have nothing to do with descent.

It is true that the series of growth (that is, the successive changes in the egg), and the series of time (the successive introduction of animals in the geological ages), cover the same ground; they correspond remarkably. But there are other like series in nature, parallel with these, and of equal importance. Of one I have just spoken—the series of rank among living animals. By this I mean that, taking Vertebrates as they at present exist, we recognize a gradation among them. We see that fishes are lowest, that reptiles are higher, that birds have a superior organization to both, and that mammals, with man at their head, are highest. The phases of development which a quadruped undergoes, in his embryonic growth, recall this gradation. He has a fish-like, a reptile-like, stage before he shows unmistakable mammal-like features. We do not on this account suppose that a quadruped grows out of a fish in our times, for this simple reason, that we live among quadrupeds and fishes, and we know that no such thing takes places. But resemblances of the same kind, separated by geological ages, allow play for the imagination, and for inference unchecked by observation.

GRADATION OF ANIMALS BY RANK.

Difference of structural growth prevails throughout the animal kingdom, both in larger and in minor groups. We have it in the animal kingdom as a whole, and in each smaller division. Let me explain this gradation first in its larger sense. No one has ever considered the Radiates as standing on a level with the Vertebrates. All naturalists agree in considering the former as the highest type. All place the Articulates and Mollusks between the two; some on a line designating equality, while others place the Mollusks below the Articulates, or the Articulates below the Mollusks, according to different estimates of their relative structure. Some such relation between these grand divisions of the animal creation all acknowledge. But let us go a step further. There is a gradation among Radiates as compared with each other. Of the Polyps, or lowest class, the naked and simple forms, like the sea-anemone, stand below the stony corals; and among the stony corals the madrepores stand structurally higher than the other groups. Among the Acalephs or jelly-fishes—the second class of Radiates—we have the Hydroid, so simple in structure that did we not see the Acaleph grow from it we should rather associate it with the Polyp than with any higher group, or the Discophores to which the larger disk-like jelly fishes belong, or Ctenophorae, animals of exquisite delicacy and beauty, and more complicated structure than either Discophores or Polyps. Above the Acalephs come the Echinoderms, or star-fishes, sea-urchins, and holothurians, relatively distinguished from each other by a progressive complication of structure from the Crinoids through the Ophiurians, Asteroids, and Echinoids to the Holothurians. The same is true of the Mollusks as of the Radiates. We divide them according to relative superiority or inferiority of structure. Lowest stand the Acephala, oysters, clams, and all the bivalve shells; then come the Gasteropoda or univalves, with their endless variety of shells in spirals, whorls, cones, or flat disks, and then the Cephalopoda—all the Nautili, chambered shells, and cuttle fish. So with the Articulates. The most careless observer will notice the gradation between the simpler worm, the more complex crustacean, and the still more highly organized insect. The comparative standing of different classes in the Vertebrate type is so well known that I need not recall it to you, and, if we take any one of these classes separately, we put the gradation just as marked with each class. That is, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals may be subdivided according to details of structure by which they stand relatively higher or lower. This series of rank, determined upon relative complication of structure, is recognized by all zoologists, and is, as I have shown, not a simple series, but involves endless minor series, based in the same way upon structural characters.

GRADATION OF RANK PARALLELED IN GROWTH.

In what I have called series of rank or gradation I allude only to animals in the adult condition, taking as a standard of comparison the complication of their structure when full grown. But we have something of the same kind in the series determined by growth; that is, by the changes which animals undergo from the time when the whole mass of substance is nothing but an accumulation of yolk cells, presently combining to form the germ layer resting on the yolk, and successively passing through phases which develop the outline of a new being and finally lead to the formation of a perfect, full-grown, living animal. There is, as we have seen, a mode of development in each type which may be looked upon as a unit. All Radiates, all Mollusks, all Articulates, all Vertebrates, are developed each within its own type, according to a given pattern of growth, and, up to a certain point where class features, ordinal features, family features, make their appearance, they show only typical characters—that is, what belongs to them as members of their type, but not what characterizes them as members of any particular group within that type. But within each such general series of growth are minor series, determining special characteristics. The Vertebrates have a mode of development peculiar to themselves, and so similar that, as we have seen, it is difficult to distinguish the human embryo from that of any quadruped. But within that general Vertebrate series of growth, we have minor and more special series; those upon which the dog, the deer, the guinea pig, and any given group of Vertebrates are developed. So in the birds; their growth as a whole reminds us often of the quadruped strikingly; but they have their unvariable and unfairly specific modes of growth determining their final character as belonging to some particular group of birds. In those animals whose embryology has been carefully studied, the investigator is not misled by general resemblences, for we can anticipate the final result by its connection with antecedent phases; and in each case the skillful embryologist recognizes the peculiarities which are the precursors of the ultimate complication of structure. Looking upon all these series of Vertebrate growth as a whole, in the same way that we look upon the type of adult Vertebrate, as a whole, we see both sets of phenomena as single pictures; all the minor series of rank and growth melting into one simple series which includes them all. Looking upon them both in this comprehensive way, we can fairly compare them. There is a time when the human embroyo is so like the fish embroyo that it is hard to say what is specifically human and what is specifically fish; later it may be compared to the reptile and to the bird; and its own characteristics are superinduced upon those which it has in common with the lower representations of the type. Such a series of growth, corresponding with a series of rank or gradation, we have among Vertebrates, among Articulates, among Moluska, and among Radiates. If you will carefully compare its different phases of development, you will find that an insect during what we call its metamorphosis represents, first, the lowest Articulates, the worm, in its caterpillar condition; then the crustacea in its chrysalis state, and only takes on its insect features when it is full grown.

GENERAL FACTS AS TO STRUCTURAL GRADATION.

In a certain sense the structural history of every individual member of the highest class in any type may be said to be the structural history of the whole type. It is a little more legible to the common observer in the Articulates than in any other type, because the highest class undergoes its growth as the distinct chapters of a connected metamorphosis; but it is equally true for all. If I had time I could show you in detail that the Echinoderms, for instance, when forming in the egg, have, first, polyp-like, then acaleph-like features, and that when they finally assume the characteristics of their class (supposing that they belong to the higher species of Echinoderms), they pass through phases of the lower families before they attain their own specific features. In short, we may say that the classes within every type, the orders within every class, the families within every order, the genera within every family, and the species within each genus, present a structural gradation more or less marked. The embryology of the higher animals in each type helps us to understand this gradation by showing it to us in a progressive development. I do not mean to say that any embryology corresponds in all its details to the strutural relations of full-grown animals. But when we find that a reptile is fish-like before it assumes a reptilian character; that birds and quadrupeds are fish and reptile-like before they develop their class features, and that even the human embryo passes through phases resembling all these lower groups, we may be quite sure that the rank in which we had arranged them before we knew their embryology is the correct one, since their mode of development confirms it. The same kind of correspondence prevails between embryological development and geological succession. That is, fish were the first vertebrates introduced upon earth. Then came the great reptiles, then birds, and latest, mammals, quadrupeds, and man. We do not yet know how far these correspondences may be carried, for we are not familiar with the embryological history of a great many animals. But so far as science has gone in this kind of investigation, the results are everywhere the same. Take, for instance, the Echinoderms; the earliest representatives of that class of Radiates were the Crinoids (star-fishes on stems). Now, the Echinoderms of the present day pass through a distinct crinoidal phase of development, and I may add that there is among the present Echiodems a lower group, the members of which are always attached to a stem (the Pentacrinus and similar genera), so that in this instance the series of geological succession of embryological development, and of structural rank among the living agree remarkably. I could give you various instances of the same kind; but all these facts belong properly to my course on geological succession and paleontology, next term, and I should only confuse your minds did I attempt to present them now. I only bring forward enough to show this basis for the ardent discussion going on among naturalists during the last ten or twelve years as to the real nature of these relations. The evolutionists, as I have shown you in the extracts with which I have opened this lecture, use the parallelism between the series of embryonic growth and geological succession as supporting their theory. But even were the parallelism as complete as they would have it, the evidence is vitiated by the fact that it extends to a series of rank among living animals, and, as I could show you, also to a series of the same kind controlling the geographical distribution of animals.

But even were the correspondence confined to the successive appearance of animals in time, and their successive phases of growth, does it prove a common descent? Does it give us any rational explanation of the means by which the present diversity among animals was brought about? Does it give us any reason to believe that the process of evolution in organic life has ever been different from what we now see going on about us?

RESEMBLANCES THAT SEEM TO BE REMINISCENCES.

In the first place, is the parallelism between these serious relations, so curiously reproduced under various circumstances, but always with the same general significance, so exact as to justify us in saying that all are but different phases of the same thing? It is a resemblance of the same kind as that which we express by the idea of unity, harmony, coherence. It is the utterance of the same truth by the same mind at different times, or the utterance of the same thought in different languages. It is an intellectual unity, not a material connection. We mentally perceive these relations and unite them into a single picture. That picture is the product of our own power of recognizing combinations. We ourselves lift the broken facts into a mirage which, looked upon from a distance, seems a perfectly connected whole. But while these general correspondences are undeniable, the details fall apart the moment we try to test them by any material connection. It is true, for instance, that the embryo of the present garpike resembles the fish of the Devonian period. But, after all, this resemblance is nothing more than a reminiscence, as it were, of a pattern introduced years ago. The embryo of our garpike has a norm of growth as fixed and invariable as that of any other species. It faintly recalls the old fish giants, but it never develops into anything but the fish from which it is born—a species of very marked and unmistakable specific characters, and very unlike this old type of the Devonian era. The essential difference is that the Devonian fish grew to colossal dimensions, with what we know to be only transient features during the dwarfish early days of our garpike. Supposing there were no other differences, does the resemblance account for the fact that one of the conditions embraces the whole life of the one, and the other condition only the embryonic stage of the growth of the other fish? In no way.

NO SUCCESSIVE EVOLUTION OF TYPES.

Then while it may be said on the whole in a general sense that the lower forms have preceded higher ones, and that embryonic development follows the same progress from the simpler to the more complex structure, it is not true in detail that all the earlier animals were simpler than the later. On the contrary, many of the lower animals were introduced under more highly organized forms than they have ever shown since, and have dwindled afterward. Such are the types which I have called synthetic types, combining characters which were separated later and found expression in distinct groups. That presentation of paleontological phenomena which would make it appear that the whole animal kingdom has been marshaled in a consecutive procession beginning with the lowest and ending with the highest, is false to nature. There is no inevitable repetition, no mechanical evolution in the geological succession of organic life. It has the correspondence of connected plan. It has just that kind of resemblance in the parts, so much and no more, as always characterizes intellectual work proceeding from the same source. It has that freedom of manifestation, that independence, which characterizes the work of mind as compared with the work of law. Sometimes, in looking at this great epoch of organic life in its totality, carried on with such ease and variety, and even playfulness of expression, one is reminded of the great conception of the poet or musician, where the undertone of the fundamental harmony is heard beneath all the diversity of rhythm or of song. So great is this freedom, so unlike the mechanical action of evolution, that we find endless incongruities, appalling anachronisms in the would-be uninterrupted series of progressive events as advocated by the supporters of the transmutation dogma. Animals that should be ancestors if simplicity of structure is to characterize the first born, are known to be of later origin; the more complicated forms have frequently appeared first, and the simpler ones later, and this in hundreds of instances. Any one doubting my statements needs only compare the leading treatises of paleontology with the best systematic works on zoology. The assertion does not bear serious examination. It is just one of those fancied results following the disclosure or presentation of a great law which captivates the mind, and leads it to take that which it wishes to be true for truth.

I may seem to have made only assertions without demonstration in facts. It is true that I have had time only for a general illustration, and have been unable to present to you the crowd of examples which present themselves to my mind. This I hope to do later. Meantime I think I have done something to show you that the interpretation I put on my own facts is more correct than that which the transmutationists put upon them. I believe that all these correspondences between the different aspects of animal life are the manifestations of mind acting consciously with intention toward one object from beginning to end. This view is in accordance with the working of our minds; it is an instinctive recognition of a mental power with which our own is akin, manifesting itself in nature. For this reason, more than any other, perhaps, do I hold that this world of ours is not the result of the action of unconscious organic forces, but the work of an intelligent, conscious power.

UNREST.

The mind's a battle-field,
Where fortressed doubtings yield
To phalanges of stronger doubts,
Whose boist'rous jeers and skeptic shouts
More oft annoy
Than vouchsafe joy.

Yet, if with faith I pray,
Lo! that same hour and day,
With equal faith, my bitter foe
May ask my great hope's overthrow.—
One faithful prayer
No fruit will bear.

As well pray, "Shine, O Sun!"
As, "Let Thy will be done!"
A cry for even strength to bear
Is in itself specific prayer—
Beseeching God,
"Let me be God!"

If we are thoughtless hurled
Upon this frowning world,
Clanking with manacles of sin,
Forged ere our sorry lives begin—
With flesh and mind
To wrong inclined—

Then it is truly base
To breed the hapless race;
Unless from instinct men rebel,
There'll not be standing-room in Hell
When Matter crumbs
And Time succumbs.

Does the great God permit
A brutal fiend to sit
In rival state, to rack the ghosts
Of countless, helpless, human hosts
Whose earthly all
Was pain and gall?

If we could comprehend
Soul-burning without end,
Our utterance would have one sound—
That we might 'scape the pit profound
Where Satan rules
Midst imps and ghouls.

But thought unbidden delves,
And men still ask themselves:
"Is't intuition or conceit
Which makes our lives seem incomplete
Unless there be
Futurity?"

The sweetest joys alloy,
And our content destroy—
Seem waspish satires fierce with barbs,
And fiends in satisfying garbs—
Hollow at best
As hell-fool's jest.

I lay upon my bed,
And wondered if the dead
Are tortured with the hopes and fears,
The heavy hearts and burning tears,
That weigh on us,
And prey on us.

JOHN McGOVERN.

One Hundred and Forty Miles in Two Hours.

From the Central City (Col.) Coach.

Clear Creek is a miniature river that runs through the canon of the same name. It descends upon a down grade of 400 feet per mile, with here and there a fall over a rocky precipice fifteen or twenty feet in height. Large boulders, forty and fifty feet in diameter, and weighing thousands of tons, impede its dashing progress every two or three hundred yards, while its curves are so sharp and so frequent that the stream can nowhere be seen for a distance of a thousand feet. Granite cliffs two and three miles high project over it on either side, and give a frightful, romantic, and dangerous appearance to the rushing torrent beneath.

Just below Black Hawk, on the side of the stream, a small reservoir has been constructed, in which is kept an ordinary skiff. Last Sunday two little sons of Martin F. Walker, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, got into the boat and were splashing the water with a stick, when the fastenings gave way and the boat went drifting toward the rapidly-running current. The little boys soon discovered their danger, but were powerless to avert it; they clutched hold of the sides of the boat, and, with pallid countenance, awaited their doom. Soon the boat was caught by the current, and began descending at a fearful rate. On she went, the boys' hats blew off, and their hair stood straight up; over Black Hawks Rapids they went like an arrow, clearing a distance of sixty feet at a single dash. Lighting again on the torrent surface the boat seemed to have gained a new impetus, and shot by the boulders and around the rocky points with the celerity of a sunbeam. At a distance of about six miles below the starting point, Conductor Gibbons, who was standing on the rear platform of the down C. C. train, saw the boat coming, and immediately stopped the train. All hands repaired to the water's edge, and did everything in their power to assist the flying boat, but past them she went like a bullet from a rifle, and was out of sight in a moment. The conductor then ordered the engineer to put on a full head of steam and follow as rapidly as possible, which he did, constantly sounding the alarm of danger. He did not get another glimpse of the boat, but the alarm brought the employes at Beaver Creek Station to the look-out, and quickly making a slip-noose sought to throw it over the bow of the boat as she came under the bridge. This they succeeded in doing, but could no more hold it than they could have held a thunder-bolt, and over Beaver Creek Falls she went with the speed of the lightening. The falls are about thirty feet high, and at the foot are a number of large boulders, but the velocity of the boat was such that it cleared them easily, and struck the water some twenty feet beyond. From here no mortal eye saw the boat or its living freight until it had reached a point 100 miles below Denver. Through Golden into the Platte River, and under the Denver bridges she went, unnoticed, nor slackened her pace until she lodged in a drift at the distance below Denver above mentioned. The Platte does not run very rapidly, but the boat had acquired such a wonderful speed in its descent from the mountains that it far outrode the current. A Mr. Walsh, who lives on a farm near the drift where the boat lodged, discovered the boys still in the boat, which was nearly full of water, and took them to his home. They were restored to their overjoyed parents the following evening, after having accompanied the most perilous journey, in the quickest time ever made by any human being who escaped alive. The distance traveled was 140 miles in two hours; but how it was ever done, or how the boat escaped being dashed upon some of the huge boulders or rocky cliffs which everywhere intercept the course of Clear Creek is nothing short of a providential miracle. Probably not again in a thousand years could the journey be made with the best appliances and by the most skillful mariners.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A Troublesome Guest—Costly Jewels—New Notions of Etiquette—A Round of Fetes.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D.

Berlin (June 6) Correspondence of the New York Times.

In a letter posted here three days ago I gave some account of the arrival of the Ruler of the Medes—if there be any of them left—and Persians. To-morrow he leaves Berlin, and, you may take my word for it, they are not sorry to lose him. At the reception of the diplomatic body the other day, his Imperial Majesty was very grave till he came to Mr. Bancroft, and then he smiled for the first time—not at the venerable diplomat and historian, but at a remark he made. Having paid some compliment to the American Minister on the importance and greatness of the Republic, the Shah was asked "whether he had not better extend his journey and pay a visit to the United States." The idea seemed to amuse his Majesty, who, although he was the only one of the Persians who was not sick on the Caspian, has not a perfect confidence in the sea, and who, accordingly, declared it was too long a voyage. There are thirty-five persons in attendance upon him. They have thirty-three servants to wait on them—eighty-nine Persians in all. That is an invasion, a horde to let loose on a place. Some of the gentlemen are little better than lackeys, but they give themselves airs, as if they were peers of the realm, at least, and call themselves "Kahn," as if they were to the manner born. There are some intelligent, highly-cultivated men among them, but, on the whole, there is not much to be said for His Majesty's entourage, except those of foreign extraction, Americans, Europeans, etc. He has a French physician, and also Dr. Dickson, of the English Mission, to look after his health.

The jewels of the Shah have quite surpassed the reports of their size and value which preceded their owner's arrival. The Treasury of Persia, we all know, was rich, to an incredible richness, with accumulated wealth of the sort; but no one was prepared to see mortalibus oculis, a diamond nearly twice the size of the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," (now in the possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory,) stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, en echelon, up his coat from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure-house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse.

But in spite of his jewels and external splendor, the Shah-in-Shah is, according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, willful, sensual, and arbitrary. If punctuality be "the politeness of princes," as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Potsdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the railway station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was announced, at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbor which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there. When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it down—not on the ground, but on the Queen's (Empress') dress. If free from the more horrid vices attributed to Persians by travelers, he is quite without shame or scruple in his disregard of what is called morality by Christians and good Mussulmen. I came home from Potsdam in the same carriage with some of his suite—very fine gentlemen as far as their lace and clothing went—but with all the frivolity and arrogance of ignorant and uneducated men. Their talk was of their own prowess and of clothes; how they could ride better than any people in the world, because they could back a horse from the desert and ride him, whereas Europeans rode only horses which were already broken in,—a Prussian officer dryly remarked, "The difference is that we direct the course of our horses, and that your horses follow their own." They all spoke French, and the Shah-in-Shah knows it much better than he would be thought to do from his mode of speaking it, as when he is quite at his ease he can talk it pretty fluently. But he is not much at his ease with European barbarians, and it is ludicrous to see him standing alone in a crowd, with a clear space round him, and no one to talk to, for he balances first on one leg and then on another, "like a hen on a hot griddle," and does not know what to do with them or his hands. When he turns his back, and the spectator calmly surveys his exterior, freed from the distracting influences of his diamonds, the Shah does not present an imposing appearance. I admit that the backs of most people fail to impress one, but his Majesty's tailor has rendered his "revers" quite abnormally ridiculous by making his frock-coat with a multitude of fine plaits like those of a Highlander's kilt or of a lady of Queen Bess' time over the hips, and so all round. His face is seldom animated, and there is something incongruous in the position of his respectable gold spectacles, a la Thiers, on his aquiline nose, under a Persian cap, and, over all these, diamonds.

They made some appeals to the enormous old Colonel of Police, who is famous for the rigidity of his manners and the severity with which he guards the morals of the city, to relax his code in their favor, and were not at all successful. The Shah has, however, some reason for thinking that the high tone of the Police Director is not maintained uniformly, for he has, as I think I told you already, added to the number of his wives here, if report be true, and espoused a girl of 15 whom he saw by accident, and immediately "proposed" to by a representation to her mother, which that good lady accepted, as there was a provision made for her daughter's future in Persia. There has been some trouble in teaching the Shah and his followers that women are to be treated with respect, even though they go about with their faces uncovered, and one of the most useful lessons they will carry back from Europe is that which will teach them to consider their wives their equals, and not their slaves—if they learn it. There is a great "if," for they do not at all approve of all they see here.

The wives who were sent back for high reasons of State from Russia to Teheran bore their ill-fate—for what woman is not anxious, and what wife, even though she be one of three, likes to see her husband let loose on the wide, wide world—without the least resignation. They were simply furiously clamorous and turbulent. Their grief touched the Imperial heart, and he had special telegrams sent to and fro at every stage, reporting how they were till they were safely back at Astrakhan.

When the successor of Cyrus first came to Berlin, it was supposed it would prove easy to provide amusement for him during his stay, but it soon became apparent that there was great management to be observed. He hates a programme of any kind, because it looks like dictation. He cannot bear to see a written or printed paper, for it looks as if his freedom of action were controlled. When he was in Russia he thought he was ill-treated by the immense parades which were ordered for his honor. They seemed intended to humiliate him; and as one morning he refused to attend an inspection especially ordered for him, and kept the Czar waiting till it was announced he would not come at all. He detests Chamberlains, has no notion of engagements and obligations of rendezvous and the like, but he is learning to return the salutations of people in the street, instead of answering them by a stare through his spectacles.

The mistake that is made here, and one which aggravates the Shah, perhaps, is the constant motion to which he is obliged to submit. He would like to have some hours every day to himself to dine alone now and then in his room, where he could sit on the floor cross-legged and eat out of the dish with his fingers and be happy. The pleasantest country-house known in England is one in which the owner never interferes with his guests. They do just as they please. Breakfast begins at a certain hour, and is laid till 11 or 11:30, if any one wants it; lunch is put on the table, and is renewed from 1 till 3; dinner, of course, is at a fixed hour, 8 o'clock. In the morning you are asked if you want to shoot or to hunt, to ride or to fish, if it be in season; to join the ladies in an excursion, or to drive, and you do exactly as pleases you—and nothing, which is often best of all. Now the Shah never has such happy freedom.

To-night there was a gala theatre in his honor. It is only in such an absolute State as Prussia that a gala theatre can be ordered, and it is only in such a military State that a gala theatre can be properly filled and dressed out. On such an occasion as a gala *vorstellung* the theatre becomes the private property of His Majesty, and no money can get a man or woman into it. Invitations are sent out, and the embassies and legations are provided with a certain number of cards for their staff and a few distinguished strangers of the retinues of each. The gallery is filled with soldiers and officials of the lower classes in the households. The upper boxes are appropriated to a high order of theatrical persons and their families, and the next tier is occupied by a more elevated order in the bureaucratic hierarchy.

It was nearly half an hour behind the time when the Lord Chamberlain, Von Husen, all in gold, with some cloth visible outside it on the edges, advanced to the front of the Imperial box, and gave three thumps with his great cane—which is like that of a drum-major—on the floor, whereupon all the company rose, and the band—that of the Guard Cuirassier Regiment, which has learnt the "Shah's March"—struck up that new-fangled composition, as Nasser ed Din advanced, leading the Empress Augusta to the front, and sat down plumply on his chair, leaving Her Imperial Majesty to do the bowing and arrange her flounces before she took her seat on his right. The ballet began—"Sardanapalus"—which was selected perhaps on account of the coleur local, and which, following "Morgana" the other night, must lead the Shah to think we have extraordinary notions of the manners and customs of the East. If he made much out of the piece—a ballet d'action—he was more clever than most of those present, who could only see that there was a fine gentleman in quasi Oriental robes, dwelling in a temple after the manner of the drawings in Layard's *Nineveh*, and surrounded by an immense number of young women in muslin and tights, who danced and contorted themselves to the sound of music. There was a hugh sun of gold leaf in the back of the temple to which the dissolute monarch, combining piety with pleasure, made an offering of a lighted candle, which naturally enough went out and threw the dancing-girls into an agony of petits pas, whereupon he offered another candle, which was also extinguished, and a dance *extase d'horreur* ensued. The Shah all this time used his opera-glass with *habitués*, directing it from the stage to the loges of the female diplomatists, and now and then turning to the Empress to address a few words, which were translated, no doubt with all needful reserves, to her by the Grand Vizier who stood behind his chair, only inferior in radiancy to his master.

At the end of the first act, as the curtain fell, the Shah rose, and, instead of offering his arm to he Empress, he caught hold of her arm just above the elbow and gave the Imperial lady a very perceptible shove; but, as her stately movements did not suit him, he cast off his tow-rope and forged on ahead, followed by Her Majesty, who hauled up alongside as he entered the imperial saloon, preceded by the marshals and masters of ceremonies and high chamberlains of the court, to hold a reception.

The Imperial valets in State uniform brought round ices, cakes, sherbets, and in half an hour or so the Shah was led off by the Empress and Chamberlains to his box, and had to witness another phase of the life of the dissolute Babylonian, whom his ancestors vexed so horribly. Happily, the Shah is not a classical scholar, or he would have been shocked by the introduction of satyrs in leopard skins—Pans and Fauns—in a fete of fire-worshipers, and, perhaps, he is not much of a moralist, and given to abstract philosophy, or he might be led to conclude from the ballet that it is not a good thing for a Sybarite to put on armor and go out to fight for his country, as the end may be that he has to sit on all his clothes and treasures, and burn himself with all his wives, instead of submitting quietly to the conqueror. At the end of the second act the Imperial people retired to their salon, but this time there was no reception. While the Shah was away he complained that he was too far from the stage and could not see the young ladies, so the occupants of one of the boxes near it were politely warned to leave, and His Majesty and the Crown Prince, with a few of the Court, migrated to the new point of observation, but the Empress did not reappear, and went to the Palace. The last scene, which was very clever and well devised, representing *Sardanapalus* and his wives surrounded by flames and masses of the burning ruins of the glory of his capital, absorbed the Shah's attention, and as they all sank to the inferno of the under-ground flat, amid a crash of music, he seemed inclined to clap his hands in delight or wonder, but refrained and bustled out with the Crown Prince as the curtain fell. His Majesty has made some little progress in the arts of European monarchs. It is not etiquette for the Shahs of Persia to take the least notice of any salutations or expressions of homage or respect. To the obeisances of the greatest they only make the acknowledgment of a look. That is enough. Now the Shaw has been told that he ought to raise his hand to his forehead when people uncover in the streets. Sometimes he does so—in a hasty, half-angry fashion—at times he does not, and looks only. When the Shaw looks, people ought to cast their eyes down. Here they stare all the more. This must all be very trying.

THE GERALDINES.

Thro' the long lapse of years, a proud name still appears;
Immortal and glorious it shines;
Remembered by all, both in cottage and hall,
Are the high, princely Geraldines.
No shadow of shame ever sullied that name;
Thro' danger, temptation, it shone;
No blush of disgrace dyed a Geraldine's face,
While ages rolled silently on.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, proud star of the world,
Passed off in the pride of his bloom,
And the sweet birds of spring a sad requiem sing
Above our young warrior's tomb.
Defiant he fought; then, inspired by one thought,—
One heavenly feeling divine,—
Who'd question his right who beheld on that night
The death of that brave Geraldine?

No trophy of glory to tell of his story,
Of chivalry, honor, renown;
Oh! friendless and cold lies that chieftain so bold,
Who in Liberty's rights was cast down.
Then, Irishmen, weep o'er our hero's calm sleep,
And garlands of glory entwine,
To wreathe o'er the grave of the young and the brave,
The spirited Lord Geraldine.

On the tablets of fame, that illustrious name,
To Erin, to Freedom, so dear,
Far brighter than even the light of yon Heaven,
As time's tide rolls on, 'twill appear.
Each draught they drank up from adversity's cup,
In the hight of their glory's decline,
When for Erin they died, in their valor and pride,
Was sweet to each Geraldine.

Then blest be the sod where, watched over by God,
So honored, so hallowed, they lie;
And you, Irishmen great, weep the Geraldines' fate,—
For your country be willing to die.

DAISY.

TYLER STREET, CHICAGO.

Wales and the Columbian Orator.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Prince of Wales is a plagiarist. The other day he made a speech at Bolton which was so much like Grant's speeches that we are sure the Prince must have been reading up the President's efforts when swinging on the circles. The Prince said at Bolton:

"We regret that our visit has been so short, but during the short time that we have been here we shall carry back with us grateful reminiscences of what we have seen."

That has a familiar sound. Again:

"I sincerely wish prosperity to this town, and I thank you again, Mr. Mayor, for all your cordial wishes, and hope that you will take every opportunity of expressing to your fellow-townsmen how grateful we are for the reception we have received."

Now, nobody ever received a reception that way until Grant did it; and if the Prince of Wales must borrow it from the Columbian orator, we hope to make 'is 'ighness acknowledge it.

A Tiger's Exploit.

Enthusiastic tiger-hunters throughout India have recently been led to take fresh precaution, though hardly to let the ferocious animal alone. Some officers of an English regiment, attended by the usual native attendants, recently went on a tiger-hunt near the Manair River, and at a spot about fifteen miles from its junction with the Godavery they succeeded in bringing out one of the fierce animals from his lair. He was breaking back toward the beaters when a shot from a shikary turned him, and he then galloped direct toward a tree in which one of the officers, Lieut. Giles, and an attendant, were posted, ten feet above the ground. Two shots were aimed without effect. He reached the tree, bounded into it with the agility of a wild cat, dragged the gunbearer to the ground, and then at once returning brought down in the same way the unfortunate officer. During the seconds that elapsed while this terrible scene was being enacted, the friends of Lieut. Giles were not idle; they fired repeatedly, but some were snap shots, and two of the officers could not even see what was going on. They then descended from the trees and ran towards the tiger, who at once released his victim and was quickly knocked over and killed. Lieut. Giles had strength to get up and walk a few paces, but he had been frightfully mangled, and although he retained his consciousness, death supervened two days afterwards. The gunbearer also died.

AFTER THE SHOWER.

An Angel, beyond the Dark River,
Heard the tired Earth's pitiful cry,
Left her place in the bowers supernal,
And passed through the deepening sky;
And her tears, as she wept at men's sorrows,
Fell down from on high;

Fell gently and sweet like a blessing,
Over woodland, and mountain, and plain;
Came down like balm to the heat of the city,—
The bountiful, merciful rain;
Came with infinite comfort and healing
To sickness and pain.

New fragrance and beauty awaken
From every leaflet and flower;
And the world is purer and brighter,
Transformed and renewed in an hour!
Oh, we thank Thee, our Father in Heaven,
Thank Thee for the shower!

THEO. CARPENTER.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1873.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. S. C. Hall's new book is "The Stately Halls of England."

—The Academy of St. Petersburg has elected Mr. H. W. Longfellow and Mr. W. C. Bryant as honorary members.

—Mr. Richard Proctor, author of "Other Worlds than Ours," and other popular scientific books, and Secretary of the London Astronomical Society, will lecture in the United States from October to February next.

—Frederic Harrison, the London Positivist, has given Stephen's "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" an excoriating review in the *Fortnightly*, accusing Stephen of using Comte's bricks to build his own castle, and then hurling all sorts of missiles from the wall at the great Unpopular. Stephen is as thin-skinned as most other English authors, and rushes at his critic in rage in a long letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

—Mrs. Blanche Lee Childe, wife of a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has a memoir of that officer in the June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. She says Lee was far from approving the revolt of the Southern States. "Had I millions of slaves," he said to Montgomery Blair, sent to offer him the virtual command in nominal subordination to Scott, "I would sacrifice them to the Union; but how can I draw my sword against Virginia, where I was born?"

—Holt & Williams will issue immediately, in their "Leisure Hour Series," Gustav Dore's novel of "Babelain," and also reprint in that style his "Around a Spring." Spielhagen's new story, "What the Swallow Sang," has been translated for the same series.

—Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, the author of the famous Shakspeare Concordance, has recently written a book called "The Trust and the Remittance; Two Love-Stories in Metred Prose," with the following peculiar dedication: "To the Lover-Husband of 85, these love stories are dedicated by the Lover-Wife of 67."

—The discoveries of Dr. Leitner in Central Asia are proving still more important than at first announced. In a list of Leitner's forthcoming publications, eleven languages of a heretofore *terra incognita* are accounted for, and maps and photographs of the countries and men whose histories and language Dr. Leitner has introduced to the world of letters are given. The countries between Kashmir and Badakshan are treated of in his last publication, which gives us a translation of the songs and legends of the races of Dardistan.

—There never was but one complete library, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and that was owned by the man who wished for but two books—the Bible and Shakspeare. A complete library is a misnomer. The larger a library becomes, the greater are its wants and incompleteness. The British Museum, with its million volumes, was never so restless as now in supplying its deficiencies. The Bibliotheque Imperiale, of Paris, with its two millions, has its gaps which would shame a circulating library in Hamilton County. Harvard College Library a few years ago had no copy of the works of Daniel Webster.

—Capt. Graham, of the British army, has translated a very important historical work bearing upon the history of India. It is the "Muntakhab ul Tawarikh, by Abd ul Kadir of Badaun," which is in three volumes. The first contains the general history of Mohammedan India from Mahmud of Ghazni to the death of Humayun; the second, the history of Abkar to the fortieth year of his reign; the third, lives of the different holy and learned men who flourished during the period.

—A Samaritan inscription, in large mural characters, has recently been discovered on a stone about half a mile from Gaza. Particulars regarding the stone have not yet been received, but a squeeze was sent by Mr. Charles Hamilton to the Rev. Dunbar Heath. The stone had been read by the latter gentleman, by Mr. Vaux, Prof. Palmer, and others, and there seems to be but little doubt of its being a genuine inscription, taken from Deuteronomy iv., 29-31. Its date has not yet been determined, but steps have been taken by the Palestine Exploration Fund, on the information given them by Mr. Heath, to secure, or at least to examine fully into all the circumstances connected with, the stone.

—The *Publishers' Weekly* says: "Mr. Probasco, who has one of the most interesting collections of books and art objects in Cincinnati, has lately had printed at the University Press, Cambridge, a large paper catalogue of his library, which is a beautiful specimen of typography. Only seventy-five copies were issued. The book is a royal octavo of 411 pages, and catalogues fine series of rare editions of the Bible, the Fathers, Dante, Shakspeare, the Aldine, and Elzevir classics, books printed on vellum volumes supposed to be unique, those owned by distinguished and royal personages, Biblical edifices, Psalteriums, Breviaries, Missals, and illustrated works in Science and Natural History, besides fine bindings. Mr. Probasco has some hundreds of works printed before 1500, and among his other treasures is a copy of "Purchas, His Pilgrimage," 1625, bound by Bradford, in which the fourth volume, ordinarily full of holes, has the holes filled up with paper pulp, the missing lettering supplied by hand, and the old and sleazy paper stiffened with sizing. Mr. Probasco is remarkably good-natured in showing his library to his friends. He is now in Europe."

—Vambery, who has become the great authority of Europe on Central Asian questions, is a Hungarian by birth, and in the disguise of a Turkish dervish has traveled all through the khanates of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokan, and revealed their secrets. To qualify himself for this task he lived among Turks in Constantinople, and became a proficient in all their religious traditions and ceremonies; indeed, he so absolutely transformed himself that he deceived even the pious, prayerful thieves of Bokhara. But if the journey was wonderful, the cause for which it was undertaken seems still more wonderful. Vambery was a pilgrim to the shrine of his ancestral language; willing to run the risk of becoming a philological martyr in order to determine whether the Hungarian language belongs to the Finnish or the Tartaric limb of the Altaic stock. His sufferings and adventures, and the cleverness with which he evaded detection, read like the wildest fiction.

—When Etienne Dumont, in a work published some forty years ago, claimed to have aided Mirabeau in the composition of several of the most memorable speeches which the great orator delivered from the tribune of the National Assembly, his pretensions were generally scouted; but a discovery has recently been made which proves that his statement was correct. A keeper of the Geneva Library, M. Philippe Plan, has lighted upon a series of unpublished documents and letters written by M. Mirabeau himself, which seem to put the matter beyond doubt. These papers were found among the manuscript collection of Reybaz, which has passed into the possession of the Geneva Library. Mirabeau's letters to Reybaz make it evident that the former, in many instances, received speeches ready prepared, which he learned by heart, and delivered with all the fire and passion of improvisation.

—The *Literary World* gives the following first-class "puff" to Gen. Lew Wallace's forthcoming novel: "We have recently read, in manuscript a novel that can hardly fail to take rank with the great romances of all time. It is a story of the Conquest of Mexico—of the coming of Cortez, the feeble amiability of Montezuma, the lofty patriotism of Guatamozin, and the almost superhuman loyalty of the Aztec people to their gods and their country. It is the work of one whose hand, conspicuously familiar with the sword, exhibits a grasp of the pen no less resolute and masterly—Gen. Lew Wallace. We have no hesitation in predicting that it will be said of him, more truthfully than of any writer since Byron, that 'he woke up one morning and found himself famous.' The book purports to be a translation from an old Spanish author contemporary with some of the actors in the drama it reports, and the pretense might well deceive the ordinary reader, so vivid and real are its pictures of the vanished Aztec world. We look forward confidently to the appearance of this book as to one of the most brilliant events in American literary history. It is entitled 'The Last of the 'Tzins,' and will be published by J. R. Osgood & Co."

—The annual report of the British Deputy-Keeper of the Records, just published, of which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has a condensation, contains an interesting sub-report from Mr. Sanders on the advance made last year at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, in photo-zincographing the national manuscripts of Ireland. The intention is to print these volumes of fac-similes uniformly with those of Scotland; the first to range with the earliest period of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1170; the second to come down from that date to the end of the reign of Henry VII, and the third to continue the series to the accession of the House of Hanover. The earliest manuscript of the series is the famous "Silver Shrine," perhaps the oldest copy of the Gospels in the world, and traditionally believed to have been the private book of devotion of St. Patrick himself, and to have been given by him to St. Barthainn, when he consecrated the latter saint Bishop of Clogher. The manuscript is undoubtedly of the fifth century, and is, unfortunately, so injured by age and dampness to make inspection of its contents impossible, the leaves being all stuck together, and the whole of about the consistency and appearance of a piece of brick. The next manuscript is not less curious than the preceding. It is known as "The Book of Battles," a name obtained on account of the desperate strife to which it gave rise. The legend is that St. Columba, being on a visit to St. Finnen, gratified his insatiable passion for manuscript-collecting by furtively copying his host's famous collection of psalms. "The Book of Battles" was preserved 1,300 years by the O'Donnels of Tirconnell, the saint's clan. The two next manuscripts—"The Book of Durrow" and "The Book of Kells"—are also attributed to the same saint. Of "The Book of Kells" Mr. Sanders speaks as follows: "It is impossible to exaggerate the elaborate ornamentation of this remarkable volume, or the quaintness of the grotesque subjects introduced into it. The gigantic initial letter, which is given as an example in this volume, is filled in with an almost incredible interlacing of extravagant impossibilities; serpentine figures with human heads; intertwined pictures of men spotted like leopards, in attitude of earnest conversation; rats sitting on the backs of cats, who are holding other rats by the tails, the rats being engaged in eating a cake; human figures with impossible combinations of their own and other creatures' limbs; strange shapes of birds and fishes; geometrical designs and intricate arabesque traceries, all woven together in the wildest dreamlike way, and having an effect that fills the mind with amazement at the fancy that designed and the hand that executed them." In addition to these four manuscripts, there is a great mass of others, scarcely inferior to them in antiquity, and quite equal in artistic and historical interest, fac-similes from which it is intended to give in the volume now in preparation at Southampton. These manuscripts are of all kinds, religious, historical, poetical, and fictional—and are full of illustrations of the customs, manners, mode of life, and costume of the inhabitants of ancient Ireland.

HUMOR.

Natural slippers—Eels.

—Patrons of Husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughters.

—It is surprising how quickly men who dislike red hair will fall in love with a red heiress.

—A noted English clergyman recommends to people to urn their dead. Wouldn't he do better to show them how to earn their living?

—The locomotive of a Western express train collided with a hand-car, and smashed the headlight. The conductor was equal to the occasion, He just stuck his diamond breastpin in the cow-catcher, and the train moved right along.

—A young lady who lately gave an order to her milliner for a bonnet, said: "You are to make it plain, but at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church.

—The Missouri Editorial Convention was opened with prayer by Elder Berry, and the Troy *Chief* says that "It may have been opened by elderberry; but we'll wager it was closed by Juniper-berry and old rye.

—What is that from which, if you take the whole, some will remain? Wholesome.

—Josh Billings says that "The lion and the lamb may possibly sumtime lay down in this world together for a fu minutes, but when the lion kums to get up the lamb will be missing."

—What is higher when the head is off? The pillow.

—Such is the force of habit. A reporter writes a love story, in which the hero "clasped the prepossessing girl to his bosom, and spoke substantially as follows."

—Some time since a Greenfield farmer and his wife came into the city, and the man had the woman's life insured for $5,000. Last week she was thrown from a buggy and badly hurt, and yesterday the agent came across the husband on the street and inquired how the wife was getting along. The farmer heaved a sigh, looking put out, and replied: "Well, I'm afraid she is going to get well!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—There is a boy 11 years old in Detroit who feigns death so perfectly that the Coroner has offered him $1,000 a year to let him have the use of his corpse during that time."

—A strange incident.—A Pennsylvania woman, who has for years been afflicted with catarrh, and has been treated by eminent physicians without obtaining relief, dreamed that a stranger came to her house and gave her some medicines, saying that they would effectually cure her. Next day, on going to the door and looking out, she saw the identical man of her dreams approaching the house. He offered her a bottle of medicine to cure her catarrh. She took it, followed his directions, and is now—as bad as ever.

—The Titusvil's (Pa.) *Herald* says: "A young lady whose 'pa struck ile' a few years ago, and who has since been at boarding-school, recently returned, and a party was given for her benefit. Upon the bottom of her invitation-cards she caused to be inscribed 'R. S. V. P.,' and one was sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who has also made his money by boring. He did not come, but sent a card with the letters 'D. S. C. C.' Meeting him in the street, she asked him what the letters meant. 'Tell me first what yours meant?' 'Oh! mine was French for 'Respond if you cannot accept.'' 'Well, mine was English for 'Damn sorry I can't come.''"

—Hence These Size!—Blanche (to her brother) —"Charlie, you look very miserable. You promised me you wouldn't bet heavily. Have you lost much?" Charlie—"Ya-a-s! Bet half a dozen pairs of gloves with Mrs. Furlong." Blanche—"Nonsense! that's nothing." Charlie—"Aw! beg y pardon—I'm thinking how a fellah is to go and buy the gloves without sacrificing his self-respect. Why the woman wears 7¼!"

—The following are from the "Drawer" in *Harper's Magazine* for July:

Bob —— is well known about Quincy, Mich., as a great trader, and one of the wealthiest men in the township. One day he was endeavoring to trade an old gold watch for a horse, when the party of whom he proposed to get the weather-gauge asked him how many carats fine the watch-case was. Bob, thinking to enhance the value, said he believed it was seventy-five. "That can't be," replied the man, "for twenty-four carats is the standard for gold." "Well mebbe there ain't," said Bob, "but the watch has *all the carrats they is!*"

—Having been appointed (says a Wisconsin man) to administer on the estate of a neighbor recently deceased, I was greatly annoyed by solicitations for an order for the grave-stones for the departed. After some three or four weeks, a very gentlemanly "marble man" introduced himself, told me his business, and asked for "the job." I replied that as soon as it was known that a person was dangerously ill, "a grave-stone man" made his appearance, demanded "the job," and asked for the inscription for the headstone. He replied that he knew it was so, and added, "*I* don't do it, and I won't, for it isn't decent; but often find myself in the same 'fix' that Deacon —— was in." "How was that?" I asked. "Why," said he, "old Deacon B—— had long had his eye on Mrs. W——, whose husband had for several weeks lingered on the borders of the grave. A few days after the funeral of Brother W—— the Deacon made a friendly call on the widow, and in the course of the conversation remarked that after a proper time had elapsed he proposed to offer her the consolation of his hand and heart, which he hoped would not be unacceptable to her. 'Oh, Deacon,' she replied, 'you are too late; *Elder C—— spoke to me at the grave!*'"

—The negro and mule (writes a friend in Clinton, La.) are inseparable companions in the Southern cotton fields, and, like the Hiawathan string and bow, useless each without the other. The lazy indifference and careless cruelty of the one, and wonderful powers of endurance of severe labor, bad treatment, and neglect of the other, complete the compatibility of the two races necessary for the production of 4,000,000 of bales. A characteristic anecdote may be relished by those who have had experience of the two. The spectator had taken refuge from the sun's perpendicular rays under the shade of a spreading beech, *sub tegmine fagi*, and lay recumbent, enjoying the fitful breezes and the sombre frothiness of the country newspaper. Along the dusty road which passed by this retreat came jogging a negro, mounted on a mule, both apparently fast asleep. As the somnolent pair approached the spot, some wicked sprite of the place gave the paper a flirt, which was no sooner seen and heard than the mule, as mules only know how, instantly "swapped ends," and, leaving the negro sprawling in the dirt, took his departure, under full sail. The negro, half raising himself, and wiping the dust from eyes and mouth, watched the retreating mule for some time in silence, but at length, unconscious of an auditor, gave expression to this philosophic soliloquy: "Dat's what makes me 'spise a mule!"

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, June 29, 1873.

THE BATTLE OF THE MASTODONS.

The controversy between the development, or evolution, theory and the old school of naturalists represented by Agassiz, continues to engross the attention of the scientific world. Last week we published some of the discoveries of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, which that persevering student thinks tend to sustain the development theory. To-day we give place to the concluding lecture of Prof. Agassiz before the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., in which he renews the battle against the Darwinians with the latest weapons in his armory.

Prof. Agassiz's recent lectures have related to embryology—a department of science in which, as an original investigator, he has no equal. It is to his patient search that we are indebted for the following curious facts, viz: that the embryo of a reptile, before it is fully born, passes through the form or gradation of a fish; that the embryo of a bird passes through gradations exactly resembling those of a fish and a reptile, and that the human embryo passes through three gradations so closely resembling fish, reptile, and bird, that it is hard to tell them apart until the human structure, in progress of time, is superimposed upon it. This remarkable fact in regard to Vertebrates is found to exist also in the three other families of the animal kingdom, viz: Articulates, Mollusks, and Radiates. The embryo of each higher type in each family, so far as ascertained, passes through gradations resembling the lower types of the same family.

It happens that the successive gradations through which the vertebrate embryo passes correspond with the appearance of these animals on the earth in geological succession; that is, fishes came first, reptiles next, birds next, and mammals, including man, last. From this actual resemblance the advocates of the development theory have inferred that the several species of each family have developed out of each other. It is to combat this unwarranted inference that Prof. Agassiz gives us the present lecture.

That it is unsafe and unphilosophical to infer a development theory from the foregoing facts, is shown by the fact that, while there is a general advance in geological succession from a lower to a higher form of organized life, and that these facts correspond to embryological development, it is not true that all the earlier animals were lower than the later ones. "On the contrary, many of the lower animals were introduced under more highly-organized forms than they have ever shown since, and have dwindled afterward." Instead of a natural law whose characteristic must be invariability of sequence, else it would not be a law, there are numerous and marked contradictions and exceptions. There is no inevitable repetition. There is "Just that kind of resemblance in the parts, so much and no more, as always characterizes intellectual work proceeding from the same source. It has that freedom of manifestation, that independence, which characterizes the work of mind as compared with the work of law." The development theory, according to Prof. Agassiz, is one of those daring assumptions proceeding from resemblances in nature which are well calculated to take the mind captive and to lead to unwarranted generalizations. He concludes with the following explicit statement of his belief, deduced from profound and critical examinations of nature:

> I believe that all these correspondences between the different aspects of animal life are the manifestations of mind acting consciously with intention toward one object from beginning to end. This view is in accordance with the working of our minds; it is an instinctive recognition of a mental power with which our own is akin, manifesting itself in nature. For this reason more than any other, perhaps, do I hold that this world of ours is not the result of the action of unconscious organic forces, but the work of an intelligent, conscious power.

The development philosophers meanwhile are engaged in what they call "filling up the gaps"—that is, discovering in paleontology certain intermediate forms of animal life between existing forms, or between forms now extinct but previously known as fossils, and those now existing; as, for instance, between the hog and the rhinoceros, or between the elephant and the mastodon. If Prof. Agassiz's reasoning is correct,—and it is difficult to see where he has erred,—there will still be a large chasm to bridge after the gaps are filled up. For, if the whole animal kingdom were shown to be as closely allied as the monkey and the ape, it would still be necessary to account for the backward movement going on simultaneously with the forward movement; and, side by side with the theory of evolution, we must construct a theory of involution. And even then there would be still other facts of animal life not susceptible of explanation on the principles of either evolution or involution.

Prof. Agassiz announces his intention to deliver a series of lectures next autumn on geology and paleontology in reference to the development theory.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

We publish elsewhere an earnest appeal from a competent observer on the necessity of additional hospital accommodations in this city and county. The fact that Chicago is the only city of any considerable size in the United States which does not provide adequate room for the sick and disabled poor, is sufficiently galling without the further suggestion of the writer that a number of hospital-tents should be erected forthwith for the reception of patients from the now overcrowded County Hospital. This suggestion is not intended as a bit of pleasantry by any means. The experience furnished by the late war taught the medical profession that, in the summer time at least, a tent is the best place to put a sick or wounded man, because it is impossible to prevent the fresh air from reaching him in sufficient quantities. The defects of existing hospitals are mainly defects of ventilation. These defects may arise from faulty construction, or from overcrowding. Both come to the same thing—an insufficient supply of fresh air to each patient. What is wanted here is not a great costly hospital building, but a long, low, inexpensive structure, with windows on each side of each ward.

As to the character of the present County Hospital, we embrace this opportunity to report the observation of a member of the English Parliament, who visited this city some three years ago in the course of a tour of hospital examination around the world. After going through the County Hospital on Eighteenth street, he remarked to the gentleman who blushingly showed him our arrangements for taking care of the sick poor: "I hope you won't consider it impolite, but I must say I never saw anything worse." It is needless to say that the institution has not improved since that time. Fortunately, the Mercy Hospital on Calumet avenue was inspected by the same gentleman, and the reputation of the city was ameliorated by the spacious wards and excellent appointments of that volunteer establishment.

THE WALWORTH LETTERS.

The publication of the letters written by the murdered Walworth to his wife, and now submitted as evidence at the trial of the son, will have the effect of throwing a new light on the tragedy to the minds of many persons. These letters can scarcely fail to influence the verdict of the jury, who will be pretty certain to mitigate young Walworth's punishment on account of their revelations. The experience of former murder trials, in which less exasperating circumstances have led to acquittal, warrant this expectation. It is of interest, therefore, to examine deliberately what part such documents ought to play in suspending the operation of the law.

The letters themselves form a series of the vilest and most obscene vituperation, and, under the circumstances which surrounded their conception, they are curious and remarkable. If they were the production of an ignorant and illiterate man, controlled by brutal passions and unrestrained by personal culture or respectable associations, they would be dismissed as vile evidences of a vicious nature. But they were written by a man of education and position, the son of a Chancellor of high name, the pet of a very high-toned class of New York society, a fashionable author, and a person who passed for a gentleman in the eyes of the world. They are addressed to a wife, who comes of good family, and has enjoyed the advantages of culture. Yet they are filled with a succession of blasphemous and disgusting epithets, of filthy and low-flung expressions of degraded and repulsive sentiments which the lowest pimp would scarcely address to his mistress. It is rare that any man reaches a depth of degradation in which he is willing to put on paper the indelible evidence of a mind sunk in the very dregs of infamy, as this man Walworth, a writer in the *Home Journal*, and, for a time, a sort of social lion, has done. Whether the letters that have been printed were the expression of a man maddened with grief; or of a mind that had lost its balance; or of a deliberate purpose to seek revenge for assumed wrongs; or of an intention to intimidate the woman to whom they were addressed, they bear, in any case, the stamp of moral degradation that will go far to enforce the doctrine of total depravity. Underlying the wicked intent and disgusting blasphemy of these letters is evidence of a sordid nature that renders them more revolting, if possible, than they could have been otherwise. This society man and author, this representative of a good family, this type of a gentleman, breathes forth his poisonous and withering blasphemy, and threatens death to his wife and children, not because of any pangs of separation or consciousness of disgrace, but because his wife's delay in signing the papers of separation has cost him a couple of hundred dollars. Money is the burden of his lament, and its loss is what mainly prompts him to threaten murder. He gloats fiendishly over the thought of gratification at crushing his wife's skull, "gutting" his son, thereby blotting the name of Walworth out of existence, and then killing himself,—all because of the additional cost of lawyers' fees that might have been saved. He curses his father's name because he was left only an income, not a fee-simple interest in the estate. Altogether, there has probably never been written evidence of a more infamous, groveling, and vicious character than Mansfield Tracy Walworth has left. Thackeray's delineation of Lord Steyne is no longer a caricature.

The impression which the revelations of these letters is likely to make on the public and the jury is that Walworth's fate "served him right." But, suppose it did; is this any sort of justification for his son? The main purpose of law is the protection of society. We may admit, then, that the murdered Walworth was a brute; that he was a low, vile, disgusting beast. His letters show all this. His mental and moral deformity was absolutely hideous. If it had been exposed before his death, he would have met with a punishment as severe as death itself. He could never have held up his head where the name of Walworth was known. But, infamous and revolting as he was, what right had his son to assume the office of executioner, and proceed to New York, some time after these letters were written, to kill his father? How can society be protected if this right be conceded? Young Walworth, by his act, became the single judge of his father's infamy. He took upon himself the functions of the law; he decided that his father was not fit to live; and he proceeded to put him to death. If court and jury decide that young Walworth had a right to act in this case, is it not virtually a decision that he will have the same right to decide in other cases that he may regard as demanding his interference? What guarantee has society that young Walworth's future verdicts may be as just as this, or his summary execution directed against the proper person? He may, at some future time, intercept other letters, and find in them material requiring his administration of punishment. His ideas of offense against decency may become more fastidious and severe with encouragement, and he may adjudge death as a punishment for moral indecency not so pronounced. It will, therefore, be a sin against society if young Walworth is permitted to go free, at full liberty to execute the verdicts he may arrive at in future examinations of private character.

Society has a claim beyond the dangerous presence of young Walworth. It will suffer from the effect of his example unless he shall be held to account for the crime he has committed. The human tendency to imitation is never so strong as in the commission of crime. There are not only eras of murder and suicide, but every crime that attains wide-spread notoriety is tolerably certain to be the forerunner of a series of similar crimes. A notable instance of this fact was afforded in France a year or two ago. A husband had discovered his wife in company with another man in the latter's room. Instead of killing the paramour outright or challenging him to a duel, which was the custom in France, the infuriated husband stabbed his wife, a treatment which was altogether an innovation at that time. The murderer's trial resulted in a light punishment, and within a few weeks a dozen similar murders were committed throughout France, though crimes of this particular phase had been unknown in the country before that time. A similar illustration of the tendency described is found in a mania for suicide that once prevailed in the City of Lyons among the young women, and which was only checked at last by the exposure in the public market-place of the naked bodies of all who came to their death by their own hands. If imitation in crime is a recognized tendency of mankind, as we believe it to be, then the acquittal of young Walworth would be a direct encouragement to every young man who believes his mother to be badly treated by his father to take the law into his own hands, punish the disturber of the domestic peace, and pass for a hero. We have little doubt that the acquittal would be actually followed by a series of similar murders.

No matter, then, how the letters of the deceased Walworth may be regarded, and they seem to be absolutely unparalleled for obscenity, infamy, and viciousness, they cannot justify the acquittal of young Walworth of the crime of taking the law into its own hands. A verdict of acquittal cannot be found on this ground without subverting and overturning the very essence of law,—that is, the protection of society. To say that young Walworth may go free and unpunished, is to say that there are certain circumstances outside of self-defense which justify homicide. This much has been said too often in this country already, and the sanctity of law and the safety of society are seriously impaired with every repetition.

HIRAM POWERS.

The brief dispatch from Florence, announcing the death of Hiram Powers, after a lingering illness, will be received with a feeling of sorrow by all the workers in his field of art, and by all who have felt a pride in his works, as creations which indicated the commencement at least of a distinctive school of American sculpture. The plastic art in America has risen to a position worthy to be called a school within the present generation. Painting had already reached this dignity when Greenough first demonstrated to the world that Americans could work with the chisel as well as with the brush. Since his time, Powers, Crawford, Randolf Rogers, John Rogers, the wonderful modeler in clay, Miss Hosmer, Miss Stebbins, Palmer, Paul Akers, Story, and Ward have labored faithfully to uphold the American reputation, and have reflected credit upon American art, although none of these artists have yet met with the appreciation and sympathy, not to speak of the remuneration, which they merit. It may well be doubted whether the American people have yet risen to that high standard of art criticism and culture which will enable them to recognize the dignity and grandeur of expression in marble. It is doubtful whether they ever will, as long as they obtain their ideas from such inferior artists as Clark Mills and Vinnie Ream, who stand as types of a multitude of workers in marble in every city, town, and village of the country, whose talent should be employed upon gravestones and mantels rather than upon the human form, in its real and ideal phases. It may be questioned whether this first rank of artists has succeeded in establishing a distinctive school of American sculpture as clearly as the modern English, German, and Italian schools. They have, however, laid the foundation for one, by careful study and patient labor. They have made a place in Europe for American art, and have compelled a feeling of respect for it. The little colony which has settled in Rome and Florence, surrounded by the great works of the old masters, has labored on quietly and unostentatiously, having no connection with the outer world except through their works, and no communication with it except in one instance, when Mr. Powers, his temper getting the better of his discretion, rebuked Congressional jobbery and empiricism in art, and administered an unmerciful chastisement to the politicians of Washington for their degradation of American art by ignorance and venality.

The events of Mr. Powers' life are few and simple. He has lived nearly forty years of that life in the seclusion of his studio, and yet that Florentine studio has been an art-Mecca, whither American connoisseurs have always gladly made their pilgrimages of delight and duty, to be gladdened with all beautiful sights and cheered with the artist's large-hearted hospitality. The early features of his life have already been narrated in THE TRIBUNE. It was not until 1837, when 32 years of age, that he was enabled to go to Europe and study,—through the liberality of the Cincinnati millionaire, Nicholas Longworth, who had discrimination enough to foresee his aptitude for a high position as a sculptor. He remained in Europe from that time until his death, as do all sculptors who have the means. The sculptor who tries to achieve success in this country has a hard task before him. He works without advantage. In Italy, he has the aid of living, professional models, the models of the antiques all about him, and the workmen who can chisel the marble from the design which he has made in the clay, besides a great saving in expenses. The labors of all these years are summed up in the statues of "Eve," "The Greek Slave," "Proserpine," "California," "America," and numerous portrait busts. He is best known in this country by "The Greek Slave;" in Europe by his "Eve." No statue which has ever been exhibited in this country has provoked such widely-differing criticisms as "The Greek Slave." In this country, the real friends of art had a severe fight with the "prurient prudes" over the nudity of the figure. This exaggeration of modesty still prevails. In the memorial picture of the Chicago fire, painted by Armitage, for presentation to the City, the figure of Chicago, as at first painted, was a nude woman. A photograph was sent in advance for criticism to those eminent art-critics, the members of the City Government. The only criticism which they made was, that the figure of Chicago should be draped. The concession was made by the artist, and he draped his figure. To have completed the farce, he should have dressed it as a girl of the period, with redingote and panier. The question of nudity, in connection with "The Greek Slave," was perhaps a natural one to raise at that time, as the public then was not so much accustomed to the nude figure as it is now. It did not, however, interfere with the final decision of the public, and, of course, it had no influence whatever upon the verdict of the critics. It made a great popular success, and it is to-day perhaps better known than any other ideal figure ever produced by an American sculptor, although it has neither the strength of Rogers, the poetry of Akers, or the modeling of Story. One of the most searching criticisms which Powers has ever received was written by Jarves in the Second Part of his "Art Idea," and as such a criticism is more to be desired than mere fulsome eulogy, we reproduce a portion of it. Mr. Jarves says:

> It would have been better for the permanent fame of Powers if he had confined himself to bust-making. His facility in giving the likeness, refined by his sense of beauty and popular wax-like finish, make him the favorite sculptor of wealth and fashion. [In this respect, Mr. Powers was to sculpture what Mr. Healy is to painting.—ED.] Like Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir Thomas Lily, in painted portraits, he is sure to gratify his sitters by satisfying the superficial notions of good taste and the beautiful.
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> Hiram Powers fitly represents the mechanical proclivities of the nation. His female statues are tolerably well-modeled figures, borrowed in conception from the second-rate antique, somewhat arbitrarily named, all of one, monotonous type, but exquisitely wrought out under his supervision by Italian artisans. By nature, Powers is a mechanic, and his studies are chiefly in that direction. He has paid more attention to improving the tools with which he works than to developing his esthetic faculty. The popular esteem for his statuary lies in its finish, which is like ivory-turning. No other American has so suddenly won for himself a reputation; but, being founded simply on a talent for the manufacture of pretty forms from a given model without sufficient intellectual power to exalt or vary his subjects, to be original in choice, or to compose a group, not even a student of art, but content with transitory triumphs, his fame has no solid basis, although his manual skill and taste still preserve for him an honorable rank.

This measurement of Powers' ability is the exact antipodes of the popular estimation in which he is held. But it must be remembered that Jarves is one of the severest of critics, and demands that all work shall come up to the standard of the antique. In criticising the "Greek Slave," he places it side by side with the Venus of Milo, and he compares the "Proserpine" of Powers with the Neapolitan Psyche. His criticism of other American sculptors, with the exception of Story, is as severe in many respects as that of Powers. One fact, however, remains beyond the reach of criticism. Powers has refined and dignified American art, and has done as much as any other artist to bring it before the world, and create a place and a reputation for it. Whatever his abilities may have been, his devotion to art has never been questioned. He has been a conscientious worker to the extent of his genius, and he has reflected credit upon America in Europe. While he has been very intolerant of shams, he has never been slow in his encouragement of young artists who have manifested any signs of talent. His death will leave a blank in the world of art difficult to fill, but his works will remain to bear witness to his labors, and they will always be of interest as marking the efforts of one of the pioneers in American sculpture. When American sculpture gets beyond pediments for mantel-pieces, effigies for grave-stones, and figure-embellishments for buildings, his works will be assigned to a very important place, notwithstanding Mr. Jarves' assertion that he has no enduring fame,—because he did not carve the Venus of Milo or the Apollo Belvidere.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The City of Omaha has been distinguished for a year or more as the centre of a system of lotteries, which have been largely and liberally patronized by the credulous in all parts of the country. The manager of these lotteries some months ago sent his family to Europe. Recently, as we learn from the Omaha *Bee*, he gave out his purpose to go to Leavenworth to manage a lottery there, and left the former place. Later statements by telegraph intimate that he has sailed for Europe also. Now comes one Mr. Donnelly, who has been the lottery manager's clerk, who, at the solicitation of several substantial citizens who bought tickets and got no prizes, makes the statement on oath that the lottery business, as conducted by Mr. James M. Pattee, has been a fraud. One branch of the fraud, known to the clerk, was the sale of duplicate packages of tickets bearing the same numbers. It was also stated, in the complaint, that the last "official" drawing was a fraud and a put-up job.

In the absence of any detailed information, it is best to assume that this Omaha lottery case is no worse than any other lottery case; and that the complaint of the losers, however well founded, is entitled to but little more sympathy than that of the losers in any other confidence operation. Every man who buys a lottery-ticket does so expecting to draw a prize, which is to be paid to him from the money contributed by others. If, instead of drawing a prize, he finds that his money is taken to be paid to somebody else, or appropriated directly by the manager, he is entitled to no sympathy. He stakes his money on the chances of gaining an enormous percentage of profit at the cost of others, and, if he loses, the best thing for him to do is to keep quiet and make no further venture of that kind.

Chicago has, we regret to say, been a liberal patron of these lotteries. The California, the Louisville, and the Omaha lotteries have had plenty of customers in this city. The desire to gamble, or to make money by chance, is very strong, and is not confined to any class. Thousands of men who hold gambling in horror are habitual purchasers of lottery-tickets. Rich men, poor men, laborers, men and women of all professions and walks of life, who would send another to jail for playing a game of cards for money, invest largely, and frequently, in lottery-tickets. They seem to recognize a difference between lotteries and gambling. In these Omaha lotteries, which are now said to have been frauds, we are informed, by a letter from Omaha, Chicago "was most forward to enrich the schemes." That is to say, the swindle found more dupes here than it did elsewhere; and the writer suggests that Chicago ought to furnish abundant evidence of the fraud, and help to convict the guilty party. Any person so disposed can write to Spaun & Pritchett, the prosecutors in the case, at Omaha.

A correspondent of this paper informs us that there are at this time in full and successful operation in the alleys and back buildings around the Chamber of Commerce several places where this lottery business is carried on under the form of selling policies. These places are maintained by the investments of merchants, clerks, teamsters, saloon-keepers, and, largely, by citizens of African descent. It is estimated that one-half the wages or earnings of the latter population are ventured and lost in the purchase of policies. That these are essentially swindles ought to be evident to every one, and yet, day after day, men, claiming to be intelligent, visit these places and lose their money. The readiness and the eagerness with which these men venture their money go far to redeem the proprietors from the charge of intentional swindling. They are but supplying a demand—meeting a craving desire for a chance to get suddenly rich.

The duty of the law in these cases is a plain one. It ought to prohibit lotteries in every form, and, to enforce the prohibition, ought to punish everybody selling a ticket, or a share, or a policy with severity—making imprisonment a part of the penalty. But, to properly enforce such a law, there must be no exceptions. It will not do to suppress a grand lottery for the personal profit of the managers, and then permit another grand lottery for the benefit of a so-called public charity. It was once considered quite the thing to provide public buildings, and even churches, from the proceeds of lotteries. We do not know but that the practice is still maintained in some of the States. Lotteries are the lowest form of gambling—as low as that known by the classic name of "nigger billiards." They are demoralizing and debasing in their tendency; they have made thousands of loafers and vagrants of persons who otherwise would have been industrious. They beget a desire for sudden wealth, which, baffled in one form, naturally seeks it in another, but never by labor. Lotteries have beggared thousands of families, and especially families of men of small means. The habit of purchasing tickets, once acquired, exceeds in intensity the drunkard's thirst; the victim is forever excited by the hope of gain, and is forever being disappointed. Lotteries are especially demoralizing to the young, who are gradually led to depend upon some sudden "luck," rather than upon study, application, and labor. When, therefore, individuals, with more zeal than discretion, propose grand lottery schemes for the purpose of founding hospitals, libraries, opera-houses, or for other public or charitable purposes, they ought to be met with the same prohibition that is encountered by the man who proposes a like swindle for his private and personal benefit. There is no such thing as an honest lottery. It is the taking of one man's property, without a consideration, to enrich another. That is dishonesty, and it cannot be justified by any end which may be suggested for the employment of the proceeds. The lottery business, therefore, should be suppressed and prohibited, not alone in this State, but in every State, and should be prohibited, not only when proposed for personal profit, but whenever proposed, for whatever possible purpose or end that may be contemplated.

LOVE AND LOCKSMITHS.

The experience of mankind has been that the combined efforts of fond parents, sapient lawmakers, vigorous Sheriffs, and expert locksmiths have been unavailing when Cupid has fairly made a siege on the domestic citadel, with a pretty girl as a willing prize in case he can succeed. Cupid's arrows are of a kind that penetrate the thickest walls; his strategies defy the most persistent watchfulness, and his rope-ladders reach to the top of the highest Mansard. The New York Legislature seems to have ignored all this, and has very absurdly tried to put up new barriers in the way of true love, that never runs smoothly at the best. The legislative wise-heads, forgetful of the days when heart-beats were quicker, or oblivious to the joys of half-forbidden courtship, have undertaken to disturb the romance of the youth of New York State. They have passed a law authorizing clergymen to administer oaths to all persons who seek to be joined in marriage. The matrimonial candidates are now required to testify as to their proper age, residence, responsibility, and such other circumstances as the New York Legislature think should constitute good grounds for getting married. The new law says that false testimony under these circumstances shall subject the prevaricator to the punishment for perjury. What the New York Legislature hoped to accomplish by making a special application of false swearing to the cases of those who are determined to get married in spite of age, residence, parental refusal of consent, and all the other impediments to matrimony which are apt to beset love-lorn couples, it is not easy to discover. But, if it was supposed that this new law will keep people from getting married who have not husbands or wives living, when they have made up their minds to join destinies for better or worse, the conclusion was based on false deductions from the experience of society, or very shallow observation of passing events. The law may prove to be an encouragement for perjury, like the income-tax or the iron-clad oath, but it will never be permitted to come between two hearts that beat as one, or two souls with but a single thought, and that on matrimony. There is reason to predict that convictions under this new law will be very rare. Juries have not the characteristics of stern, stolid, Brutus-like law-makers, and the majority of these peculiar groupings of twelve would listen with acute sympathy to the career of love which had overleaped the barriers of New York legislating, and attained the fond consummation of its longings in spite of oaths, and justices, and county clerks, and State legislators. The violation of the oath in their case would be regarded as fully counterbalanced by the greater sanctity of the marriage oath thus incurred under the threat of society and in fear of the minions of the law. The probability is, that the whole problem would be summarily solved by New York unmarried couples going over to Jersey, just as New York married couples step over to Connecticut to get released. The Gretna Greens are not limited to Scotland, and love has not yet ceased to laugh at locksmiths.

The difficulty which New York legislators will find in keeping the sexes apart when they want to get married finds a counterpart in the effort of English lawyers to keep them together when they have determined to go asunder. How to control the mania of elopements with married women has long been a perplexing question with the British authorities. The law of England does not punish a man for abducting another man's wife, and the lawyers have been casting about for some other means for reaching the purloiners of domestic affections. An ingenious attorney recently found a precedent under the application of the common law, in which a man who had stolen another man's wife had been punished for stealing a coffee-pot and a pair of candlesticks, which the guilty pair had taken with them. There was an effort to apply the same principle to the case of an actor who had induced the wife of a West-End hatter of London to elope with him. The hatter's wife had taken her jewelry with her, amounting to £200 or £300; and, when the runaways had exhausted her exchequer, as they generally do in such cases, the woman had given her paramour some of the jewels to pawn. The actor was arrested on the charge of larceny, and the facts were duly presented to a jury, but they refused to find him guilty, and declared it to be the most natural thing in the world for a woman to take her jewels with her when she runs away from her husband, and to pawn them when her money runs out. It is not probable that a law which will not punish the larceny of a wife will ever again punish the larceny of her personal property taken with her.

The manifold difficulties that beset all legislation which undertakes to trip up blind Cupid in his progress are but barely indicated by the two examples that have been cited. The situation bespeaks a very serious moral as well as a humorous view. It shows the greater necessity for the steady encouragement of all social influences to avert the evils in the relations of the sexes which are deficiently covered or not reached at all by the law, and the duty of discouraging all the social innovations and experiments that may lead to guilt or folly which is amply punished with personal misery if not by law.

The same day's dispatches which brought the news of the death of Powers, the sculptor, also brought the news of the death of two other artists: J. Insco Williams, at Dayton, Ohio, a painter of considerable local repute; and Thornton Hunt, an English painter and art critic, son of Leigh Hunt. He was more celebrated as a critic than as an artist, and for a long time was connected with the London *Spectator*. He also edited his father's autobiography published in 1850, and "Leigh Hunt's Correspondence," which appeared in 1862. Of late years, he had devoted his attention almost exclusively to political affairs.

The Vendome Column in Paris, which was destroyed by the Communists, is to be rebuilt, and the Government has determined to raise the funds by selling off the effects of M. Courbet, who was a noted Communist. There is a very poetical, as well as practical, style of justice in this action of the Government, and, although M. Courbet may very naturally object to such a disposition of his effects, if he is living, still he should remember that he had a great deal of very cheap pleasure when the Column was destroyed. If Communists are determined to go round and break things every time they have a chance, they ought to be made to pay for them.

EVOLUTION IN FEMALE FASHIONS.

BY MARGARET F. BUCHANAN.

Those who have listened during the past week to the various graduation exercises, have observed that, if the next generation of women has not resolved to vote, it has resolved to become a Blue-stocking.

It is commonly forgotten that the first Blue-stocking was a man. A certain gentleman was accustomed to attend the soirees at Lady Mary Montagu's, and the gentleman wore azure hose. It often happened that conversation after lunch lagged if he were not there; and the ladies, to excuse their dullness, or to be generous to the absent, were wont to cry, "Well, we can do nothing without Blue-stockings!" This gentleman was not learned, but merely vivacious. The conferring of the nickname upon women, and upon learned but not vivacious women, was accomplished by the jealous male satirists of the period, at whose silent heads, however, so many adolescent but indignant essays have been shot this week by learned girl-graduates, that the satirists' bones may be permitted to sleep in peace until the same week next year, when the handful of chalk that remains of them will undoubtedly be scattered to the winds.

All these girl-graduates claimed equal educational rights with men. They claimed, very sensibly, that the world is woman's, and all the fruits thereof, and that it is her privilege to pluck and eat without unwarranted or absolutely mean interference. They claimed to put their thoughts into a generalization, that it is scarcely decent, if it be quite just, for men to declare women not tall enough to reach the boughs, and drive her from the garden, without permitting her to extend her arm and take the apple.

And while these girl-graduates were uttering these imprecations upon the conservatism of the past, a conservatism still adhered to by those prudent souls who, as Abdiel had occasion to say, had they been present at the Creation, "would have advised God Almighty to conserve chaos" lest mischief should come of the new condition,—these girl-graduates, who can draw plans of the siege of Troy; who scan Homer and sing Anacreon to genuine Greek melodies; who ridicule *sum pius Æneas* and conceive infelix Dido to have had considerable putty in her head for such a mental fop to have made so much impression on,—these radical, progressive, learned, courageous, nay, defiant, girl-graduates stood before the public as—Dressmakers' Monuments.

The dressmaker is the natural foe of progressive womanhood. It is not prophecy to say that, while the dressmaker endures, women will not vote. To vote is not the end of the intellectual woman-movement. The ballot is an accident, not the essential, of what plain-minded women recognize as Women's Rights. To vote will be the objective or possessive case of that substantive, as one chooses to think; but it is not the substantive. The fashionable dressmaker not only delays, and may defeat, the political march of women; but she stands, a Michael with a flaming sword, athwart the gates that lead to intellectual rights for women.

Manifestly, the art of costuming should be progressive. It ought to rest upon a science whose principles consider only anatomy, physiology, and good taste. There should be evolution in fashions for women, whether there be evolution in the animal kingdom or not. Manifestly, girls who are resolved to astonish mankind with the intellectual power latent in a somewhat oppressed sex, will spurn with anger and contempt fashions which are not survivals of the fittest. Girls who have, like Aurora Leigh,

> "Brushed with extreme flounces
> The circle of the sciences;"

girls who construe the aorist as easily as the French imperative, who so enjoy the wit of Horace that to read him in the original and in the English pronunciation sends tears of laughter down their cheeks; girls who demonstrate the binomial theorem as a recreation, and who prefer the use of logarithms to keep croquet accounts, because to them that is the simplest method of computing,—such girls are bound in honor to adopt no style of dress or adornment which is not the distinct result of evolution in style.

Any one who saw these learned girl-graduates in their class-day costume has before him the whole to which the tests of evolution may felicitously be applied. If the existing fashions for women be the climax of an evolution directed by science, there should be nothing in the style that is (1) barbarous, (2) contradictory of science, (3) vicious, morally or physically. There should be only that resemblance between the prevailing style and the styles of savage ages and of nations still savage, which would indicate a common origin and a gradual progression. Unlike animal evolution, there should be no essential links lacking in evolution in costumes. Unlike natural evolution, there is no great unknown in evolution in dress.

There was very little worn in the unknown period. If the female fashions which prevail are the result of evolution, their most popular and most attractive features should be conspicuously absent from the fashions in vogue in purely barbarous times, and among distinctively savage people, then and now.

The striking features of the prevailing fashions are:

Compression of the heart, lungs, and liver.

Compression of the feet, and tipping of the heels.

Dyed, burned, and crimped hair.

Freckle-erasers, balms, rouge, eye-brow-dark, lip-carminator, and nail-pink.

Ear-rings.

Belladonna to brighten the eyes, and arsenic, slate-pencils, and pie to whiten the face.

A hump on the back.

Fans like daggers, umbrellas like shillelahs, and knapsacks laboriously buckled around the wasted place called the waist.

Hair clipped on the forehead.

Floating hair.

The less brains inside the head, the more hair bought for the outside of it.

All the ornaments possible to be gotten upon the head, hands, and neck.

Can these striking characteristics be found in associations retrogressive, brutal or aboriginal? If they can, a suspicion is justified as to whether the theory of evolution in female fashions be correct.

Feejee belles do not know the seasons by entertainments more exciting than hurricanes, more esthetic than corn-fed missionary. But they dye their hair blonde, and the calves of their legs are three times as thick as an Englishman's. They vary the hue of their hair to bright red sometimes, and infuse the picturesque into the *coiffure* by means of variegated wigs. It is to be regretted that these stylish women are treacherous, cruel, and climb a tree on all-fours. Parricide is their favorite pastime when not engaged in personal adornment; they bite each other; and missionaries make slow progress among them until after death. Polygamy prevails, because "the cares of a household are too much for one woman." They have reduced the cooking of human flesh to a fine art by ingenious culinary processes. They get store hair very cheap. Most of them have it for sale all the time.

The Georgians, just south of the declivity of the Caucasus, distinguished chiefly for their marketable qualities, cut their hair across the forehead and frizz it. The lower class of women in Peru have a similar custom. The Georgian belles dye the palms of their hands red, and the heroic swains subject to the same process, and produce the like color upon their hair, beard, and nails. The women pencil their eyebrows, and both men and women calcimine their faces red and white. The Georgian belle is quite as fictitious as the American, despite the fame of the former for beauty; and there is no reason to surmise that the object of the artificial decoration is different in the two cases.

The Birmese women curl their hair by very trying methods. Their chief beauty is the flatness of their foreheads, and if Nature unwittingly make a Birmese woman's forehead upright, the defect is corrected by pressing the frontal bones in leaden plates.

For a fashionable Yankee girl to elevate the steel corselet that compresses her vital organs, and use it for the purpose of compressing and flattening her forehead, would be an improvement. The lungs and heart would certainly be relieved, and her brain might not suffer grievous injury.

The waterfall and chignon are borrowed from the lowest order of women in Japan, who have always had a weakness for them. In the wildest portions of Africa, as the drawings made by travelers invariably show, chignons are worn, and, the more dangerously wild the women, the greater the chignon. In Japan, also, it has been observed, the less a woman has inside her head, the more she manages to arrange outside of it.

The tight-lacing appears to have been borrowed from the Circassians. Their waists are bound "in leathern belts from the hour of their birth until they are married." The Circassian beauty, however, proves retrogression in ornamental artifice, for no real belle of the tribe ever uses cosmetics. Their chief moral characteristic, coequal with their beauty, is adroit knavery. They are Spartans in theft. Each steals all she can from her neighbor. The crops are guarded by armed men.

The floating hair is the fashion of Bohemia. Which may account for the favor the style finds among literary women. The women of Bohemia are simple in their lives, and live to an advanced age.

The hump on the back is not a proof of evolution; but is a recurrence,—as Agassiz would say,—a recurrence to the type of the camel.

There seems to be absolutely no progression in cosmetics. The Kamschatkan hag performs her matutinal toilet by smearing her face with red and white as soon as she emerges from her hovel. It was undoubtedly from a contemplation of her in a foreign fashion-plate the bard arose to remark that beauty unadorned 's adorned the most. It is the Greek girl, unfit for honorable use in life, who traces faint blue lines under her eyelid to indicate physical fragility, as if it were not apparent enough. The Arab women darken their eyebrows and eyelashes, but tint them blue for full dress and Sundays. They swear more successfully than our army in Flanders. The Bedouins dismount long enough to paint their arms.

The ear-ring barbarism is ancient, and a survival of the unfittest; therefore a type preserved. But the *haut ton* of the wildest Arab tribes show a slight variation from the type, and a marked improvement upon it. They slip a little piece of glass through the cartilage of the nose, and utilize the incisive but graceful little fancy by appending thereto a heavy metal ring, which has to be delicately drawn aside when food is offered to the esophagus. The Patagonians sent us the style of putting little black patches on the face. The Persians wear all the bracelets they can steal, and carry gold scent-boxes around their necks. It is a sanitary measure with them. The Abyssinians wear little images about their necks. The Esquimaux, a people not given to manufacturing industries, nevertheless get and keep upon their persons everything they can. The Calmuck wears shells in her ears. Tobacco is her narcotic, and she is a good match for an ostrich in a race. Greek nymphs have looking-glasses in their fan-handles, and tie the fans to their persons. The belle of Makova wears her obstinate hair in curl papers. The Tartars and the ladies of the Carolina Islands deck their chignons with feathers and flowers. The Birmese women, the most licentious of Asia, drape their bosoms with gauze. Retrogression again; civilized women throw the gauze off. Mademoiselle of Makova, which is behind Mozambique, puts an ivory ring in her upper lip, and uses it for a handkerchief. The surviving Amazons wear sword-belts, knapsacks, and other weapons, defensive and aggressive; but they know enough to let the shoulders support the belts.

Darwin contends that there is a constant struggle for existence among species, and that only the fittest survive. Agassiz maintains that the constant tendency of nature is to maintain the original types; therefore, there has been no evolution. Perhaps testimony enough has been offered in support of the theory of Agassiz in female fashions. Every form of adornment and artifice of defacement and defilement now existing can be found almost continuously under other and absolutely aboriginal and savage conditions. If a type disappears in one generation, or in one nation, it is certain to recur in the next.

The prevailing fashions have preserved everything ridiculous esthetically, injurious and enfeebling physically, and vicious morally. The Greeks and Circassians, who are the weakest and the most artificial women, are the most inane and degraded men, or A generation, or a nation of men or women, physically weak, can never be intellectually strong. The inequality that survives between American men and women is directly or indirectly physical, and its immediate causes are fashions in dress and fashionable usages in society. While these remain, all talk about equal educational facilities and intellectual and political equality is wasted breath. And what are the learned girl-graduates going to do about it?

THE CHURCHES.

Something About the Home For the Friendless.

Its Object, and How It Performs Its Mission.

Where and How the Preachers Will Spend Vacation.

How an Error Affected Two Congregations.

Interesting Extracts from the Religious Press.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Interested to learn more of the Home for the Friendless, whose name we so often see, on a recent hot day, mercury standing at 110 degrees in the shade, with sharpened pencils and note-book in hand, the writer proceeded to the Home. The building is of red brick, four stories high, occupying a lot of 137 feet front, and is situated on the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. This institution was founded by Mr. Jonathan Burr in 1850, and its object is to extend relief to, and provide a temporary home for, indigent women and children.

The parlor, into which the writer was shown, is a pleasant room about 18 feet square. An ingrain carpet of tasteful pattern covers the floor. In the centre stands a centre-table bearing an immense Bible. A small cottage-organ stands on one side of the room, and a few pictures decorate the walls. On the mantel stood several bouquets. Over it hangs a large oil portrait of Mr. Burr, surrounded by a garland of evergreen. Just beneath, in beautiful lettering, hangs a card: "God Bless our Home."

Mrs. Grant, the Matron, is a pleasant elderly lady, with a kind, motherly face, who has held the position for seven years, and whose interests seem completely identified with the success and prosperity of the Home.

During the last year the total number cared for was 1,580. A few only of this number remain more than a few days or weeks, until something better offers. Besides this, 282 meals were given to men who came hungry to the door and asked for food. The average number of inmates is about 125, but on Sunday last the number swelled to 145. All appeals for aid are responded to without regard to nationality, religion, or color. A strong religious sentiment is felt, prayers being held night and morning, and the Sabbath strictly observed; but there is no sectarian influence. More than half the inmates are Catholics,—a denomination from which they receive no aid whatever.

Everything throughout the house is a marvel of neatness. Nine servants are employed, but the greater part of the work is done on the system of co-operation, each occupant being furnished with constant though varied work.

On the second floor is a large, attractive-looking apartment, furnished by Mrs. N. J. Hardin, and known as the "comfort room." Here the sick or weary are sent to recruit. Three beds are ranged in antipodal places, while tempting rocking and easy chairs stand about the room. On the third floor is a guest chamber, furnished by Mrs. H. M. Singer and Mrs. Mancel Talcott, wife of the Vice-President of the Home. A noticeable and praiseworthy feature of the building is the thorough ventilation. The rooms are all well lighted, cool, and airy. The health of the inmates is remarkable, taking into consideration that many of their number come to them because of worn-out bodies and exhausted strength. During last year, out of the 1,500 cared for, only ten deaths occurred, and the mortality was greater than usual.

"Do you have any particular diet for your family, Mrs. Grant?"

"We give them the best of everything we can get," was the reply. "Many donations of fruit are received from friends in the country, and by that means we are kept well supplied with fruit. Two crates of strawberries have arrived since you came, and now we must go to work and eat them up."

The children, with but few exceptions, are rosy and healthy-looking, and their happy and contented faces attest, above all else, their pleasant and home-like surroundings. In deportment they are quiet and polite, seeming neither embarrassed nor forward in the presence of strangers. At the back and right of the house extend the play-grounds, which would admit of considerable improvement in the way of extension and adornment.

The Matron informed the writer that children are frequently left temporarily at the Home, when their parents, from sickness or some other cause, are unable to care for them, but return to their own homes when opportunity favors.

Among the rules of the institution is the following regulation:

Any person desiring to take a child from the "Home" for adoption, or to bring up to maturity, must communicate in person, or by writing, with the Secretary or Matron; giving a full statement of the circumstances in which the child will be placed if transferred from the "Home" to his or her care; what position in the family such child will hold; what labor will be required; what advantages for education will be given, and what will be the religious privileges and training. These facts must always be accompanied with good and satisfactory recommendations, or the requests can receive no attention from the Committee charged by the Board with selecting homes for the children.

A library and reading-room have lately been opened in the building, to which young and old have free access. The reading-room is long and spacious, and communicates with the school-room. On one side, and extending the whole length of the room, is a long reading-desk, loaded with the best papers and periodicals, among which were noticed Harper's publications, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Galaxy*, the *Advance*, and the *Independent*. Some well-chosen pictures and a piano add to the attractions of the room.

All the children connected with the Home, who have arrived at the proper age, are given the same educational advantages furnished by our public schools. For this purpose there is a nicely furnished school-room on the second floor, capable of seating from seventy-five to one hundred pupils. The teacher is Miss L. M. Johnson. The children are kept in school during the usual hours, and make very satisfactory progress. In connection with the educational department we must say a little of the Home Industrial School, regretting that we cannot give a lengthy and complete account of this admirable enterprise. Among the latest activities of Mr. Burr was the maturing of a long-cherished plan to establish an industrial school to be connected with the Home for girls over 12, to remain a longer or shorter time, and receive the elementary branches of education. Mrs. H. E. Butler, who has charge of this department, looks after the girls out of school hours, sees that they do their work, instructs them in singing, sewing, and the little details pertaining to the management of a home. The object is to take young girls whose early educational advantages have been neglected, and give them the opportunity for receiving the elementary branches of education, while they make themselves useful domestically. And the work does not stop there. When they have finished the elementary branches, if they have a taste for learning, they are encouraged to go on. If they display an innate talent for music, they are provided with the opportunity to develop it. An artistic genius, advantages are given them to cultivate it. More than this; they are surrounded by an influence which strives to make them pure and virtuous women, who will bravely battle against circumstances, and lend helping hands to struggling sisters. This school gives promise of great things, but, to quote the words of Mrs. Grant, "it is a new problem that has to be worked out, and then it will be appreciated according to its success."

The Home for the Friendless publishes monthly the *Home Visitor*, a neat and interesting sheet of eight pages, edited by Miss Eliza W. Bowman. This paper is designed to be the organ of the Home, soliciting and acknowledging subscriptions, and giving inside views of the work done there. Miss Bowman also co-operates with Mrs. Grant in the management of the Home.

The Home for the Friendless was a sufferer by the great fire, a considerable portion of its income being thereby removed. But the energetic and hopeful Board of Managers have full faith that their wants will be provided for in the future as in the past, and hope, ere long, to see the institution as prosperous, financially, as before the fire.

HOW OUR MINISTERS WILL VACATE.

The time for ministerial vacations has come. It is a shade earlier this year than usual. The season will be very generally observed by Chicago ministers. The *Interior* does not approve of such a general departure, and consequently the Presbyterian clergy do not approve of the *Interior* on this point, and said so at the last Ministerial Association. This is a difficulty, however, that can easily be gotten over. The ministers will go and the newspaper in question will continue to radiate. Respecting the points where the clergy will vacate, it may be said they are numerous, and wide-spread, reaching from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and, in one instance, around the very world itself. There is, however, a prominence given, and very properly, to Geneva Lake, Wis., where there is much water and good fishing. To this place a large number will go on shorter and longer terms. The clergy are fond of fishing, gaming (of the shooting kind), and rambles generally. This will lead many to the lake in question, the Rocky Mountains, and elsewhere. Let them all go, and may their time be pleasantly spent and their return, if not speedy, sure.

Among the Methodist pastors, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., usually spends the month of July at Geneva Lake, Wis. The coming July will be no exception to his rule. On his return he expects to occupy his new audience-room in the Methodist Church Block, which is larger, better lighted and ventilated, and otherwise more convenient than the old audience-room destroyed by the great fire. The pulpit of the new room will be in the south end, instead of the east as before; the floors will be comparatively level; the paintings and frescoing equally as fine as the old, and the new organ will cost $5,000. The Rev. John O. Peck, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, whose coming to the city is quite recent, does not expect to extensively participate in any vacation. Though his church allows him a month for this purpose, it is probable he will remain in the city and keep an open church during the summer months. The pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. J. L. G. McKown, has just returned from a three weeks' stay at West Point, where he was in attendance on official business for the Government, and where, he assures us, he had a delightful time. He proposes to run up to Geneva Lake on a fishing excursion, and will endeavor to sustain his reputation in this line, made at that point last summer, where it is said he caught the largest pickerel of the season. His absence will be of short duration, and in no wise interfere with the regular services of his church. The Rev. S. McChesney, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, expects to spend no more of a vacation than the attendance he will give to the great camp-meeting of the Chicago Methodists, which takes place at Desplaines, commencing on the 20th of August. The Rev. T. C. Clendening, pastor of Grant Place M. E. Church, proposes to remain at home all the summer, and preach to his people every Sunday. The pastor of the Western Avenue M. E. Church, the Rev. A. Yonker, expects to remain at home, and will hold service also every Sunday. The Rev. S. Washburne, pastor of the Halsted Street M. E. Church, will spend several weeks in Kendall County. The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, will remain in the city until after the meeting of Conference, and then start out for a trip around the world, mainly for his health. The Rev. W. H. Daniels, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Church; the Rev. J. F. Yates, of the St. Johns Church; and the Rev. Henry Hill, of Simpson M. E. Church, do not expect to leave the city, but will remain and hold divine service in their churches regularly.

Of the Congregational ministers, who are as fond of a vacation as any class of men in the world, Prof. Boardman is already in Pittsford, Vt.; Prof. Hyde has just gone to New Haven, and will spend his vacation in New England; Prof. Bartlett is in Europe, and will visit Palestine; the Rev. G. S. F. Savage will remain in Chicago in charge of the seminary interests until September, and then fly to Minnesota to see the glorious tintage of those marvelous autumns. The Rev. J. E. Roy, D.D., Field Manager of Congregational matters in the Northwest, does not know where he will go, but has an eye to Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, who usually spends his vacation on the north shore of Lake Superior, will take his exit, according to present plans, the second week in July, for the Rocky Mountains, or some other place of that kind. The Rev. E. F. Williams, of the Tabernacle Church, goes East in July. The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Church, will spend his vacation East, starting in July. Prof. Fiske, the only teacher left in the Theological Seminary, will remain at home and superintend the erection of his new residence on Adams street, near Ashland avenue.

The Presbyterian clergy will very generally be gone during the hot months. Prof. Swing will preach two more Sundays, and then depart for the civilized East; the Rev. Dr. Kittridge will climb the White Mountains in September, as usual; the Rev. C. L. Thompson goes, if not already gone, to Nova Scotia; the Rev. J. T. Matthews has gone to Boston; the Rev. J. B. McLeod and family depart, this week, for Europe; Prof. Elliott is in Europe; Prof. Patton will stay at home and look after the *Interior*; the Rev. William C. Young will probably go South on his vacation; the Rev. E. R. Davis goes to Alliance, O., in October; the Rev. Drs. Patterson, Mitchell, and Swazey will slip out at the proper time; the Rev. Dr. Van Doran has just returned from New Orleans.

The coming whereabouts of the ministers connected with the Episcopal and Baptist denominations may be given at a future time. Enough has been shown to make it evident that Chicago will shortly be without pastors, but, as nearly everybody else will be either gone or staying very closely at home, it will, perhaps, be just as well.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

As an instance of the influence of the press, and the Sunday press, too, it may be mentioned that the notice of a religious service incorrectly given in last SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE, which announced no service in the morning, and regular service in the evening, when the facts were just the reverse, was the means of about breaking up the morning audience, taking away at least a thousand auditors, and of bringing together nearly two thousand persons in the evening who were disappointed. The same notice also interfered in a like ratio with another congregation. This shows conclusively, not only the influence of the press on matters of fact, but also who read the Sunday editions. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true that about 100,000 of these papers are distributed in Chicago every Sunday. And all this is against a weekly local circulation of religious papers so small that it is not wise to give the number. Whether all this is as it should be is not to be stated, but the fact is patent.

THE RETICENT BISHOPS.

It would seem that the Methodist Bishops belong to the reticent class, for which fact the pugnacious *Advocate* of Chicago has a word to say:

For instance, we do not doubt that in the recent debate about Bishops' residences, Bishop Peck, who, it is alleged, could not move because he had a family; or Bishop Haven, who, it was said, need not move because he has no family; or Bishop Foster, who thought it best to stay at Drew Seminary a while; or Bishop Andrews, who offended Council Bluffs by going to DesMoines—just as he probably would have offended DesMoines if he had chosen Omaha; and so on—we do not doubt that a single personal word would have quieted that whole debate. That inevitable, unarraignable debate, which shows only how close the itinerancy and Wesleyan loyalty to law lie to the Methodist heart might have been avoided if the Bishops had perhaps not felt bound to silence by unwise precedents and fancied obligation to keep still. ... We know not what binds the Bishops to this unhealthy silence, but we do believe that the back of the precedent should be broken. As it now is, when the *man* who is also a Bishop speaks as he must in private, and happens to antagonize a general movement in the Church or incites an orient policy, he is half regarded as a conspirator, or a meddlesome obstacle in issues where, since he is not at liberty to speak openly, he is also bound to sleep like a Brahmin god in private. Some Bishops do speak out, and in the immediate past we enjoyed Bishop Simpson's open advocacy of lay-delegation, and now indorse his present freedom to advocate woman suffrage. Why may not any Methodist Bishop on earth say just what he pleases on any current question of public or church interest?

"LADIES' DRESS."

The *Advance* of this week contains a long editorial on "Ladies' Dress," which if generally read would be productive of good, perhaps. The whole subject is commented upon with many admissions pro and con, and the following grand conclusion reached:

And yet plainly the poor must spend too much money and labor on dress, and the rich too much time and thought, while all classes may, and do, submit to many sudden, ridiculous, and preposterous changes at the mere dictate of fashion. Reform would seem, then, to point in such directions as these: 1. Greater independence of individual action, in which ladies of intelligence and position must set the example. 2. More permanence to what have been found to be useful and tasteful fashions, so that the new may be accepted without driving out the old, each lady retaining and adding what becomes her figure. 3. A resolute discarding of whatever is immodest or unhealthful. 4. A limitation of money, labor, time, and thought, so that other duties may not be robbed of their proper claims, and the heart may appear not to be devoted to anything savoring of vanity and display.

GERMANIZING CHICAGO.

The *Standard* has a word on the plan of "Germanizing Chicago," which it does not at all admire. It says:

In pursuance of the general plan of Germanizing Chicago by obliterating the Sabbath, in allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks at all times, on all days, the leaders are now endeavoring to make the study of the German language in our public schools compulsory, instead of discretionary, as heretofore. This, of course, is not going to be allowed, but the mere movement in this direction, as pointed out by THE DAILY TRIBUNE, shows what those foreigners would do if they could. The idea of compelling American children to study the German language in our own public schools, is a piece of effrontery in perfect keeping with the effort to substitute the demoralizing manners and customs of the continental cities for those of the American people. It shows the necessity there is of a check being put upon the pretensions and assumptions of these men.

IT WON'T DO.

One of our local religious weeklies has this to say, editorially, about the new status of the Beecher affair:

It is now announced that no steps have been taken, and that none will be taken, by the officers of Plymouth Church or by Mr. Beecher toward an investigation of the Bowen-Tilton charges against him. We do not believe it will be possible for them to maintain this attitude long, and, if it should be, no course could be more suicidal. The public will inevitably construe it as a confession that the subject will not bear investigation, while the Ministerial Association with which Mr. Beecher is ecclesiastically connected will be obliged in self-defense to take up the case.

THE MARCH OF LIBERALISM.

The question of Christian fellowship, in which the religious press is now taking great interest, has recently been tested before the General Association of Kansas. An evening session was given by that body to the discussion relative to the religious beliefs of the Rev. George A. Jackson, who applied for admission to membership. Mr. Jackson, though not present on account of illness, embodied his belief in a letter which was read before the body, and was as follows:

I believe that there will be opportunity for repentance in the future to all who die in impenitence; yet I cannot affirm that all or any will embrace it. I do not deny the eternal punishment of the finally impenitent. I do not affirm the ultimate salvation of all. I simply affirm my belief that the door of mercy will be open in the future for the return of lost souls. I cannot expect that all will in the future life accept the proffered salvation. I can but believe that many who have resisted Christ here will continue to resist him forever, and so will forever be lost.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

That, whereas the Rev. Geo. A. Jackson has applied for membership to this Association, this Association receives him to its membership upon his conforming to its constitution and by-laws and assenting to its articles of faith.

It is understood that Mr. Jackson is ready to sign the resolution. His belief is that whatever opportunity of repentance may be afforded to men in the other life will occur between death and the general judgment. Several prominent divines were present and assisted in the deliberations. This is an advance step in the march of liberality in Christian fellowship.

METHODIST MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Methodist Ministerial Association of Chicago, which meets every Monday afternoon in the Methodist Book Concern rooms, was, in addition to its regular membership, favored with the presence of several visitors last Monday. The Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, formerly editor of the *Advocate*, and now Secretary of the Mission Society of that Church, was present, and presented the status of the missionary work, which, according to his showing, is very encouraging. The Rev. O. J. Cowles, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Oshkosh, Wis., gave an interesting account of Methodism in his region of country. The Rev. J. H. Bayliss, who was for three years pastor of Park Avenue Church, and for two years pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago, was present, and made some remarks about the work in Indianapolis, where he now labors, in charge of Roberts Park Methodist Church. The new building which his Society is now erecting in that aspiring city will occupy an acre of ground and cost near $200,000, and will be, it is said, the finest Methodist church edifice in the Western country. The regular programme of the Association was in reference to ministerial reports of the work in the city churches, which elicited nothing new.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,

a Methodist institution located at Greensboro, Alabama, has had a most prosperous career during the present session, having matriculated one hundred and fifty-one students. The students have been unusually industrious and well-behaved, not a single one having been dismissed during the past two years. As the education of students for the ministry has heretofore been mainly done at the cost of the Faculty, an appeal is made for $25,000 addition to the endowment fund, to remove this burden, and place the University on a firm and enduring foundation.

A NEW CREED.

There is an independent church in St. Louis, the pastor of which is the Rev. E. P. Powell, which has a creed of its own, and which, along with the explanation thereof, is designed to be a common basis on which all Christians can stand. The creed reads:

We believe in the sovereignty of God, the sinfulness of man, the divine nature and mission of Jesus, the dependence of the soul upon the Divine Spirit, the inheritance of immortality, and our duty to openly teach the truth as it was taught by our Lord. We accept the Scriptures as containing the revelations of God, and we look for the constant illumination of every prayerful soul. We accept baptism and the Lord's Supper as ordinances adapted to assist our spiritual growth.

The Congregational form of government is adopted, and the following commentary on the creed given:

By agreeing to so brief a creed we do not deny, as we do not affirm, the value of any other doctrines; but we affirm these doctrines—common to all the Churches—to be sufficient as a platform of co-operation. We shall each reserve the individual right to think; and to believe or disbelieve all other views of greater or lesser importance; and it will be one feature of the Church to encourage rather than repress the utmost latitude of discussion and belief not inconsistent with a godly life and Gospel work. We shall gladly receive to membership all whom we are convinced have been received by Jesus himself; and we shall fellowship all who are striving to advance the work of our Father. By this platform we hope to suppress rather than intensify useless divisions and discussions, and with loving work to another wranglings about mysteries and heresies.

EVANGELICALISM.

The question, what denominations are evangelical? which has engaged the attention of the *Advance* and *Covenant* lately, is thus answered in the *Church Union*:

We hold those churches to be evangelical which, maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, do believe in the Lord Jesus Christ (the only begotten of the Father, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in whom dwelleth the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and who was made sin for us, though knowing no sin, bearing our sins in His own body on the tree) as the only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment.

GENERAL NOTES.

The annual camp-meeting of the Chicago Methodists will open under unusually favorable auspices at their beautiful grove near Des Plaines, on the 20th of August, and continue over the ensuing Sabbath. Additional improvements are being made on the grounds, and a special Committee on Music has been appointed to arrange for a "Song Service" during the meeting. There is already much interest manifested in the coming camp-meeting, and there is no doubt it will be a success of its kind.

The Rev. A. B. Brown has been installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Lockport. The Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, and others, assisted in the services.

The Rev. N. A. Prentiss has just taken charge of the First Congregational Church at Aurora. Mr. Prentiss has been laboring at LaSalle.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Centenary Church, has been lecturing at Manteno.

The Rev. C. G. Truesdell, of Chicago, has been lecturing at Pecatonica on "Marriage and Divorce."

SERVICES TO-DAY.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. McKown preaches as usual at the Wabash Avenue Church.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart will preach this morning at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning, at Trinity Church. There will be a praise meeting in the evening.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach as usual at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. R. Duffield will preach morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the morning service.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in the morning, and the Rev. W. C. Rice in the evening, at the First Church.

—Revival interest continues at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street and Western avenue. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. A. Youker, at half-past 10 a. m., and quarter to 8 p. m. Sunday-school at half-past 2 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches this morning at the First Church. There will be a Gospel meeting in the evening.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, in the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church. His evening subject is "Euthanasia."

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach to-day at the Fifth Church.

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes, of Boston, preaches this morning at the Free Church on "The Character of Joseph," and this evening on "The Beecher scandal."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Dr. McKaig will preach at the usual hours at the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. Benj. E. S. Ely will preach as usual at Grace Church.

—The Rev. J. M. Blackburn will preach this morning, and Prof. Swing this evening, at the Thirty-first Street Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach at McVicker's this morning.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge preaches, as usual, in the Third Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Berman, of Kankakee, preaches to-day in the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. C. D. Gulick preaches as usual at the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan preaches as usual at the First Scotch Church. The morning subject is "Angels' Studies."

EPISCOPAL.

There will be services as usual at the Church of the Ascension. There will, also, henceforth be Friday and Wednesday services.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates to-day at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney officiates as usual at Atonement.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney preaches this morning in Christ Church. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the four Sunday-Schools of the parish. Over a thousand children and teachers will be present. No evening service.

—Trinity Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, Rev. E. Sullivan, rector. Services at 10:45 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The Bow in the Cloud." Evening subject: "The Claims and Uses of the Bible."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer preaches this morning and evening at Union Park Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett preaches this morning at Plymouth Church. There will be a praise meeting this evening.

—The Rev. E. A. Lawrence, of New Haven, preaches this morning and evening at Oakland Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Goodwin will preach morning and evening in the First Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach this morning at the Fourth Church. No evening service.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning in Unity Church. In the evening the Rev. Robert Collyer lectures on Scotland.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning at the Church of the Messiah. After to-day, services will be discontinued during the summer.

UNIVERSALIST.

Dr. Forrester will preach, as usual, at the Church of the Redeemer. In the morning he will give the substance of his address at Smithson College on "This Liberal Age, and Our Relations to It."

—St. Paul's; the Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach to his congregation this morning. Subject: "Is Universalism Evangelical?"

—The Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach in Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, morning and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Christadelphians meet this morning in their hall at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets.

C. M. Morton will preach this morning and Major Whittle this evening in the North Side Tabernacle.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach as usual at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—N. Frank White will speak to the First Society of Spiritualists this morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. H. McCulloch, of Quincy, preaches to-day in the Christian Church.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach, this morning and evening, at No. 819 Lake street, and this afternoon in the grove near Lincoln Park.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble preaches, this afternoon, in Plymouth Church, to the Second Swedenborgian Society, on "The Sum of Religion."

—Elder William Sheldon will preach, this morning and evening, in Advent Chapel.

—There will be services this afternoon in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home.

—The Christians meet this afternoon at No. 344 North Carpenter street.

—Thomas Wilson preaches this evening, at the corner of Lake and Wood streets, on "The Thief on the Cross, and other supposed proofs of the soul's immortality."

—The Rev. F. Richards preaches this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—The Rev. W. P. Small, of Ohio, preaches this morning at the Church of God. The Rev. D. S. Warner preaches in the evening.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

June 29—St. Peter; Third Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

June 29—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost; SS. Peter and Paul, Ap.
June 30—Commemoration of St. Paul.
July 1—Octave of St. John Baptist.
July 2—Visitation of the B. V. M.; SS. Processus and Martinianus, MM.
July 3—St. John of San Facundo, C.
July 4—St. Juliana Falconieri, V.
July 5—Of the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.

ELSEWHERE.

The Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia is regaining its former position.

Father Burke's return in July is rumored on seemingly good authority.

Pere Hyacinthe performed the first Old Catholic marriage in Geneva, May 8.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, editor of the *Independent*, is to supply the Unitarian Church at Brooklyn.

The Rev. James Gurley, of the Minnesota Methodist Conference, has withdrawn from that Church and joined the Protestant Episcopalians.

The little church on Mount Washington, the very southwestern corner of the State, has been reduced to a single member by deaths and removals.

Bishop Randall, of Colorado and New Mexico, is making a tour of the latter Territory for the purpose of locating stations and organizing parishes.

The Baptists throughout the country have resolved to raise a memorial fund of $5,000,000 for denominational purposes, in their centennial year, 1876.

Rev. George Southgate, son of the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, of New York, a missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church, has become a Roman Catholic.

Dr. S. J. Prime thinks that the murder of Mansfield Tracy Walworth by his son is the most revolting crime that was ever committed since the first child was born into the world.

The annual summary of Christian benevolence in this country, from national and local societies, for the year, gives the large sum of $9,572,687.41.

Three new Methodist churches have been built in Washington City within the last year, all fine-looking structures, in good localities, with large seating capacities.

John B. Terpin, who occupied a high position at the Richmond bar, has left his profession and passed a preliminary examination, with a view of being ordained as a Baptist minister.

Father Horner, Director of Missions in Zanzibar, has given to the French Missionary Society a very flourishing statement of the progress of Catholicism in that country and on the Western Coast of Africa.

Rev. George A. Atkinson, D. D., has accepted the appointment of Missionary at Large for Oregon and adjacent Territories, from the American Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A zealous Christian lady of Boston went to the wharves of that city, on a recent Sunday afternoon, and, by her personal invitation, secured the attendance of one hundred sailors at the Mission services that evening.

The church statistics show that in 1850 there was one church for every 607 persons in the United States; in 1870, one church for every 532 persons, a decided gain in the number of churches relative to population.

Father Hyacinthe has celebrated the mass, in Geneva, for the first time since his excommunication by the Pope. He now declares that the Liberal Reformed Catholic Church of Geneva is fully constituted.

The new Congregational Church in Mansfield, O., has just been dedicated. It is a superb structure, elegant in all its appointments, costing $100,000, and having seating capacity for 1,200 people.

At the late semi-centennial celebration of Methodism in Indianapolis, contributions were made to the amount of about $10,000 to aid in erecting a number of cheap houses of worship in the new and rapidly-growing portions of the city.

There is a strong feeling in the Episcopal Church in favor of the multiplication of dioceses and the increase of Bishops. The High Church men desire the introduction of the Episcopal system, every city having a Bishop, and every Bishop a cathedral.

Since the burning of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, the congregation has been worshiping in the Academy of Music. As that place is now to be repaired and renovated, the Doctor will be compelled to enjoy a summer vacation of three months.

The Methodists are somewhat disconcerted at the disappearance of two out of every three received on probation. It is proposed in future to require from each preacher, at the annual conference, a report for every probationist received the previous year.

The Episcopalians in Bristol, Rhode Island, have accepted the use of the Congregational house of worship, for morning service, while their own is undergoing repairs. The two held a united service a short time ago, in which both pastors officiated.

Mrs. Moore, of Jacksonville, Ill., lately deceased, has, by her will, provided for the erection of a Presbyterian church at some point in the West, as a memorial of her husband, who died some time before her. The amount of the bequest is about $7,000.

At the late session of the Miami Synod of the Lutheran Church, after a full discussion of the Scripture idea of sanctification, it was resolved that the true Bible idea of this subject is not sinless perfection, but a continual growth in holiness by the power of the Holy Ghost, through the means of grace.

The Methodists design to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of their Conference in this country. The first Conference of the sect was held in Philadelphia on the 14th of July, 1773. It is proposed to celebrate the event with suitable services in all the congregations on Sunday, July 13.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

DEDICATED TO THE POLICE FORCE.

Pay well a good Police,
Guardians of public weal,
Arresters of those who steal,—
  Dangerous their duty;
Yet, when a thief is caught,
Surely they never ought
  Want pay for booty.

Honor should rule the Force,
And an esprit de corps
Be with this Band of Law
  In all they discover,
Though "tight-fisted Wheelers" may
Refuse every Peeler pay
  For what they recover.

Pay well the good Police;
Needless a bonus then
Given to honest men
  For doing their duty;
Thieves truly would despair
When such men invade their lair,
  Seizing their booty.

WOODLAWN, June 27, 1873. FANQUI.

A Paris journal announces that M'lle Carlotta Patti, the sister of the Marquise de Caux, has decided upon abandoning her artistic career. No motive has as yet been conjectured, except matrimony.

The Theodore Thomas concerts at Central Park Garden, continue to attract crowded audiences, and space is so limited that the *Tribune* says: "We look forward to the future with something like dismay."

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The past week has not differed materially from former ones of the summer season so far as the drama is concerned. The theatres have all done a fair business where anything was going on. The weather has been consumingly hot and oppressive, but the attractions have been of a somewhat higher order. Every place of amusement claims to be the "coolest theatre in the city," and, if all the others were a trifle warmer, possibly would be. McVicker's, Hooley's, and Aiken's are all alike in this respect. Being entirely new structures, with all modern improvements in cooling and ventilating apparatus and arrangements, they are probably among the coolest places of amusement in the country. With the mercury at 95 degrees in the shade, and no breeze at all, it cannot be expected that a theatre can be as cold as a refrigerator; but such evenings are exceptional. Wagner's Minstrels, at Nixon's, closed their business on Wednesday, but this was not owing to the heat of the amphitheatre.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

We have already noticed the production of "Caste" at Hooley's, and spoke of the piece as presented on the opening night. With the elaborate preparations, splendid scenic appointments, and excellent acting, it could not but be the hit of the season, and the crowded houses that have alternately resounded with merriment at the grotesque picture of the drunken *Eccles*, and been hushed into silent sympathy with the distress of *Esther*, to applaud the love-making of *Sam* and *Polly*, attest better than any newspaper notice could do the appreciation by the public of a genuine comedy artistically rendered. It is the intention of the management to retain "Caste" for one week longer, and those who have not seen it will miss a treat if they lose the present opportunity. A change has been made in the cast by giving to Mr. Blaisdell the part of *Capt. Hawtree*, and *George D'Alroy* to Mr. Norris. This change cannot but improve the piece, which will then be unexceptionable. It will, without doubt, be one of the smoothest, most even, and delightful pieces ever played in Chicago. The credit for the beauty of the drawing-room scene belongs to Mr. Padget, who has displayed artistic taste in a rare degree. On Monday next Mr. Bliss Whitaker, ticket agent, and George Miller, advertising agent, take a joint benefit. These two gentlemen have identified themselves with Hooley's and are such popular favorites that they will surely be well remembered.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

During the past week Miss Katie Putnam has been playing to better business than during the week preceding, and the vivacious little lady feels more encouragement than before. During the first part of the week "Capitola," which had been underlined, was played, and withdrawn on Wednesday, when "The Unequal Match," one of Tom Taylor's comedies, was substituted for it. On Friday Miss Putnam had a benefit, which was fairly successful. "The Daughter of the Regiment," not the opera, was given, with Miss Putnam as *Josephine*, with songs and a new and original "gun dance." The performance concluded with "Satanella." The programme for the present week promises a variety. On Monday and Tuesday evenings "East Lynne" will be given, with Miss Putnam in the roles of *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*, Mr. Brown playing *Sir Francis Levison*. On Wednesday evening "Capitola" will be given again, and on Thursday evening "The Unequal Match" once more. On Friday, the great, and glorious, and-so-on Fourth, there will be two performances, including an allegorical tableaux vivant.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

This has always been a popular place of amusement of a free and easy kind. It has seated more persons at one time than many more pretentious houses. It is situated at a convenient proximity to the West Side Bowery, and the class of entertainments has been admirably adapted to the taste of the neighborhood. Cal. Wagner's Minstrels did very well there, and now another morceau is in store for the refined and dignified audiences accustomed to applaud with the shrillest of agonizing whistles. It is entitled for short, "Daring Dick the Detective; or High, Low, Jack, and the Game," and was written by J. J. McCloskey for Mr. E. T. Stetson, who, supported by a strong sensational company, will appear in this thrilling piece to-morrow evening. Among the characters are several familiar ones; a New York street Arab, a retired merchant, an English tourist, an Irishman about town, a policeman, a colored waiter, young bloods of New York, and a schoolmaster. Among the cheerful incidents are a capsized boat, a robbery, swells on a lark, a policeman in trouble, a death-bed scene, a Police Court, poison, traps, and pistols. Quite sufficient.

THE AMATEURS.

To-morrow evening the dramatic class of the Chicago Christian Union will give their benefit to the Woman's Hospital of Illinois at Standard Hall. "Love's Sacrifice" is the piece, with the following cast of characters:

Matthew Elmore	Frank Walshe
Paul Lafont	Walter Lyster
Eugene de Lorme	L. C. Greenwood
St. Lo	S. P. Liscomb
Friar Dominic	De La Banta
Morluc	J. L. Hay
Jean Puse	O. Sweetland
Du Viroy	H. Simms
Servant	C. Mason
Margaret	Eva Cross
Herminie de Vermouth	Marian Howard
Jeannie	Fannie Gleason
Mavan	Mattie Vickers

On Tuesday evening will be given for the benefit of the Christian Union "A Happy Pair" and "Lucretia Borgia," and on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Mr. E. R. Beckley, originator of the Union, "Love's Sacrifice" again.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. H. J. Byron's play of "Time's Triumph" seems to have been very successful at Mr. John S. Clarke's Theatre, the Charing Cross, in London.

The Salt Lake *Mining Journal* states that six daughters of Brigham Young lately appeared, at the Salt Lake Theatre, "among the least dressed of the ballet."

Philadelphia wants better theatres and more of them. There is still some hope of improvement. This is the most hopeful news from that city for many a long day.

The venerable spectacle, "The Seven Sisters," has been modernized in Boston under the name of "The Seven Beauties." "This ees 'ard." We mean, to secure the necessary seven.

Among the current dramatic gossip we find this item: "Edwi nBooth, it is reported, will appear next season in a superior melo-drama, entitled 'Aaron Burr; or, The Dreams of Empire.'"

Here is a criticism from the New York *Tribune*, worth a column of elaborate denunciation: "'Fidelia' is in one word trash." The critic supposes that Little Nell was brought to town for the sake of notices to be hereafter used in country towns.

The *Graphic* says that "Anna Dickinson will certainly appear upon the stage next fall, upon the opening of the new Boston Globe Theatre." There are some evil-disposed persons who think this will account for the following announcement: "Mr. Arthur Cheney will not rebuild the Globe Theatre unless in conjunction with other parties."

The New York *World* splutters out eulogies on Miss Ethel. Here is another form of praise, supplementary to and explanatory of that which we mentioned last Sunday: "The New York *Star* says: 'Miss Agnes Ethel is one of the most accomplished ladies in her profession. Her wardrobe is valued at $18,000, and her annual income is reported at $60,000.'"

"Sithors to Grind" is the inconsistent title of a new drama of the popular school now playing in England. It had been acted throughout the country, and had been advertised and "noticed" freely, before an astute critic in London discovered that "No man able to pronounce the initial and final sibilants would stumble over the middle ones", and that "a lisp of the *s* would, of course, apply to all the *s's* in the world, and produce a sound like *Thithorth*."

"The Paris theatres usually retain a critic's seat for his use, even after his connection with the press has ceased. A gentleman who wanted to secure a vacant seat at the Varieties, on being told that it was taken, went to the bookkeeper's desk, who, looking at his book, found the following entry opposite his number of the *fauteuil*: 'Service de press, M. Adolphe Thiers, *Constitutionnel*, 1822.' *Se non e vero e ben trovato!*" Certainly. It has been told so often in the above words that it ought to be near perfection now.

The gigantic edifice erected by Messrs. Spiers & Pond, on the site of the Old Brown Bear Tavern, in Piccadilly, London, is nearly completed. The remarkable feature in connection with this building is the construction of a theatre the size of the Gaite, which will be below the surface of the street, so that visitors will come off the pavement in Piccadilly and go down steps to even take the topmost seat in the gallery. It is to be called the Academy of Music, and will be opened late in the autumn.

The Logansport (Ind.) *Journal* complains that the representation of "Romeo and Juliet" at that place, by the Jane Coombs party, was not up to the mark. It appears Mr. Noble—cast for *Romeo*—was too "ill" to appear, and the monstrous absurdity was perpetrated of putting on some one to "read" the part. The *Journal* says: "Just think of a chap, standing with text-book in hand, reading a reply to the conundrum, 'Oh, *Romeo, Romeo*, wherefore art thou *Romeo*?'" There are two questions suggested by this paragraph. Was the absent *Romeo* a comedian? Had he recently enjoyed a benefit?

Amy Sedgwick, the celebrated actress, fat, fair, and forty, and the widow of a Dr. Parkes, was married at Brighton, recently, to Charles Pemberton, a solicitor of Liverpool. The Rev. Owen Parkes, brother of the bride's first husband, performed the ceremony, and Sir Cordy Burrows, a knight, gave her away. The lady had taken her farewell of the stage, a few weeks before, at the Brighton Theatre, for the benefit of Thomas Chart, and in a speech to the audience, said: "I don't know whether I ought to express my sorrow. I should do so but that I feel I leave the stage to be married to a good, kind gentleman, with whom I hope to be very, very happy."

The manager of a London theatre lately condescended to hear in his sanctum a young man (who had an unfortunate hesitation in his speech) read a short farce, the sole condition being that it should not occupy more time than it took to finish the weed the manager had just lit. Away they both start, the one reading, the other smoking, but as the mild Havana reaches its termination, the worse the young author splutters; they finish together. Of course, the question is immediately put, "What do you think of it?" Well," replies Mr. Manager, "not half a bad idea; father, mother, lover, daughter, all stuttering, will have a novel effect." The author, furious, exclaims: "They don't stammer, it's only my misfortune." "Oh, then the play ain't funny at all; sorry I can't accept it," replied the manager.

At the recent annual festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund in London, Mr. J. M. Bellew (the reader and elocutionist), in response to one of the toasts, thus alluded to his visit to this country last spring: "I feel bound, on a day when I have only just returned from America, to say a word of that great and hospitable country. There is a home in which every artist from England is welcomed with open arms. There is no one that can cross the line and go to America connected with this and kindred professions that is not received as a brother and his interests promoted. Received as I was, I wish to speak of it in deepest gratitude at the present moment. Then, with regard to the theatre, we have no theatres in this country like theirs. In merely the matter of architecture, and also in the matter of preservation against fire. I wish our architects would go over there and see them, and then imitate them."

TO AMATEUR ACTORS.

To those who intend to appear in public with professionals we have only *Punch's* advice, "Don't," but to others the following little story from the *Atlantic* for July, by Robert Dale Owen, will carry its own moral, which they can all observe before that proverbial blindness seizes them:

In the winter of 1818-19 a party of bright and lively young people had assembled to spend the period of Christmas festivity at a spacious old country-seat not very far from Dublin. Several of them, ladies as well as gentlemen, had already acted creditably on the amateur stage; so they fitted out a large hall as a theatre, and got up several standard comedies in a manner that elicited hearty applause. Encouraged by this success, they thought they might manage one of Shakespeare's tragedies; and their choice fell on "Romeo and Juliet." They succeeded in casting all the characters except one, that of *Juliet* herself. It was offered to several young ladies in succession; but they all persistently refused, fearing to attempt so arduous a part. In this dilemma some one suggested an expedient. Miss O'Neill, then in the zenith of her fame, was an actress of unblemished reputation, most ladylike demeanor, and eminent talent, whom I once saw as *Juliet*. She was then regarded, justly I imagine, as the most perfect interpreter of Shakespeare's embodiment of fervid passion and devotion in the daughter of *Capulet* that had ever appeared on the London boards; her singular beauty admirably seconding her rare powers, and turning the heads of half the fashionable young men of the day. She was universally respected, was often admitted to the best society, and had several times assisted at private theatricals. It so happened that she was then in Dublin, and, for the time, without an engagement. The proposal was, to write to her and ask her, on her own terms, to come to them and take the part of *Juliet*. This was eagerly acceded to, and a letter dispatched accordingly.

The part of *Romeo* had been assigned to a gentleman of fortune and family, Mr. Becher, of Ballygibbin, County Cork; *jeune encore*, as the French say, for he was still on the right side of 40, and excelling all his companions in histrionic talent. To him, as soon as the invitation had been given, came one of his intimate friends. "Becher," said he, "take my advice before it is too late. Throw up the part of *Romeo*. I dare say some one else can be found to take it."

"Back out of the part? And why, pray? Do you think my acting is not worthy to support Miss O'Neill's?"

"You act only too well, my good fellow, and identify yourself only too perfectly with the characters you undertake. I know Miss O'Neill well; there can't be a better girl, but she's dangerous. She's perfectly bewitching in her great role. It is notorious that no man ever played *Romeo* to her *Juliet* without falling in love with her. Now I'd be sorry to see you go to the stage for a wife."

"Marry an actress! and at my age! Do you take me for a fool?"

"Anything but that, Becher. I *do* take you for a whole-souled, splendid fellow, with a little touch of romance about him, impressible by beauty, and still more alive to grace and talent, and I really can't make up my mind to address even that glorious creature as Mrs. 'Becher.'"

"Do talk sense, Tom. If I hadn't agreed to play *Romeo*, I'd go and offer to take the part now, just to convince you how ridiculous you are."

"Well, all I hope is that the enchantress will decline."

But she accepted. Becher played *Romeo*, shared the fate of his predecessors; was engaged within the month, and married a few weeks afterwards.

My father spent several days with them at their country seat. He was charmed with Mrs. Becher, in whom, he said, he could not detect the slightest trace of the actress. And the marriage, my father told us, seemed to have been eminently fortunate, though up to that time they had no children.

In the sequel they had several children. Mr. Becher, eight years later, was created a baronet, lived thirty years with his wife, and was succeeded, in 1850, by their son, Sir Henry Wrixon Becher, the present baronet. Lady Becher died only last winter, loved and mourned by friends and dependants, having survived her husband more than twenty years.

MUSIC.

The musical market, to use a commercial phrase, remains dull and unchanged. One or two testimonial concerts are announced, the programmes of which are given below. With these exceptions, everything is quiet.

THE NATIONAL NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

The time for the annual session of the National Normal Musical Institute is rapidly approaching. It commences at the Chicago University on Wednesday morning, July 2, and will continue until Thursday evening, Aug. 14—five weeks and two days. In the regular Institute course the the teachers will be as follows: Carl Zerrahn, in oratorio and chorus practice; Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" being the oratorio set for study, with selections from "Eli" and the "Part Songs;" George F. Root, in Church music, class-teaching and harmony; P. P. Bliss, in voice lessons and harmony; Messrs. Blackman and Whittemore in voice lessons and graded system for public schools; and F. W. Root in voice-culture and harmony. In addition to this, Zerrahn will give private voice lessons; Florence Ziegfeld, piano lessons; Louis Falk, organ lessons; James Gill, voice lessons; and E. Bogue, both voice and piano lessons.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The spectacular opera of "Zoloe" is still running at Aiken's Theatre without any change in its features, and is drawing well, considering the hot weather. Mr. C. D. Hess, who has been associated with Mr. Aiken, has withdrawn from the management, and leaves immediately for New York, to assume the duties of manager of the Kellogg English Opera Company, which is now being organized for the coming season. It is understood that a journalist of this city is associated with Mr. Hess in this venture, and that Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Moulton, Harry Peakes, and Morensi are already under contract, and that proposals are about to be made to Mr. Santley and Mr. Castle. The season will commence in the West, possibly in Chicago, in September next, so that the troupe will get the start of the Lucca and Nilsson troupes. Mr. Aiken, therefore, will have the exclusive management of his theatre in the future, and will carry out the plans for next season which have been already indicated in previous announcements.

THE FARINI CONCERT.

Signor Farini will give his farewell concert previous to his departure for Europe at the Union Park Congregational Church, on Monday evening, June 30, upon which occasion he will be assisted by Mr. Balatka's orchestra, the Freja Scandinavian Singing Society, Mr. Robert Goldbeck (piano), Mr. I. V. Flagler (organ), Mr. Henry De Clerque (violin), and the following vocalists: Miss Fannie Goodwin (soprano), Miss Bristol (soprano), Miss Douglas (alto), Senora Le Vien (contra alto), and Messrs. Schultze, Bluthard, and Widestrand (tenors). The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture to "Hamlet" .... E. Bach
Orchestra.
2. Shepherd's Song .... Kreutzer
Scandinavian Chorus.
3. Duo, "Mal Regendo" .... Verdi
Miss Douglas and Mr. Widestrand
4. Aria from "The Prophet" .... Meyerbeer
Mr. Edward Schultze
5. Organ Solo—Variations in E Major .... Flagler
Mr. I. V. Flagler.
6. "M'odi, a M'odi" .... Donizetti
Miss Fannie Goodwin.
7. "The Wanderer" .... Schubert
Signor Farini.
8. Concerto for piano .... Goldbeck
Mr. Robert Goldbeck.

PART II.

1. Overture to "Zampa" .... Herold
Mr. Flagler and Orchestra.
2. Duo from "Don Giovanni" .... Mozart
Miss Bentell and Signor Farini.
3. "La Primavera" .... Arditi
Miss Bristol.
4. Fantasie Caprice .... Vieuxtemps
Mr. De Clerque.
5. "Vieni la Mia Vendetta" .... Donizetti
Signor Farini and Orchestra.
6. "O, Mio Fernando" .... Donizetti
Senora Le Vien.
7. "How So Fair" .... Flotow
Mr. Bluthard.
8. "Wedding Song" .... Kjerulf
Scandinavian Chorus.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

A testimonial concert will be given at the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, July 3, at which the following very pleasant programme will be performed:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo—"Triumphal March" .... Buck
Mrs. C. A. Havens.
2. "The Yeoman's Wedding Song" .... Santley
Mrs. G. C. Stebbins.
3. Quartette—"Golden Slumbers" .... Cummings
Miss Everts, Miss Rommeis, Messrs. Stebbins and Dorn.
4. Organ Transcription {a Scotch Air. b Elisir d' Amore.} .... Flagler
Mr. I. V. Flagler.
5. Ballad—"I Love My Love" .... Pinsuti
Mrs. C. A. Havens

PART II.

6. Piano Solo—Polonaise in A flat .... Chopin
Mr. Emil Leibling.
7. Aria—"Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone" .... Haydn
Mr. James Gill.
8. Organ Solo—Offertoire No. 2 .... Havens
Mrs. C. A. Havens.
9. Trio—"When I am Gone from Thee" .... Campana
Mrs. Havens, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Stebbins.
10. Quartette—"The Fond Hearts at Home" .... Thomas
Miss Everts, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dorn, and Mr. Clark.

HOME SINGERS IN ST. PAUL.

Louis Falk, the organist, of this city, accompanied by Miss Anna Lewis, soprano, and Mr. C. C. Lafler, basso, gave a concert at St. Paul, on the 20th inst., which drew a large audience, and, according to the papers, gave unusual satisfaction.

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The programme for the Germania Concert, at the Vorwarts Turner Hall, this evening, is as follows:

1. War March .... Parlow
2. Overture to "The Pirate" .... Bellini
3. Waltz—"Life Let Us Cherish" .... Strauss
4. Potpourri from "My Album" .... Faust
5. Solo for clarinet .... Blatt
Mr. Schoepp.
6. {a "Song Without Words" .... Mendelssohn
  b "Good Night Dear Love" .... Abt}
7. Overture—"The Devil Is Loose" .... Balfe
8. Introduction and chorus from "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
9. Quadrille—"Artists' Festival" .... Hermann

PRAISE-SERVICE.

Instead of the regular religious services at Plymouth Church this evening there will be a praise-service, after the following programme:

Organ Prelude .... Flagler.
Anthem, "Praise the Lord" .... George W. Morgan.
Reading of Psalm.
Gloria Patri .... Mozart.
Hymn 198 .... Duke Street.
Prayer.
Chant.
Reading from the New Testament.
Anthem, "Cantate Domino" .... Flagler.
Hymn 527 .... Park Street.
Offertory, Tenore Solo, "I will arise" .... Flagler.
Address.
Anthem, "My faith looks up to Thee," .... Arranged from Lachner.
Hymn 200 .... Tune, Italian Hymn.
Benediction.
Organ Finale, "Marche Religeuse" .... Flagler.

TURNER HALL.

The Turner Hall programme for this evening is as follows:

1. Overture to "Turandot" .... Lachner
2. Potpourri Humoresque .... Riede
3. Andante and Scherzo from the "Reformation Symphony" .... Mendelssohn
4. Solo for Cornet .... Verdi
Mr. A. John.
5. Finale to "La Belle Helene" .... Offenbach
6. Overture to "Martha" .... Flotow
7. Waltz—"Artists' Life" .... Strauss
8. Potpourri from "L'Africaine" .... Conradi
9. Ragotzy March .... Gungl

NEW MUSIC.

We are indebted to D. S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, for the following new music, which also bears the imprint of George F. Root & Sons, Chicago: "I'm Sad Whene'er Thy Smile is Hidden," ballad by Frederick L. Morey; "Peoria Lake Schottische," composed by John Todhunter, Jr., arranged for piano by F. M. Reinhart; "Oh, Linger Not," song and chorus, by E. W. Foster; "Barcarole," for piano, by Felix Grischow.

Messrs. Chandler & Curtis, of this city, have just issued the following new publications: Coote's "Corn-Flower Waltz," and Budik's "Jolly Brothers Galop," belonging to their excellent series, "Poetry of the Dance;" "What can it mean?" a song, and a "First Meeting," a nocturne by that rising young composer, Emil Liebling; the "Ingleside Waltz," by Zenner, and the "Hope Waltz," the last two published for the authors. All of these pieces are issued in that handsome form which is characteristic of the publications of this firm.

Mr. George L. Osgood, the well-known tenor, who sang here in the Thomas Orchestra season, is preparing a method of vocalization which will shortly be published.

A history of dramatic music in France, by M. Choquet, has been published by Didot, of Paris.

MUSICAL NOTES.

M. Capoul has reappeared at Drury Lane.

The late John Stuart Mill is said to have been an excellent musician.

The Wieniawski Concert Troupe made its first appearance in San Francisco on Wednesday, June 18.

Fifty years have elapsed since Liszt began his career, as a boy pianist, in Vienna. His latest work is the oratorio of "Christus."

Concerts are to be given in London and other places in aid of the foundation of Mozart scholarships at Salzburg, open to all the world.

A novelty at one of the recent Philharmonic Concerts in Vienna was the performance of a cycle of five symphonies, entitled "Melusine," composed by Herr Julius Zellner.

The receipts at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia during the year ending April 30, 1873, were $44,596.78, and the expenditures $34,388.35, leaving a balance of $9,208.43.

Among the musical instruments at the Exhibition of Vienna is the piano on which Francis Schubert composed most of his melodies. It is nothing more than a worn-out spinet.

The elocutionary Bellew returns in September, and will open, Oct. 4, in New York, with "Alexander's Feast," supported by an orchestra of sixty performers.

Signor Pinsuti's new opera, "Il Mercante di Venezia" (The Merchant of Venice), is fixed upon for the opening of the opera at Bologna next autumn. Meyerbeer's "Africaine" and Verdi's "Aida" are to follow.

A new place of amusement, the Crescent Gardens, has just been opened in Constantinople. One of the principal attractions is a theatre, in which an Italian company will perform the most popular operas of the day.

Schumann's cantata, "Der Rose Pilgerfahrt," has been performed as one of the Grand Hotel Concerts in Paris, translated by M. Wolder, and conducted by M. Danbe. The solo singers were Mesdames Edma Breton and Bernardi MM. Nicot and Solon.

It is just a century last month since the first German opera ever played in Germany was produced at Weimar. It is entitled "Alcestis," the words being by Wieland, and the music by Schweitzer. The celebrated Madame Romanio Koch sustained the principal female part.

Mr. Thomas Winans is building an immense organ in connection with his private music-hall, conspicuous for the tall chimney, which towers above the buildings and trees of his splendid city residence in the western section of this city. This organ, it is understood, will be, when completed, the largest ever constructed anywhere, and is being built without regard to cost. As there is more or less of experiment in the structure, Mr. Winans has been reticent about his plans and purposes, but it is known that Pomplitz is the builder, and one of the mammoth wooden "pipes" for the instrument being noticed on the street yesterday, attracted general attention. The "pipe" was thirty-two feet in length, and about two feet square. It was painted yellow, and looked like a huge smoke-stack. It is understood that the organ will have over twenty-five bass pipes of this size and description, besides a forest of smaller pipes, requiring altogether, it would seem, the wind of a hurricane almost to make 'em blow. It is also stated that it will be a year yet before the organ is finished, and that it will be run by steam, and is intended to eclipse the organs of the world, including even the pride of Boston. It will be in fact a sort of concentrated jubilee in itself when it is once set agoing.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE HEATED TERM.

Trials of the Housekeeper When Mercury Becomes Exalted.

The Dearness and Uncleanness of Ice—Care of the Refrigerator.

Tainted Meats—Liquid and Ill-Flavored Butter—The Kitchen-Fire—Flies.

The effect of the recent heated term, now that summer really has decided to come and stay awhile, seems to have been to raise the key-note of conversation, or general remark, to an altitude equivalent to the thermometric register. Among the masculine portion of the community, sentences are terse, monosyllabic, and are caused by personal inconvenience resulting from the intense and by no means hidden fire of the body we used to define as the source of light and heat. Locomotion, whether simply by the means originally provided by Nature, or with the aid of mechanical contrivances, has been an immense effort, with this redeeming feature to those who like a vapor-bath, and do not care to patronize the institutions devoted to that special luxury: it produces the same result. This has been the principal cause of the exclamatory remarks made by the male sex; while the fairer portion, with much more cause to be emphatic in regard to the weather, have been obliged to express their disapprobation in more lengthy, but milder sentences. If collars have wilted, so have Elizabethan ruffs grown limp; if Adonis has pushed back his hat, and mopped his brow with his mouchoir in a hasty and inelegant way, Araminta has been nervously conscious that the perspiration was spoiling her enamel.

But, in addition to all this, come the far greater troubles of the housekeeper. One subject for her special consideration at the present time is

ICE.

She may think about it at other seasons; object to it in winter, upon the ground that it is slippery and provocative of a tendency to undignified and unintentional gymnastics; but, after all, it proves but a slight additional cause of ordinary mental disquietude. In summer, it is different, however. It then becomes a serious item in producing general harmony in the family-circle. Without it, dinner—that serious consideration to all the masculine members—becomes an impossibility,—for nothing will keep. Ice must, therefore, be purchased, and, at the present scale of prices, it becomes no small item in the domestic economy. It would seem as if Chicago, with her facilities for procuring it, and her climate for producing it, might afford to supply it at

DECENTLY-MODERATE RATES.

Her advantages may not be as great as those of some other cities, but her prices are certainly proportionably higher. One dollar and seventy-five cents a week for ice seems a large amount to pay for that very necessary commodity; and yet even the smallest household can scarcely get along with less, if its inmates are to have enough for table-use, and also keep the refrigerator properly supplied. It is a positive necessity, as the waste without it more than supplies the difference. Granted, then, that whatever figure the present monopolists may put their commodity at, we must have it, it would be pleasanter not to see the man who brings it pause outside the door, lay it on the ground, and with his pick

DIG THEREFROM

dead leaves, leeches, lizards, or other objectionable preservations of a past season. It may not, perhaps, be any of these things; but it decidedly is something that he thinks will not be particularly acceptable in the eyes of the housewife, or he would not take so much pains to prevent her seeing the evidently-offensive additions to what should be pure as crystal. Much of the ice offered looks as if dug from swamps, and is not fit to use for drinking-purposes at all, and really not even nice for mere use in the refrigerator. There is some of it that is free, apparently, from these objections, but the bottoms of water-pitchers in which it has been placed betray the fact that the very best of it is none too good.

The next trial that follows is the keeping that very necessary portion of the household-furniture which is used as a

RECEPTACLE FOR THE ICE AND FOOD,

in a pure and sweet condition. Unless this is done, even if the food does not become spoiled, it will acquire an unpleasant taste from the place where it is kept. To do so effectually, the refrigerator should be washed thoroughly every morning, inside and out, including all the shelves and gratings. Then care should be taken that nothing which is in the least degree spoiled should be placed therein. It will be rather difficult to teach this to the hired girl, and, in most cases, the mistress herself will have to inspect the condition of things every day; for, once neglected, it will be found to be a difficult matter to get it into good condition again. This is, therefore, an additional care which warm weather brings.

It also requires constant vigilance to make sure that all the provisions are perfectly fresh. If your purveyors are reliable people, they will attend to their business properly; but, if not,—and unfortunately it sometimes happens that butchers and green-grocers are negligent,—then you will find that wholesome food is only to be obtained by constant and untiring vigilance.

MEATS

that have been kept on the ice get a rank smell the moment that they are exposed to the air. If kept very long exposed they spoil; so that, even in the transmission from the cooling apparatus of the butcher to your own refrigerator, they frequently seem half-spoiled. When such is the case, if the surface only has been affected by the atmospheric current, it can be easily removed by placing it in a pan and allowing cold water to run over it. But, if the meat is really affected, no such lavatory process will help it. It is very easy for a housekeeper, therefore, to ascertain the actual condition of her animal food. Many things are recommended by scientists and professional cooks as useful for restoring the tainted food to a condition of sweetness; but we do not propose to recommend any of them. To those who like rank flavor, it would be a work of supererogation. Such persons George William Curtis compares to

GHOULS.

To those who are not of that persuasion, the information would be useless, and they will at once follow our advice, and not use it. No amount of disinfecting or spicing can remove the fact that the meat is already in a state of decay, and, one would think, unpalatable to any delicate taste. That, when it is cold enough to do so with desirable results, meat which has been hung a short time is preferable to that freshly killed, is well known; but the summer-season is not the time to try such experiments. Go without it, then, sooner than use that which is not perfectly sweet.

Another source of vexation is

BUTTER.

It has such a tendency to become oily, and although, in this state, it is not a specially appetizing article of diet, in its hard, sweet compactness it is very attractive. It requires the most care of any variety of household-stores. It is best not to buy it in too large quantities, and a separate compartment ought to be provided for it in every well-regulated refrigerator. This is not usually done, and so extreme care must be taken with it. Nothing that has any very pungent or excessive flavor should be allowed in the same place with it, for, while the article may seem to retain all its own peculiar qualities, it will be found that the butter has taken a certain portion of them. We were once made aware of this fact by seeing a strange guest taste that article and immediately lay his bread aside. We prided ourselves upon always having that necessary article of home-consumption particularly good, and at once tested it. Our own grimaces equaled our friend's. A bunch of bananas had been placed in the refrigerator, in close proximity to this particular dairy product, and the result was butter

FLAVORED WITH ESSENCE OF BANANA,

by no means a desirable addition. It was unexceptionably the worst combination it was ever our misfortune to taste. The whole breakfast was spoiled by it, for the omelette and chops, toast and fritters, had all been cooked or seasoned with it. The only alternative was to have fresh butter bought and a second meal provided, or make our morning repast off of fruit, dry bread, and coffee. Most housekeepers are aware of this peculiarity to a certain extent, but few really give it the consideration it deserves. The least unpleasant odor affects it, and servants should be taught this. It ought never to be taken off the ice in large quantities. A few times bringing it into the kitchen, and allowing it to stand until heated in the warm atmosphere, will spoil the best butter that ever was churned. It should only be taken out in quantities sufficient to meet immediate needs. A little care in this way, and we should hear fewer complaints about that very necessary product.

There is no excuse at this season for not having

FRESH VEGETABLES,

and keeping them on the ice by no means improves the green varieties. They should be cooked as soon as possible after being picked, before they get wilted and flavorless.

Where it is possible, it is a good thing to let the kitchen-fire

GO ENTIRELY OUT

in summer. If Bridget or Gretchen can be taught only to make sufficient fire to get breakfast by, and then to rake it out, and rebuild later in the day, when dinner is to be cooked, both they and the mistress would find one cause which is productive of ill-temper very much abated. Cook would not remain in a state similar to that of her favorite beefsteak throughout the entire day, and Madame could find a perceptive difference in the heat of the entire house. A large fire, kept up all day in the kitchen, by the time night arrives has, through the agency of the flues which heat the walls, and by the open stairways, pretty well penetrated every room. Where there is a 6 o'clock dinner, it is rarely necessary to relight a fire before 3 or 4 o'clock; for the quick, sharp heat of freshly-lighted coal facilitates cooking immensely. The saving in fuel will not be very great, if any, unless wood is exclusively used, which it rarely is in cities; but the saving in temper, arising from an overheated atmosphere, will be incalculable.

Insects generally, but

FLIES

in particular, are another of the housekeeper's annoyances. They annoy Monsieur, we admit, because they will crawl leisurely down his nose when he is busy in some abstruse calculation, or buzz in his ears when he is trying to read his paper. But to Madame, they not only bring these objectionable features, but they get into everything. They have a propensity for trying every article of food, from sugar to olives, from soup to confectionery. Then they arrive so rapidly. To-day one "fly buzzes i' the window-pane;" to-morrow, several of his relatives have arrived; and, before the week is out, there is a colony of them settled in your house. It is not of the least use to dispute possession. They

WILL NOT EVACUATE.

You cannot put them on a reservation, for they refuse to remain; and they are as hard to exterminate as were the Modocs. They fresco the plate-glass windows, and Mary rebels at the continual application of water and hand-power which it requires to keep that vitreous material in a transparent state. Last winter, the neat housekeeper, no doubt, thought that, when the thermometer registered a cipher, she would much prefer seeing the mercurial index resting at that point which is designated by two ciphers and a unit. She forgot the flies. The recollection would have instantly made her prefer to "bear the ills" she had. She has forgotten how, with broom and towel, she has pursued them from one corner to another, in a vain attempt to induce them to go out of doors. They are a curious insect, evidently

ARTIFICIAL IN THEIR TASTES AND HABITS,—

for they prefer the inside of any dwelling, especially that portion of it devoted to culinary purposes, to all the glorious beauty of Nature. Madame rushes around furiously with her towel. She drives three flies toward the window, and five return. She gets them dislodged from one corner, and they flee to another. Her collar comes unpinned; her hair falls down; the perspiration trickles in streams from her forehead, which is variegated with dust from that same towel that has been so ineffectual a weapon against the flies. The heat seems to have reached 200 degrees at least, and she at last gives up in despair, devoutly wishing it was winter again.

These are a few of the additional trials which the heated term brings to the housekeeper. They might be stretched out to a much greater length, and then

NOT THE HALF OF THEM TOLD;

but we are sure that we have said enough to prove that, if the trials of housekeeping are onerous at any season, they certainly increase in number with the rising of the mercury in the thermometer.

TEMPTED.

I have looked on a face that was cold and still,—
On eyes that were closed as if in sleep,—
On lips that were mute,—on the folded hands;
And I envied the rest, unbroken and deep.
No quick pain flashed through those temples wan;
No hot blood bounded through every vein;
No hope deferred, with its shadowy form,
Will sicken that pulseless heart again.

No work lies waiting the coming years;
No weary round for those feet to tread
No cruel words, no taunting sneers,
Can rouse to anger the sleeping dead;
No tiresome nights, when the tardy morn
Crept at last with blushes to meet the day,
Mocking the pallid face upturned,
And the whitened lips that but dumbly pray.

There are hours when I turn with a wild despair
From the life that is mine to the life I crave,
When I worship the syren that bears me on,
And kneel to Ambition, a shackled slave;
Shackled, yet loving the very power
That holds me in fetters I cannot break;
When, maddened, I play with a reckless hand,
Though my hopes of Heaven are the priceless stake.

Must I lose? Oh, God! has life nothing to give
Of all I have asked with such passionate tears?
Must I kneel with my empty hands outstretched,
And plead in vain through the dragging years?
Must I stand alone when Death's shadows fall,
Solemn and gray, with no laurels won?
I think that I would not even lie
In my grave in peace, with my work undone.

But it cannot be, for I have the power,
And I have the will, and I gain apace;
And I'll stand some day on the topmost height,
Though others may pass me in the race.
With *patient impatience* I hold my soul;
With steadfast purpose I work and wait;
And I'll shout with a victor's joy at last,
And wear his crown, though I win it late.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

A Parisian Sensation.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* relates this:

"It appears that, for a length of time, a veiled lady of most elegant appearance has been seen almost nightly to visit a house situated in the Champs Elysees; her entire bearing indicated caution, and even the most curious were unable to catch a glimpse of her face or discover aught respecting her. Curiosity had reached the highest point, when, a few nights ago, a handsome, well-dressed man, of distinguished appearance, descended from a carriage, and stationed himself in an angle of a wall adjacent to the house, and there, sheltered from view, silently watched for the coming of some one, who proved in the end to be the lady in question. But a few minutes had elapsed when the illustrious fair one made her appearance, cautiously entered the house, and shut the door quickly. The husband, for such he was, rushed forward and vainly pounded and rang for admittance, but all was as quiet and as unresponsive as the grave. At length, growing impatient, he drew a revolver and fired, at which a window in the lower story was opened, and two lackeys sprang out, pinioned his arms, and then beat him most unmercifully and placed him in his carriage, which, by his direction, conveyed him to his home. The deceived husband is no other than the Count de Rieutain, and the lover the Marquis de Courveau. The following day a challenge was sent by the Count. The affair, however, culminated in the flight of the guilty pair. Could you but see the young and beautiful Countess, you would wonder at such a climax. But a very few weeks ago she was the reigning belle of the Camps Elysees, thought to be one of the most immaculate of women, and accorded the most distinguished respect."

Bathing.

Concerning bathing of the body, I think our sanitarians are very extravagant, and they have done a great public mischief by setting the great towns to plunder the rivers of their supplies from the head streams. Even the prophet Mohammed, a fanatic of cleanliness, regarded friction with sand as compensatory for washing. If any one supposes that the limbs and trunk of the body cannot be kept as perfectly clean by dry rubbing as by any amount of washing, I say he has something to learn. Undoubtedly, in a hot climate, or hot weather, there is nothing so pleasant and so rapidly effectual as bathing, if the temperature of the water be not too low, as it is apt to be with us, even in our hottest weather. I have always enjoyed swimming; but reluctantly give it up, because the cold makes my hands dead, which cannot be healthful. I once brought on a severe attack of illness by using a sitz bath. All the hardy barbarians of the north have, at all times, been reproached by southern people for their neglect in washing. The old Romans did not—as a nation—betake themselves to baths till the era of effeminacy set in. Tacitus says of the Germans: "In the midst of this dirt they grow up into those limbs which we admire." The Scythians, of Herodotus, were reported not to wash; but in cold weather, at distant intervals, to cover their bodies with a hot, spicy paste. It dried on them, and dropped off when cold, leaving the flesh clean. Northern races know that cold water takes strength out of them, and they do not volunteer to touch it. Their practice has more weight with me than recent theories. No doubt where hot baths, warm dressing-room and luxurious towels can be commanded, warm bathing tends to human beauty. Perhaps it makes a more delicate animal, more susceptible to cold. I think it does. A hot-air bath is a very different thing, and more akin to the Scythian practice. But, granting that wealth may advantageously avail itself of warm water, with a cold shower bath after it, that does not justify a universal command to men and women, rich and poor, to wash their whole bodies every day in cold water, as many of our sanitarians do.—*T. W. Newman in Herald of Health.*

A FIRST NIGHT.

From London Society for June.

The first night of a new play. There are some people who never miss it. One goes out of curiosity, another professionally. The regular play-goer likes to be present because his attendance on these occasions has become a habit to him, just as the Derby is with another man. One goes because he is a friend of the dramatist; another because he is not; a third is there on account of his interest in the management; a fourth simply in the hope that the management has made a mistake. The critics go in fulfillment of their calling. Of course they are bored whether the play is good or bad. It is the thing to be bored. Sometimes they are indeed to be pitied; but they take out their torture tenfold when they sit down to scarify the piece. The most astonishing thing is, when you think they have been dreadfully bored, and when you are glad they have gall at home for ink, to find by their papers that they have been delighted. At other times, when you think they have an opportunity of honestly praising a piece, you encounter fierce condemnation. Truly, critics and criticism are inscrutable. I give them up. Thank goodness I am not professionally engaged except once in a way. Now and then I sit amidst the critics with my bristles up, look bored, feel bored, and go out envying the people who are not called upon to write their opinions of what they have seen and heard.

But we all like a first night; it is so unlike any other night. You see people whom you wish to see. There is a sort of suppressed excitement in the house which an outside interest to the play. Then there is always the chance of a row. Pieces have been killed a first night. It is true the custom of "taking care" of the house has grown of late into such a habit that a sort of check has been established. Something is indeed required to neutralize the coldness of the general habitues of theatres on first nights; but a crowd of applauders scattered through the house rather overdoes the business.

Let us look round a first night's house and see who the people are in the stalls and boxes. They are the actors who interest one more than the people on the stage. We will see the play itself when we have read the notices. In the stage-box is Mr. John Oxenford, a white-headed, genial-looking gentleman and critic of the *Times.* It is not necessary to mention the satellite who always accompanies him. But in the same box we notice Miss Neilson (Mrs. Lee) and her husband. Mr. Lee was the subject of a great practical joke in America, arranged by Mr. Sothern, and mentioned in the papers a short time ago. The New York *Herald* devoted a couple of columns to the story. Miss Neilson is quite as pretty as her photographs. She wears a low dress, very much after the fashion of the portrait of Nell Gwynne in "Pepy's Diary." Mr. Oxenford *will* talk during the performance, but when you read his criticism in the *Times* you find that he knows all about the play. In an adjacent box are the Levys, of the *Telegraph.* Their chief critic is nursing his leg in the stalls. He is a young man, with a brown beard and moustache, and a well-formed, intellectual head. His name was mentioned in the action brought by Charles Reade against the *Morning Advertiser,* and it is likely to crop up in a libel suit pending, I believe, against the defunct *Zig-Zag.* Mr. Clement Scott has made himself known by his well-written and pungent criticisms. He was "Almaviva" in the London *Figaro,* and he writes for the *Observer* and the *Telegraph.* Close by Mr. Scott sits, silent and muffled up to his chin, Mr. Heraud, who used to write for the *Athenæum,* and is the hero of that story of Jerrold in which Mr. Heraud's poem about "Hell" is mentioned. The clearly-shaven face, somewhat cynical in its expression, and ornamented for the time with a pair of glasses, looking out of a box on the other side of the house, is the well-known countenance of Charles Dickens, son of the famous author of "Pickwick." Mr. Dickens writes those excellent dramatic notices which appear in the *Queen.* The bright-eyed young man by his side, intently watching the piece, is Albery, whom Dickens will presently chaff on account of the failure of "Oriana," but the proprietor of *All the Year Round* will get a shot back quite as wounding as his own. Albery is clever at repartee, but apt to be personal. Not more so, perhaps, than the gentleman who is just entering the box, Mr. Stephen Fiske, the husband of Mrs. John Wood, for whom Albery is engaged upon a new play. Mr. Fiske rubs his eyes, and fires off a quiet sally about the piece, at which Dickens turns round to shrug his shoulders and laugh. Mr. Fiske came over to England, some years ago, with the winning yacht in the famous international race, a graphic description of which he wrote for the *Times* and *All the Year Round.* He was for many years the dramatic critic of the New York *Herald,* and is now credited with the stings of the *Hornet,* of which paper he is the proprietor. It is not generally known that Fiske was the author of "English Photographs, by an American," and the magazine papers which caused a sensation under the *nom de plume* of "An American Fenian."

It is a capital night for celebrities, this first night of our sketch. Shirley Brooks, the editor of *Punch,* is in the stalls, and in the next seat one of his principal contributors, Mr. F. C. Burnand, who gets up something like Mario, though there is no resemblance between the two. Mr. Burnand is a handsome man, for all that, and one of the most industrious of our public writers. Looking over the stalls from the dress-circle, into which they have been forced by their late arrival and a pressure below, are Leopold Lewis, of *Bells* fame, who is industriously stroking his whiskers; and Mr. Tom Purnell, who is evidently expressing his opinion of the piece in tones sufficiently loud to attract general attention. Mr. Lewis was editor of the *Mask,* which had a short but brilliant career; Mr. Purnell wrote those *Athenæum* criticisms, signed Q., which Charles Reade sacrificed in an article in which he called Purnell "a cipher, signed with an initial."

Turning again to the stalls, our glass falls upon the puckered but genial face of E. L. Blanchard, whose knowledge of the drama and its history, past and present, is, perhaps, unequaled. A round-faced, kindly-looking lady in black (whom few people seem to know, and those few the more elderly men of the time), sitting at the back of the stalls and talking to another lady, evidently her sister, is Mrs. Charles Dickens. Her sister is Mrs. Romer, a widow. They are neighbors in the Regent's Park district, and evidently enjoy first nights. One of Mrs. Dickens' younger sons, a bright, intelligent young fellow, has recently been reading, for charitable institutions, some of his father's works, and has acquitted himself with credit. Mrs. Dickens is a noble woman never to have obtruded her story upon society. They say she has a box full of "David Copperfield's" love-letters. Dickens, whose correspondence was always studied, must have written charming love-letters; how charming, we may never know.

Mr. Frith, the artist, is sitting near the orchestra with one of his sons, and farther on is Mr. Moy Thomas, of the *Daily News.* Close by sits Mr. Fildes, a young, earnest toiler in the fields of art, who is destined for fame and fortune. The dark gentleman to whom he is talking is Joseph Hatton, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine,* and, what is perhaps more, author of "The Valley of Poppies," an *edition de luxe* of which is to be published by and by, with illustrations by Fildes, who drew the pictures that illustrated Dickens' last thoughts in "Edwin Drood." Mr. Hersee, a well-known musical critic, finds himself yonder in the midst of a bevy of ladies, whom he would not disturb, as he goes out, for the world. Mr. Dunphy, of the *Morning Post,* calm and self-possessed, with the living image of a pretty girl whose portrait hung No. 1 on the Academy walls two years ago by his side; and Mr. E. C. Barnes, the artist, whose "Scarlet Letter" has, strange to say, been crowded out of this year's Academy, make up our rapid sketch of the front of the house.

On the occasion in question the piece was a success. We called the author, and cheered him loudly. It is seldom that a piece is damned nowadays. A notable exception occurred the other night at the Adelphi, when a new piece was hissed off the stage, and the management had to announce that it would not be performed again. "Up a Tree" and something else, however, would take its place, said the gentleman who had the happiness of speaking to the house, which burst into fits of laughter at this announcement of "Up a Tree." If there are any readers of *London Society* in search of a new theatrical sensation, and who know nothing of first nights, in the professional sense, let them book stalls for the next notable occasion, and compare notes with this brief sketch, and the articles that are to follow it from the pen of ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

HUMORS OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Characters from Wapping—Positive Schoolmates and Indignant Dames—Amusing Witnesses and Youthful Tales.

London (June 3) Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Long drawn out and tedious as the trial of the Claimant must seem to Judges, lawyers, jury, witnesses, and the prisoner himself, it is a never-ending source of amusement to the public. It is a perpetual comedy; with ever-varying heroes and heroines, constantly verging on and sometimes descending to side-splitting farce.

The other day, just as the session was beginning, the Claimant, who takes a by no means unimportant active part in the proceedings, rose and addressed the Lord Chief Justice. He took the liberty of asking whether it would be considered a contempt of court if he should appear at theatres or music halls, "where they are willing to pay me." Sir A. Cockburn expressed a distrust of what might take place there if he went; on which the Claimant, in his husky voice, said that he had no money with which to conduct his defense, and wanted to raise some by exhibiting himself, but the Court refused to express an opinion on the subject.

On the same day a new sensation was created by the appearance on the stand of Miss Mary Ann Loder. This lady, as it had been intimated, was the early love of Arthur Orton, Wapping butcher. Miss. Loder appeared to be a lady of some 35 years, with a pleasant, open countenance, and did credit to Arthur Orton's taste. She testified quietly but positively that the Claimant was her old beau, with whom she used to "keep company" and "walk out" in the quiet purlieus of Wapping, only he had grown "a little stouter."

After Miss Loder came a Wapping "character," a Mr. Chew, a lighterman, who was so enthusiastic in his evidence that he started by saying that he visited old Orton's house "oftener than my own." On being asked if Arthur Orton ever sold meat, he replied, "I think he was too lazy to sell meat;" and declared that he had come forward to testify because he wished to "vindicate Lady Radcliffe's honor."

A farmer named Whitbread, who had known the Ortons, was asked if he had made any bets on the case, to which he replied, "Yes, I dare say twenty or thirty new hats." More Wapping witnesses were forthcoming the next day, several of whom gave the Claimant's counsel as good as they got. One of those was a Mr. Allam, who had known the claimant, he said, as "fatty," or "bullocky" Orton. On being asked by defendant's counsel about Detective Whicher, he replied promptly, "He is a professional, like yourself." "I suppose you and Whicher had a little drop to drink over the case?" "Then," replied the imperturbable Allam, "you suppose wrong." "Well, then, I have put you right, hey?" "Beg your pardon," returned the witness; "it is I who have put you right."

A Mr. Cronin, who seemed to be an authority on nicknames, testified that, while Arthur Orton was called "Bullocky," one of his brothers was known as "Gentleman Orton," and another as "Prince Charles." On being asked what color Arthur's hair was, he replied, "It's about the color of your wig, sir."

A witness whose singular manner of testifying attracted considerable attention was John James Collins, who, on being sworn, declared that he had once been a carver and gilder, but was now "a Scripture-reader." On being asked if Claimant was the Orton whom he used to know, he said, "I am as sure of him as I am of my own life. I knelt down this morning and prayed that God might give me grace to tell the truth. He is Arthur Orton." "You saw a photograph of him?" "Yes, in a window in the Poultry, and I could not resist writing a letter to those who conduct the case to say that I knew him to be Orton." On cross-examination he was asked, "You had an irresistible impulse to write this?" "I was determined to write to serve the interests of justice." "And you prayed for grace this morning to tell the truth?" "I did." "Have you prayed every day on this subject?" "No, sir." "But often?" "Yes, sir." The Lord Chief Justice asked, "About this case?" "My Lord," replied the witness, "I have a weakness for making all things of my life a matter of prayer to God for help."

"George Winn, on being asked about Arthur Orton's tendency to St. Vitus' dance, and whether it was a 'nervous affection,' replied, 'I don't remember it as a nervous affliction. I took it as a family movement. Old Mr. Orton had a certain movement in the eye.' This witness was very nervous, and produced much amusement by his confused and flurried way of giving his evidence. He had been taken to see Claimant at a lawyer's office previous to the last trial, and now gave a piquant account of the interview. 'He sat at first,' said Winn, 'with his back to me, facing the fire. As I was talking to the lawyer I looked at the Claimant and knew him, but didn't tell him so. He said, 'Oh, you think I am Arthur Orton.' I said, 'I do not think at all about it. Arthur Orton is sitting there. You are Arthur Orton.' I then rose and said to the lawyer, 'You are wrong, sir; this man will be non-suited.' The Claimant said, 'I will bring two hundred witnesses.' I said, 'Two thousand, if you like. Arthur Orton is sitting there. You are Arthur Orton.'"

Another uncomfortable witness for the obese defendant was a sail-maker named Lawrence, who testified that while ill in bed he was waited upon by Mr. Guilford Onslow and the Claimant. "'Do you know me?' asked the Claimant. 'Yes,' I said, 'I do. You are Arthur Orton.' 'You make a mistake,' says he. 'No,' says I, 'I don't. I wish I did. You are my old school-fellow, and I am sorry that I don't.' Then Mr. Onslow asked me if Orton wasn't a thin boy. 'If he were,' says I, 'it were after I left Wapping. Take him back to Wapping,' says I, 'take him back. They'll all know him.'" Somebody having asked the honest Lawrence to take an oath, he waxed indignant, and said, "Look here; this is a privileged interview, and you mistake the man you are talking to. This house is my castle, and the door is down-stairs."

The appearance of Mrs. Hannah Johnson, a comely widow in the prime of life, in the witness-box, was another interesting incident. Mrs. Johnson had been, in early life, one of Wapping's blooming belles; and Arthur Orton had attempted to pay her attentions, but in vain. Being asked how she remembered his going to sea, she replied, promptly, "His wanting me to go out with him. He asked me several times to take a walk with him." "And did you consent?" "No." "Did he write to you at all?" "Yes." "Did you keep the letter?" "Oh, no, I burnt it after I read it. He gave me the letter one evening when I was speaking to him. After I read it I told him I was engaged, but that was only in order to get rid of him; I never spoke to him after."

An amusing fellow was William Sirett, horse-dealer, who had no sooner got into the box, and been asked if he knew Orton, than he began bobbing his head till he was purple, saying, "I should think I did; I have good reason to remember him, for many a cut of his whip have I had." The Lord Chief Justice, always alive to a little fun, asked: "What for?" "It was through that gentleman there" (pointing to the Claimant, who laughed heartily). "Did you know the sons?" "Yes, and he (pointing to the defendant) knows it, too." "Did you associate with him very much?" "Yes, we had some funny games together." "What sort of funny game?"

"We used to wait for Arthur coming round the corner, then we put him into a hamper and tied him down." "Did that bring old Mr. Orton to you?" "Yes; and sometimes his brother Charles came with a pig whip rather sharp around the corner, before we knew where he was." "Did you ever see him after he went to sea?" "Yes; about two years ago. My wife and I had a little conversation. She was a-reading a paper, when she said, 'Lor' bless me, Bill, why, that's Arthur.'"

Nor was Mrs. Sirett, when she succeeded her husband in the box, less positive and unconsciously facetious. Asked her opinions as to who the Claimant was, she put her arms akimbo, and said stoutly, "He's Arthur Orton. I have no doubt about it." Then, turning sharply on the Claimant, she burst out with, "How can you sit there, before me and my husband, and say you are not, when you know you are!" "What was Arthur's expression when he laughed?" "He laughed all over his face." "Had the family any peculiarity?" "Yes; they were always called an awkward-made lot." "Was his voice unusually rough for Wapping?" "I don't know about Wapping," rejoined Mrs. S., with some asperity. "Now, that won't do."

A Queer Case.

From the El Paso (Ill.) Journal.

Wenona has had a duel—almost. Two fellows from Bloomington, accompanied by a policeman and a lady came up to that town, and held a long confab, one day last week. From the conversation that passed between the quartette, it appeared that both of the men wanted the lady, and that they had brought the policeman along to arbitrate the matter. Finally they turned the thing into a duel, not of pistols and coffee, but of pocket-books, with the policeman acting as a kind of an auctioneer. The two worthies began to bid, "raising" each other at the rate of $50 a time. They finally got up to $1,100, and here they paused, looked each other in the eyes across the sidewalk, while the policeman stood balancing his cane on his finger, and the lady played with her parasol and looked as if it was nothing to her in the least. Then one of the men—he was a blond,—that is he had a red head—said, "I'll give eleven hundred and forty-five dollars." The other, a dark saturnine fellow, was cool; $1,245, said he, making a jump of $100 at once. The bystanders, of whom there was a dozen more or less, all laughed, and the blonde hesitated. He looked at the woman, at the crowd, at the policeman, and at his lady; she smiled sweetly upon him, and his mind was made up. "$1,500," said he determinedly. The other may have loved Venus much, but he evidently loved Mammon more. He said, "I'll do it." He cast no lingering looks behind, nor did he weep upon the bosom of her he had worshipped. He went before a notary public and made affidavit that the State of Illinois should know him no more forever. The four then adjourned to an "inner room," and shortly thereafter the aforesaid soul took the cars and hied himself westward. The blonde, the lady, and the policeman went south as happy as two clams at high tide. Just what it all means the good people of Wenona don't quite understand, but they are satisfied that it is the proper way to fight duels.

THE THEOLOGICAL BIAS.

Herbert Spencer in the Popular Science Monthly.

Under its special forms, as well as under its general form, the theological bias brings errors into the estimates men make of societies and institutions. Sectarian antipathies, growing out of differences of doctrine, disable the members of each religious community from fairly judging other religious communities. It is always difficult, and often impossible, for the zealot to conceive that his own religious system and his own zeal on its behalf may have but a relative truth and a relative value; or to conceive that there may be relative truths and relative values in alien beliefs and the fanaticisms which maintain them. Though the adherent of each creed has continually thrust on his attention the fact that adherents of other creeds are no less confident than he is—though he can scarcely fail sometimes to reflect that these adherents of other creeds have, in nearly all cases, simply accepted the dogmas current in the places and families they were born in, and that he has done the like—yet the special theological bias which his education and surroundings have given him, makes it almost beyond imagination that these other creeds may, some of them, have justifications as good as, if not better, than his own, and that the rest, along with certain amounts of absolute worth, may have their special fitness to the people holding them.

We cannot doubt, for instance, that the feeling with which Mr. Whalley or Mr. Newdegate regards Roman Catholicism must cause extreme reluctance to admit the services which Roman Catholicism rendered to European civilization in the past; and must make almost impossible a patient hearing of any one who thinks that it renders some services now. Whether great benefit did not arise in early times from the tendency toward unification produced with each congeries of small societies by a common creed authoritatively imposed?—whether papal power, supposed to be divinely deputed, and therefore tending to subordinate the political authorities during the turbulent feudal ages, did not serve to curb warfare and further civilization?—whether the strong tendency shown by early Christianity to lapse into separate local paganisms, was not beneficially checked by an ecclesiastical system having a single head supposed to be infallible?—whether morals were not improved, manners softened, slavery ameliorated, and the condition of women raised, by the influence of the Church, notwithstanding all its superstitions and bigotries?—are questions to which Dr. Cumming, or other vehement opponent of Popery, could not bring a mind open to conviction. Similarly, it is beyond the power of the Roman Catholic to see the meaning of Protestantism, and recognize its value. To the Ultramontaine, holding that the temporal welfare no less than the eternal salvation of men depends on submission to the Church, it is incredible that Church-authority has but a transitory value, and that the denials of authority which have come along with accumulation of knowledge and change of sentiment, mark steps from a lower social regime to a higher. Naturally, to the sincere Papist, schism is a crime, and books that throw doubt on the established beliefs are accursed. Nor need we wonder when from such a one there comes a saying like that of the Mayor of Bordeaux, so much applauded by the Comte de Chambord, that "the Devil was the first Protestant;" or when, along with this, there goes a vilification of Protestants too repulsive to be repeated. Clearly, with such a theological bias, fostering such ideas respecting Protestant morality, there must be extremely false estimates of Protestant institutions, and of all the institutions going along with them.

In less striking ways, but still in ways sufficiently marked, the special theological bias warps the judgments of Conformists and Nonconformists among ourselves. A fair estimate of the advantages which our State-Church has yielded is not to be expected from the zealous dissenter; he sees only the disadvantages. Whether voluntaryism could have done centuries ago all that it can do now?—whether a State-supported Protestantism was not once the best thing practicable?—are questions which he is unlikely to discuss without prejudice. Contrariwise, the churchman is reluctant to believe that the union of Church and State is beneficial only during a certain phase of progress. He knows that within the Establishment divisions are daily increasing, while voluntary agency is daily doing a larger share of the work originally undertaken by the State; but he does not join this with the fact that outside the Establishment the power of Dissent is growing; he resists the inference that these changes are parts of a general change by which the political and religious agencies, which have been differentiating from the beginning, are being separated and specialized. He is averse to the conception that just as Protestantism at large was a rebellion against an ecclesiasticism which dominated over Europe, so dissent among ourselves is a rebellion against an ecclesiasticism which dominates over England; and that the two are but successive stages of the same beneficial development. That is to say, his bias prevents him from contemplating the facts in a way favorable to scientific interpretations of them.

Everywhere, indeed, the special theological bias accompanying a special set of doctrines inevitably prejudges many sociological questions. One who holds a creed as absolutely true, and who by implication holds the multitudinous other creeds to be absolutely false in so far as they differ from his own, cannot entertain the supposition that the value of a creed is relative. That a particular religious system is, in a general sense, a natural part of the particular society in which it is found, is an entirely alien conception; and, indeed, a repugnant one. The dogmatic theology which he holds unquestionably true, he thinks good for all places and all times. He does not doubt that, when transplanted to a horde of savages, it will be duly understood by them, duly appreciated by them, and work on them results such as those he experiences from it. Thus prepossessed, he passes over the proofs which recur everywhere, that a people is no more capable of suddenly receiving a higher form of religion than it is capable of suddenly receiving a higher form of Government; and that inevitably with such religion, as with such Government, there will go on a degradation that presently reduces it to one differing but nominally from that which previously existed. In other words, his special theological bias blinds him to an important class of sociological truths.

SILENT INFLUENCE.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;
Yet when our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed is done!

—*Whittier.*

Sidney Smith.

In the newly-published volume of Monographs by Lord Houghton, there is, in one of Sidney Smith, the following story of his clerical fun in Yorkshire: "He willingly assisted his neighbors in their clerical duties, and an anecdote of one of these occasions is still current in the district, for the authenticity of which I will not vouch, but which seems to me good enough to be true. He dined with the incumbent on the preceding Saturday, and the evening passed in great hilarity, the squire, by name Kershaw, being conspicuous for his loud enjoyment of the stranger's jokes. 'I am very glad that I have amused you,' said Mr. Sidney Smith at parting, 'but you must not laugh at my sermon to-morrow.' 'I should hope I know the difference between being here or at church,' remarked the gentleman, with some sharpness. 'I am not so sure of that,' replied the visitor. 'I'll bet you a guinea on it,' said the squire. 'Take you,' replied the divine. The preacher ascended the steps of the pulpit apparently suffering from a severe cold, with his handkerchief to his face, and at once *sneezed* out the name 'Ker-shaw' several times in various intonations. This ingenious assumption of the readiness with which a man would recognise his own name in sounds imperceptible to the ears of others, proved accurate. The poor gentleman burst into a guffaw, to the scandal of the congregation; and the minister, after looking at him with stern reproach, proceeded with his discourse and won the bet."

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN-LIAR.

From an Article by James Parton in the Atlantic for July.

That product of the human intellect which we denominate the Campaign-Lie, though it did not originate in the United States, has here attained a development unknown in other lands. It is the destiny of America to try all experiments and exhaust all follies. In the short space of seventy-seven years we have exhausted the efficiency of falsehood uttered to keep a man out of office. The fact is not to our credit, indeed; for we must have lied to an immeasurable extent before the printed word of man, during six whole months of every fourth year, could have lost so much of its natural power to affect human belief. Still less is it for our good; since Campaign Truths, however important they may be, are equally ineffectual. Soon after the publication of a certain ponderous work, called the Life of Andrew Jackson, one of the original Jackson men of Pennsylvania met the author in the street, and said in substance, "I am astonished to find how little I knew of a man whose battles I fought for twelve years. I heard all those stories of his quarrels and violence; but I supposed, of course, they were campaign lies!"

Thomas Jefferson, who began so many things in the early career of the United States, was the first object upon whom the Campaign Liar tried his unpractised talents. The art, indeed, may be said to have been introduced in 1796 to prevent his election to the Presidency; but it was in 1800 that it was clearly developed into a distinct species of falsehood. And, it must be confessed, that, even amid the heat of the election of 1800, the Campaign Liar was hard put to it, and did not succeed in originating that variety and reckless extravagance of calumny which has crowned his efforts since. Jefferson's life presented to his view a most discouraging monotony of innocent and beneficial actions,—twenty-five years of laborious and unrecompensed public service, relieved by the violin, science, invention, agriculture, the education of his nephews, and the love of his daughters. A life so exceptionally blameless did not give fair scope to talent; since a falsehood, to have its full and lasting effect, must contain a fraction of a grain of truth. Still, the Champaign Liar of 1800 did well enough for a beginner.

He was able, of course, to prove that Mr. Jefferson "hated the Constitution," had hated it from the beginning, and was "pledged to subvert it." The noble Marcellus of New York (Hamilton, apparently) writing in Noah Webster's new paper, the *Commercial Advertiser,* soared into prophecy, and was thus enabled to describe with precision the methods which Mr. Jefferson would employ in effecting his fell purpose. He would begin by turning every Federalist out of office, down to the remotest Postmaster. Then he would "tumble the financial system of the country into ruin at one stroke"; which would of necessity stop all payments of interest on the public debt, and bring on "universal bankruptcy and beggary." Next, he would dismantle the navy, and thus give such free course to privateering, that "*every* vessel which floated from our shores would be plundered or captured." And, since every source of revenue would be dried up, the Government would no longer be able to pay the pensions of the scarred veterans of the Revolution, who would be seen "starving in the streets, or living on the cold and precarious supplies of charity." Soon, the unpaid officers of the Government would resign, and "counterfeiting would be practiced with impunity." In short, good people, the election of Jefferson will be the signal for Pandora to open her box, and *empty* it upon your heads.

The Campaign Liar mounted the pulpit. In the guise of the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, of Connecticut, he stated that Mr. Jefferson had gained his estate by robbery and fraud; yea, even by robbing a widow and fatherless children of ten thousand pounds, intrusted to him by the dead father's will. "All this can be proved," said the Reverend Campaigner. Some of the falsehoods were curiously remote from the truth. "He despises mechanics," said a Philadelphia paragraphist of a man who doted on a well-skilled, conscientious workman. "He despises mechanics, and owns 250 of them," remarked this writer. That Monticello swarmed with yellow Jeffersons was the natural conjecture of a party who recognized as their chief the paramour of a Reynolds. "Mr. Jefferson's Congo Harem" was a party cry. There were allusions to a certain "Dusky Sally," otherwise Sally Henings, whose children were said to resemble the master of Monticello in their features and the color of their hair. In this particular Campaign Lie there was just that fractional portion of truth which was necessary to preserve it fresh and vigorous to this day. There is even a respectable Madison Henings now living in Ohio, who supposes that Thomas Jefferson was his father. Mr. Henings has been misinformed. The record of Mr. Jefferson's every day and hour, contained in his pocket memorandum books, compared with the record of his slave's birth, proves the impossibility of his having been the father of Madison Henings. So I am informed by Mr. Randall, who examined the records in the possession of the family. The father of those children was a near relative of the Jeffersons, who need not be named.

Anecdote of Macready.

From the London Times.

The following anecdote of the late distinguished tragedian has not hitherto been published: "At the time the atrocities of Burke and Hare had excited the most intense horror through the width and length of the land, it may be remembered the guilt of Burke could only be proved by admitting Hare as evidence for the Crown. After the execution of Burke, Hare was liberated, and rumor stated that he had gone, or was going, to his friends in Ireland. Just at that time Mr. Macready had completed a successful engagement at Glasgow, and embarked in the steamer for Belfast to delight the inhabitants of that wealthy city with a display of his tragic powers. The passage was, unfortunately, delayed by a storm of the most violent nature, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the dense darkness being only broken by vivid flashes of lightning. The vessel was well nigh unmanageable, and all the passengers had gone below for safety, save one, who, wrapped closely in a cloak, with solemn footsteps paced the deck, and ever and anon muttered some incoherent words to the warring elements. The attention and astonishment of the crew were excited, and at length it was suggested that the muffled figure, whose proceedings were so remarkable, was the escaped murderer Hare, and that the fearful storm they encountered was the Divine vengeance pursuing the guilty wretch. Actuated by this feeling, they determined to cast the wretched Jonas from the vessel, and approached him tumultuously for the purpose, when the officers of the watch came to the rescue. The wrath of the sailors, however, was not appeased till Mr. Macready told them who he was, and displayed his theatrical dresses as a proof of his identity."

A Black and White Boy Combination.

From the Louisville Ledger.

A remarkable boy was to be seen at the Nashville depot, yesterday, in fact, one of the greatest curiosities of the age. He is half white and half black, not in the mulatto and miscegenation sense, but the lower half of his body is whiter than white folks usually are, while the upper portion is as black as midnight. His mother, a coal black negress, was with him, and they left on the Nashville train at 7 o'clock last evening. He is but 3 years old, and has already learned to make money out of his peculiarities. He made several nickles yesterday in a very few minutes. There is a round patch, about three inches in diameter, of perfectly beautiful hair on the top of his head, which is surrounded by little kinky negro wool.

Scientific Doubts.

The Williams College *Vidette,* with great originality and force of reasoning, discourseth thusly of the Devil:

"That the Devil hath a long tail barbed at the extremity, arcuatile horns, and emits fire, consisting of sulphurous and favillous particles, from his mouth and nose, is averred by many ancient writers. Some there be now, and that, too, in considerable numbers, who declare the existence of caudal appendages, and the necessity thereof to the Evil One; which, nevertheless, cannot present itself to any but the most credulous. For that any mortal, without being transformed thereto, hath ever seen a Devil, except in dreams, visions, and vagaries, mere transitory and delusive appearances, I stand not yet assured. Moreover, these sights are not recorded as being evident to reliable individualities. As Antiberus saith, "These persons were of most disreputable character," which is also maintained by Boxy, Articmelus, and many more. That Satan should have special need of a tail, is by no means evident; indeed, common observation and investigation teach us the contrary. For if, as we suppose,—and there is no authority to the opposite opinion,—the Devil is but a fallen angel, or a man transposed from this sublunary sphere of mortality to a red-hot perpetuality, there certainly could be no more use for such an appurtenance than previous to his mutation. As Mentelorini well observeth, "A tail would be a serious cause of cunctation to one who is thought to move with so much celerity." Neither is it possible so unnatural an event should happen, namely: that the posterior and diminutive extremity of the vertebral column, which we call the coccyx, should be extended to such a degree as to become a noticeable part of the anatomy. Some affirm, also, that his tail is barbed at the apex; a most aberrant form. There is no animal now existing to whose adjunct is fixed a fleshy hook, thereby taking, or rather usurping, the place of the capillature noticed in the lion and the bull. That this is the most common opinion entertained, is attested by numerous paintings, engravings, and especially wood-cuts. These latter have been circulated among the vast bodies of the lower orders of society, much to the detriment, rather than elevation, of religion. To accept the idea therein contained, however, most of all as regards the formation of the end of the tail, were repugnant to reason, to impute the extraordinary power to Satan, and to encourage superstition. For that any use could be made of this anchor-like concomitant is not possible, except we ascribe to him second sight, and a muscular organization concentrated to but one point, and that the most remote from the nervous centre of his entity."

Two Persian Fables.

I.

A herd of cows, blown off the summit of the Himalayas, were sailing some miles above the valleys, when one said to another:

"Got anything to say about this?"

"Not much," was the answer—"it's airy."

"I wasn't thinking of that," continued the first; "I am troubled about our course. If we could leave the Pleiades a little more to the right, striking a middle course between Boots and the ecliptic, we shall find it all plain sailing as far as the solstitial colure. But once we get into the zodiac upon our present bearing, we are certain to meet with shipwreck before reaching our aphelion."

They escaped this melancholy fate, however, for some Chaldean shepherds, seeing a nebulous cloud drifting athwart the heavens and obscuring a favorite planet they had just invented, brought out their most powerful telescopes and resolved it into independent cows—whom they proceeded to slaughter in detail by discharging at them the instruments of smaller calibre. There have been occasional "meat showers" ever since. These are probably nothing more than—

[Our author can be depended upon in matters of fact; his scientific theories are not worth printing.—Translator.]

II.

A hen who had hatched out a quantity of ducklings, was somewhat surprised one day to see them take to the water and sail away out of her jurisdiction. The more she thought of this the more unreasonable such conduct appeared, and the more indignant she became. She resolved that it must cease forthwith. So she soon afterward convened her brood and conducted them to the margin of a hot pool having a business connection with the boiling spring of Doo-zoo-swair. They straightway launched themselves for a cruise—returning immediately to the land, as if they had forgotten the ship's papers.

When callow Youth exhibits an eccentric tendency, give it to him hot.

Last Slave Sale in New Jersey.

The *West Jersey Press* has this bit of local history with reference to Gloucester County:

"A few days ago we listened to the recital of the circumstances attending probably the last sale of slaves that took place in Gloucester County, nearly 60 years ago. A free colored man became enamored of a colored girl, a slave, belonging to a family in that county, and desired to marry her, but as the law would not permit the marriage, he determined to buy her. He applied to the owner, who agreed to sell her to him for half a crown. The money was never paid, however, but this fact was not developed until years after, when, by an accident which befell a daughter by this marriage, she became a charge upon the county. This took place within a few months after the death of the owner of the girl's mother, and the executors of the estate sought counsel in the premises, and were told, in advertising the personal effects of the deceased, to conclude with these words: "Together with all the personal property of said deceased." This was done, and at the sale, which took place in the year 1815, the father of the girl bought his wife and four children for forty cents. The descendants of this family are now living in Salem County."

The Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Vienna Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Public gossip in Vienna represents the Emperor and Empress as by no means very happy in their conjugal relations. Her photographs in the windows show her to be a very handsome woman, about 35 years of age. She is said to be of remarkable intelligence and sprightliness of manner. The Royal Palace is in the heart of the city, and the Emperor resides in one wing of it and she in another, living entirely apart except when they meet on State occasions. He lives a very loose life, and like the Kings of the olden times, has an abundance of royal female favorites. Corruption and lack of virtue is the predominant trait of the court of the Empire. This, at least, is the general conviction of the people, and judging from the fact that there are annually born in the general hospital from 5,000 to 6,000 illegitimate children, Vienna may fairly be set down as a city of very loose virtue in all grades of life. They are quite a different class of people from the staid and solid population of Prussia and Northern Germany, more resembling the French and Italians in their habits and modes of life and ways of living.

Mr. Schultz Sums Up the American Department at Vienna.

We have been shown, says the *New Shoe and Leather Journal,* a letter, dated May 30, just received by a gentleman in the swamp, from Mr. Schultz, in which the latter in a few words expresses his opinion of our part of the world's show:

"I can sum up the Exposition in the American Department in a very few words. The Sewing Machine Department, Agricultural Machine Department, and Machine Department proper are respectable. The main hall and General Industrial Department is a failure, and one that mortifies us very much. I feel confident that I could in one day collect articles in New York which would, if added to our present display, make us appear respectable. But it is now too late to attempt to get any more goods from home, and we must make the best display in our power."

Obscene Postal-Cards.

From the Memphis Ledger, June 19.

A great deal has been written, and still more said, about the uses and abuses of the postal card system. In order to guard against one of the abuses to which they might be put, Congress passed a law making it an indictable and punishable offense for any person to write or send by this means any obscene language. The first case that we have heard of under the law came up yesterday at Little Rock, before an United States Commissioner. The post-office clerk, in assorting the mails, came across a postal-card addressed to "Mr. Alf. Halleman, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.," which card contained a communication most objectionable. The United States District Attorney had an ex-Memphian named Michael Quinn, arrested, and the Commissioner, after examination, bound him over to answer an indictment in the sum of $500.

Why Charles Reade Don't Come to America.

London Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

The average Blue-Grass farmer would starve in London. "I was talking to Charles Reade, the novelist, the other day, about going to America, and he said, "I dare not think of it."

"The deuce you can't," I said; "why not?"

"Well," said he, "in the first place I can't drink nor smoke, and I should not get on very well with the natives. Next, I have a weakness for high living, and you Americans have such an awfully jolly lot of good things to eat that I'm afraid I should cram myself to death."

What do you think of him for a bloated Englisher with a level head?

—At a place in Rhode Island a woman and her offspring of 8 summers were observed the other day industriously engaged upon clams. The boy was athirst and desired to drink, when his shrewd mother exclaimed, "Look here! I've paid for a clam dinner for you, and now I ain't agoing to have you filling up with water

NEW YORK.

Merciless Persecution of Travelers—A Novel Railway Feature.

The Lecture-Field—Some of the Gifted Candidates for Lyceum-Laurels.

The Next Italian Opera-Season—A New Process for Masculine Renovation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1873.

At this time, when so many persons are going out of town, their interest, as well as that of all travelers, demands that they should make their journeys with as little discomfort as possible. Travel has many annoyances at best, and there is no good reason why they should be deliberately increased.

A GREAT RAILWAY-ANNOYANCE.

One of the greatest inconveniences of railway-cars, at present, is from the vendors of all sorts of gimcracks, who, from the beginning to the end of your journey, make you the involuntary depositary of their wares. The train scarcely leaves the station before men or boys pass down the aisle, throwing books and newspapers into your lap, which they expect you to take particular care of until they return. If you let their publications fall on the floor, as you ought to, they look deeply grieved, and, not improbably, express their anger in anything but delicate terms. You are glad that this unpleasantness is past, but you are glad too soon. The same wretches, or persons equally wretched, come along again in a few minutes, and deposit boxes of lozenges on your knees, or in the seat you occupy. These are collected in turn, with the same contingent results as before, and are succeeded by a general distribution of maple-sugar and parcels.

Fruit, in every state either of greenness or decay, is then introduced by the common enemy, and, if you happen to be asleep, you are awakened by the cry of oranges, apples, or cherries; and, if you do not show that you are awake, a basket is thrust into your side, until you open your eyes, and protest against such infliction. You have likely lost your temper by this time to such a degree that you feel inclined to throw these infernal vendors out of the window. But you choke down your wrath, and once more address yourself to slumber, when a clamorous demand is made that you should purchase chestnuts or pop-corn. Still exercising self-restraint, you hold your peace until you are besought to buy soap-drops, warranted to cure colds, pneumonia, pleurisy, consumption, and every possible disease of the throat and lungs. Then, if you be an ordinary man, you swear for a few seconds; but excite so much attention by your insensibility that you feel mortified at your temper, and sink into the grimmest silence. You think, "Oh, well! it isn't worth while making trouble about trifles; it is all over now, at any rate!"

Mistaken mortal! The thing was only begun. It moves in a continuous circle, and has no end. The cough-drops merely serve to resume the offer of newspapers,—usually cheap weeklies, remarkable for abominable English and hideous illustrations. The books come on again; and such books! The trashiest novels and the most velocity-sensational romances, which no person of taste or culture could be persuaded to read, are hurled into your lap, or piled up under your eyes, without the least regard to your convenience or comfort. Then the lozenges, the maple-candy, pop-corn, etc., etc., etc., revolve and revolve, and always in time to prevent your reader or getting a little nap.

This persecution of travelers has become so common that nobody thinks of complaining of it. Indeed, it has grown to be regarded as one of the rights of the road.

A NEW NUISANCE.

A new nuisance is just beginning to be inaugurated, as the reporters would say, in the shape of beggars and cripples, who either come into cars and into the train at the time that the vendors are resting from their labors. This branch of the business will, I am sure, be rapidly extended and improved. The beggars will be more disagreeable, dirty, and importunate, and the cripples more loathsome and repulsive. We shall soon have a very choice lot of the maimed and diseased, who will doubtless display their sores, wounds, and fractures, after the manner of the Spanish mendicants. We shall have, too, that charming company of musicians, so familiar to all of us, who torture ancient fiddles, and shriek discordantly with the assumption of singing.

The question is, Have travelers any rights that the railroad companies are bound to respect? It is everybody knows, the railways receive at least three hundred per cent. on the capital price for permitting such perpetual infliction on their patrons. They do not care a fig, it would seem, for the public, except so far as its money is concerned. Getting that, they are indifferent to everything else. It is said that the monopolizing corporations have no additional object in thus persecuting travelers. The object is to drive their customers from the ordinary cars to the Pullman Palace-cars, where an extra rate is paid—thus establishing, by degrees, first and second-class accommodations. If the companies will use their usual enterprise, and secure a few thousand juvenile Italian fiddlers and bandsmen, and import several ship-loads of Seville beggars, they would accomplish their object in an unusually short space of time.

WOULD-BE LECTURERS.

The Lyceum Bureaus—as they are styled—have just made up their list of lecturers for next season; and it is amusing to observe how many distinguished nobodies the list contains. Each half of all the men and women I have now announced for the season of '73-'74 are persons of whom I have never heard, and it is my business to know of those in any way prominent. I wish some one would tell me who engages such men as J. Proctor Fuchjina, the famous humorist, or Ben Bailey Enchu, the renowned traveler; Mrs. Josina Smithers, the noted lecturer, or Miss Jemima Jumpup, the eloquent advocate of her sex. Some of these are advertised year after year, but most of them, finding that they are not at all in request, withdraw to private life, and sunderm, forever after, the country and an age which cannot appreciate them. Nothing save the vanity and egotism of persons more than putting themselves forward as lecturers, when they have neither reputation nor ability.

For example, the sub-editor of a village newspaper, who has written stereotyped fustian for seven years, and who has received superabundant praise therefor, imagines himself to be so intelligently gifted that he must inform the great world of the stuff of which he is composed. He joins the Lyceum as the means of communication; but, unfortunately, the Lyceum does not want him.

Another rustic scribbler acquires a little local fame by rehearsing old stories, and by reprinting, with slight alterations, extracts from the leading jokes of the period. In his own mind, he is another Artemus Ward, or Mark Twain, and is convinced, if he can write one of his supposed-to-be side-splitters, that thousands upon thousands will send to hear him. Then the time that she wanders are resting from their labors. This branch of the business will, I am sure, be rapidly extended and improved. The beggars will be more disagreeable, dirty, and importunate, and the cripples more loathsome and repulsive. We shall soon have a very choice lot of the maimed and diseased, who will doubtless display their sores, wounds, and fractures, after the manner of the Spanish mendicants. We shall have, too, that charming company of musicians, so familiar to all of us, who torture ancient fiddles, and shriek discordantly with the assumption of singing.

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An ordinary woman, who learns that Mrs. Frances or Anna Dickinson has achieved renown, believes she has a vocation to show the weak sisters of her sex, and hopes to do so in a series of lectures. She has no ideas and no images; but she does not imagine that such a trifle will be in the way of her advancement. There are some of the amiable idiots who propose to "edify the public mind" from the platform, and, when they are denied the opportunity, deem the time thoroughly degenerate.

THE LYRIC DRAMA.

It never rains but it pours, appears to be true in lyrical opera in this city. You know what a famine of tenors we have had for several years, and how Pozzy Lucca was sustained at the Academy season. Now we are favored, next autumn, two complete operas—one at the Academy, with Nilsson, and the other at the Grand Opera-House, with De Reszke Brothers in the former, and Brignoli the latter,—provided the programme is carried out as promised. If it be, one of the managers is bound to lose money, since it seems quite as much as we are willing to do to support one opera-company at a time. Gye and Maplesome of their favorite singers as soon as aware, have been making money in London for a number of years, and desired to bring lyric rivalry to one another. That Nilsson will not do, New York will not be slow to see, is made manifest. Nilsson is such a favorite here, and has established such a social reputation, that she will doubtless draw large houses, whatever be De Muraka's fortune at the other house.

It is to be hoped that the artists supporting the prima donna will be as good as they ought to be, and that the chorus and mountings will be efficient and sufficient. If they are not, I question whether the patronage extended will be at all large. The public have grown tired of third or fourth-rate performances at first-class prices. When one is compelled to pay $5 or $6 for a single seat at the opera, one is certainly entitled to hear good music very well rendered.

REJUVENATION.

It has been noticed recently that a number of our most ancient gallants have presented in public a particularly fresh and renovated appearance. It is not dye nor corsets alone,—these they have heretofore used,—they have imparted to their face and form the semblance of comparative youth and vigor. Their intimate friends say they look from twenty-five to thirty years less old than they did. Much curiosity is felt among other venerable beaux to know how they have managed this; but, thus far, the secret has been well kept.

Some wag has circulated the report that Pierre Blot is dying of dyspepsia from eating dishes of his own preparation. Blot pronounces this a villainous libel, and declares, if his culinary rules were followed on this side of the sea, there would be no dyspepsia in the Republic.

No less than six well-educated women, occupying good positions in society, are now reported to be preparing for the stage. Strange to say, they intend to serve a regular dramatic apprenticeship, beginning at the bottom instead of the top of the ladder; and, consequently, they may succeed.

The fortune of the late Charles M. Barras, of "Black Crook" fame, will not amount, it is said, to more than $60,000 to $70,000, instead of $250,000, as was supposed. The reduced sum will hardly be enough to satisfy the numerous and rapacious relatives who have risen to the surface since his demise.

Henry Ward Beecher expects to finish his "Life of Christ" within the next month; and the sale of the second volume will be larger than that of the first. The rumor that his intimate acquaintance with Henry C. Bowen assisted him in his subject is asserted to be wholly without truth.

An experienced detective avers that not less than $5,000,000 of counterfeit-money, of all sorts, is made within a radius of fifty miles of the Metropolis.

It is said that, by next Christmas, there will be about thirty theatres and variety-entertainments in the city; and that the autumn and winter season will be more prosperous than any has ever been here before.

Though William Cullen Bryant is popularly presumed to be the principal owner of the *Evening Post*, he is really owns less than one-third, while Alexander Henderson, the publisher, holds two-thirds of the paper. COLSTOUN.

LOST AND SAVED.

I feared there was danger. I knew that he went there daily. But he plead all those excuses with which men delude themselves and those who love them. His confidence in his safety quieted my fears for a time. But, with vision sharpened by love and fear, I penetrated walls, and saw what more should see.

Driven by an impulse which overcame fear, I entered the outer door, whose worn threshold attested to the multitude "who walk together there," and, passing that respectable show of cigar-boxes, reached the inner room. I paused, and saw its garnishing, of bottles, glasses, and cards, and around a table a group of men, who, with unnatural voices, laughed and talked with the maudlin silliness of intoxication.

Above the din of conversation there was another sound,—a clanking sound,—and I saw that each man had heavy chains hanging from his wrists and ankles; but their sight was so giddy that they could not see them, and their senses so dulled that they could not feel them. And, as they tossed the cards and gestured in their wild excitement, the chains clanked and rattled.

The game is finished. Another bottle is opened; the glasses are filled and emptied; and, with keener zest and wilder hilarity, a new game is commenced.

In a strange glow of light, in the corner of the room, a terrible sight fastens my gaze. A shape too frightful to describe,—a dreadful countenance, gleeful with hellish triumph,—is watching the group around the table. In his hands is a pair of fetters, from which hang ponderous chains.

At the table, I see, now, one man who is not manacled. But his time has come; his delusion is complete; his blindness is such that the red-hot irons can be fastened to his wrists, and he will not know it.

I see the chains now hanging from the wrists of the man I love,—the father of my children,—the light of my home,—the godlike man I worship.

The agony is too great! With a cry I awoke to find myself in the seclusion of my chamber, and to hear the heavy, unnatural breathing of my husband, who is sleeping at my side.

But it was not a dream. It is a dreadful reality. The saloon is there, the inner room, the table, the cards, the liquor, the glasses, the men; yes, and the chains are there, and the hideous monster, with the red-hot irons, ready for the poor victim when he shall be sufficiently blinded and helpless.

God of Heaven! have mercy on them in their great danger.

O wives and mothers! who love those men, is there no power to break those chains and set them free? Prayer and fasting are good, but they must be joined with works.

Let some effort be made that shall prevent their terrible doom.

O men that keep these gates of Hell! raise your hands; do you not see the fetters? Move your feet; do you not see that you are chained? Turn away from the glare that blinds you; do you not see the legions of damnation, dancing, singing, shouting, in hellish exultation?

There are no better men than many of those whose danger is so fearful. Of all God's noblest works, they are the crowning effort. With intellects which almost reach the infinite, and hearts so full of love and kindness as to be almost divine, they are the sun and centre of a universe all their own; and, in their terrible fall, they bring, with dreadful sorrow, the hearts of those who love them to the grave.

O ye whose feet are in the slippery places! Raise your fettered hands, and grasp the hand of the Almighty. He alone can save you. He alone can make you free. He alone can clothe you in an armor against which the darts of the enemy shall not prevail. Do you not see that hideous shape bringing the fetters red-hot from the forge? God of Heaven have mercy on you when all that is mortal shall pass away from you; when, with cleared vision, you shall see, in long procession, in their terrible ruin, the men you have tempted within your doors; when, with hearing sharpened to terrible acuteness, you shall hear the cry of the orphans you have made; when you shall see, in all their desolation, the homes you have destroyed; when these untimely widows, whose hearts you have broken, shall appear against you.

Can you console yourself then with the thought that, if you had not gathered toll on this dreadful highway of Hell, some one else would have done so? Scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites! when the Almighty Judge shall ask you, "Where is your brother?" what will you answer? You have seen him carried away by the torrent of circumstances, associations, habits, appetites, decisive temptations, and have turned away on the other side, thanking God that you were not as other men. You have seen him struggling on the slippery banks of the fearful whirlpool weak, dizzy, helpless, praying for help, and have put forth no hand to save. I tell you it shall be more tolerable, in that day, for the poor victim than for you.

FEBRUARY, 1873.—Through months which have seemed years, we have struggled against the evil power which would drag down to terrible ruin the noblest and best of men. We have fled away from the tempter; we have tried to hide from his wiles; we have prayed; we have followed us, always in an unexpected moment, he has stolen upon us, preventing our hopes, defying our resistance. When prayers and tears had nearly riven the fetters which were too strong for mortal will to break, he came again, and bound anew the wretched, unwilling victim. One hope is left; that, by constant prayer and effort, the priceless soul may be saved; that when premature death shall set the spirit free, the fetters will be left behind, and the redeemed soul will be carried beyond the reach of the evil power from which earth offers no invincible shelter.

What do I see in the future beyond this? Dark clouds cover my way, which I do not wish to penetrate.

I see a broken-hearted widow, whose only dower is shame and sorrow.

I see helpless orphans, whose only inheritance is a dishonored name.

God of heaven! have mercy on us, as we do put our trust in Thee.

MAY, 1873.—Joy! joy! The faith that would cast the mountains into the sea has prevailed with God, and the fetters are broken. They are burned to ashes in a fire that is hotter than the furnaces of Hell.

Hope has spread her wings, and lifted my heart above the reach of sorrow. The sun has broken through the thick clouds, and shines upon my pathway, making it bright so long as life may last.

Poverty can bring no care. Death may come, and carry my loved ones across the river; but this would not be trouble. So long as God is with us in His Omnipotence, preventing the damning power of liquor, my heart can know no sorrow, and the future can have in store for me nothing but joy! joy! MRS. B.

THE LIFE OF SALMON P. CHASE.

Its Lessons to Young Men.

Demorest Lloyd in the Christian Weekly.

As a boy, he stooped and had an impediment in his speech, and was slow in learning; as a young man, he was at first unfortunate and slow to succeed. Graduating from Dartmouth at 18, he proceeded to Washington and lived there for more than a year without any income, running in debt for his very subsistence. His uncle, then a Senator of the United States, refused to obtain him a place in the Treasury; and it is one of the contrasts of history, that the Treasury clerk who lived in the same house with young Chase and whose good fortune naturally excited in him a desire for a similar position, was a white-haired Treasury clerk still, when Chase came back as Secretary to hold up the hands of war. As a lawyer, his prospects were the reverse of flattering. He was only admitted to the Bar on his explaining that he intended to go to Cincinnati to practice, and there, in his first argument broke down completely. For some time, the spell of ill-success hung over him. It used to be one of his amusing stories that his only fee for a long time was a silver half-dollar which his client returned after a short interval to borrow and never repaid. Overstudy, overwork, anxiety, and friendlessness broke down his health. He be tossed on a fevered bed, could he, the young briefless lawyer, have seen in the future the little scrap of paper President Lincoln was to send to the Senate of the United States in 1864, would he not have thought it a vision of a burning brain? As a curiosity, it may as well be given here. It hangs to-day in Mr. Chase's dining-room at Edgewood, and is written in Mr. Lincoln's own plain, manly hand. It runs as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1864.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Roger B. Taney, deceased.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, Dec. 6, 1864.

Read; considered by unanimous consent, and nomination unanimously confirmed.

D. W. C. CHASE,
Principal Executive Clerk.

There could hardly have been a more inauspicious beginning or a more splendid success.

He was conspicuous in later, as well as in early life, for his moral courage. Towards the close of his first term as Governor of Ohio, there were rumors of a defalcation in the State Treasury. It was a damaging thing to the State Administration; smaller men would have hushed it up or smoothed it over, if possible; but Mr. Chase, though a candidate for re-election, walked to the Treasurer's office, had possession of it established, and instituted an investigation. The exposure he had precipitated was his heaviest load to carry through the ensuing campaign. Another instance of his high courage was given also in his candidacy for Governor. He was nominated by a combination of two parties, one of them being the Know-Nothing organization. Instead of concealing his antagonism to the principles of a secret party which was supporting him, Mr. Chase, though standing on the common platform, repudiated any connection with the Know-Nothing organization, and denounced unsparingly the tenets of his own adherents. The consequence was, that though elected, he ran many thousands behind his ticket. No doubt many men preferred Gov. Brough said when young Chase argued for runaway slaves, "There is a fine young man, who has spoiled his bread and butter." The sequel showed who was the wisest.

His comparatively moderate circumstances have been commented on in many of the tributes which have been poured out to his memory by press and people, with a half apology for the mention of the subject, and an intimation that public men deserve little credit for dying poor. Surely this is a mistake. Honesty has become no such common thing that we may cease to admire and praise it. Corruption is older than the pyramids and will still be young when the pyramids have crumbled. To say that he was honest, would be to pay but little merit. Honesty, when a statesman is honest, even fastidiously honest, if such a thing could be. As an illustration of this, I can relate an incident of which he told me himself, though not given to speaking of such matters. It was during his term as Secretary of the Treasury, that his bankers invested some thousands of dollars of his money in a stock which rose a few months after, giving a profit on the transaction of some four thousand dollars. A check for the amount, nearly a year's salary of a Cabinet officer, was sent to Mr. Chase. He returned it to be destroyed, saying that while at the head of the Treasury, and in control of the national finances, he did not deem it proper for him to engage in any transaction affording to the slightest degree the condition of the currency. Such an example is surely too precious to be lost. His opportunities for making himself rich, if the thought of such a thing ever occurred to him, were simply illimitable. In the immense transactions of war times, the great shiftings of values, he might have enriched himself to the very bounds of desire without so much as the taint of suspicion on his garments. Our public men have not become so pure that we can afford to dismiss this example with a mere word of commendation.

THE CHARMS OF MUSIC.

Yes, the war-whoops of the Indian may produce a pleasant thrill
When they're mellowed by a distance that one feels
increasing still;
And the shrilling of the whistle from the steamer's
brazen snout
May have minor tones of music, though I haven't
found them out,

In the orchestra of Nature—in the wind, the wave, the
sea—
There are harmonies unnumbered, though the style is
rather "loud."
Nay, I'm willing to acknowledge that, throughout the
realms of sound—a—
With one dreadful reservation—there may melody be
found.

But, O, human fellow-creatures, of the cheering faith
possessed
That there lurks a charm in music to beguile the savage breast,
Now I put it to you meekly, did there ever bosom beat
With a throb of joy responsive to the Music of the
Street?

Did you ever know a brother, whether civilized or
wild,
From the pale-faced son of Europe to the dusky Afric
child,
Who could find a charm of music in the strangulary
wheeze
That is twisted from the organ of the nomad Genoese?

Was there ever human tympan so inveterately hard
That it was not racked with torture by the strolling
Savoyard,
When with grimy little talons he is plucking at the
sharp
Tintinnabulating catgut of his wretched little harp?

Ah! no wonder fabled Orpheus moved the solid rocks
and trees,
If his efforts "held a candle" to such fearful ones as
these;
Nor that Pluto, in the anguish of his music-troubled
sleep,
Sent Eurydice to stop him, and believed the bargain
cheap!

Up and down the highways, gathered in a Heaven-ascending pyre,
Should these dreadful organs perish, in a holocaust
of fire,
And if any swarthy beggar thenceforth broke the rest
aground,
I would grind him, by the Powers, finer than the tunes
he ground.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Laces of the Countess Guiccioli.

The love of the beautiful, stimulated by curiosity, guided us, says *Galignani*, to the now abandoned residence of the late Marquise de Boissy (Countess Guiccioli), where the sale of her laces was to take place. We had heard of some rare Valenciennes, Brussels point, and Alencon. With the exception of six metres of the latter, which went for 210 francs, and two metres of the same which brought 106 francs, and another lot 290 francs, the queen of laces was not fairly represented; but the above-mentioned were exquisite, and were purchased by an Englishman. The Brussels point consisted of four flounces and a scarf, and were sold for 800 francs; the Valenciennes, consisting of five metres and two barbes, went for 310 francs; they were purchased by an American lady, who, having already a quantity of the same in her possession, was anxious to complete the set by the addition of this beautiful remnant.

MISS EUNICE'S GLOVE.

I.

For a long time, blithe and fragile Miss Eunice, demure, correct in deportment, and yet not wholly without enthusiasm, thought that day the unluckiest in her life on which she first took into her hands that unobtrusive yet dramatic book, Miss Crofutt's Missionary Labors in the English Prisons.

It came to her notice by mere accident, not by favor of proselyting friends; and such was its singular material that she at once devoured it with avidity. As its title suggests, it was the history of the ameliorating endeavors of a woman in criminal society, and it contained, perforce, a large amount of tragic and pathetic incident. But this last was so blended and involved with what Miss Eunice would have skipped as commonplace, that she was led to digest the whole volume,—statistics, philosophy, comments, and all. She studied the analysis of the atmosphere of cells, the properties and waste of wheaten flour, the cost of clothing to the General Government, the whys and wherefores of crime and evil-doing; and it was not long before there was generated within her bosom a fine and healthy ardor to emulate this practical and courageous pattern.

She was profoundly moved by the tales of missionary labors proper. She was filled with joy to read that Miss Crofutt and her lieutenants sometimes cracked and broke away the formidable husks which enveloped divine kernels in the hearts of some of the wretches, and she frequently wept at the stories of victories gained over monsters whose defenses of silence and stolidity had suddenly fallen into ruin above the slow but persistent sapping of constant kindness. Acute tinglings and chilling thrills would pervade her entire body when she read that on Christmas every wretch seemed to become for that day, at least, a gracious man; that the sight of a few penny tapers, or the possession of a handful of sweet stuff, or a sprig of holly, or a hot-house bloom, would appear to convert the worst of them into children. Her heart would swell so to learn how they acted during the one poor hour of yearly freedom in the prison yards; that they swelled their chests that they ran; that they took long strides; that the singers anxiously tried their voices, now grown husky; that the athletes wrestled, only to find their limbs stiff and their arts forgotten; that the gentlest of them lifted their faces to the broad sky, and spent the sixty minutes in a dreadful gazing at the clouds.

The pretty student gradually became possessed with a rage. She desired to convert some one; to reconcile some estray; to reform some wretch.

She regretted that she lived in America, and not in England, where the most perfect rascals were to be found; she was sorry that the gloomy, sin-saturated prisons, which were the scenes of Miss Crofutt's labors, must always be beyond her ken.

There was no crime in the family of the neighborhood against which she might strive; no one whom she knew was even austere; she had never met a brute; all her rascals were newspaper rascals. For aught she knew, this tranquility and good-will might go on forever, without affording her an opportunity. She must be denied the smallest contact with these frightful faces and figures, these bars and cages, these defalcations of the mind and heart, these curiosities of conscience, shyness, skill, and daring; all these dramas of reclamation, all these scenes of fervent gratitude, thankfulness, and intoxicating liberty,—all or any of these things must never come to be the lot of her eyes; and she gave herself up to the most poignant regret.

But one day she was astonished to discover that all of these delights lay within half an hour's journey of her home; and moreover, that there was approaching an hour which was annually set apart for the indulgence of the inmates of the prison in question. She did not stop to ask herself, as she might well have done, how it was that she had so completely ignored this particular institution, which was one of the largest and best conducted in the country, especially when her desire to visit one was so keen; but she straightway set about preparing for her intended visit in a manner which she fancied Miss Crofutt would have approved, had she been present.

She resolved, in the most radical sense of the word, to be alive. She jotted on some ivory tablets, with a gold pencil, a number of hints to assist her in her observations. For example: "Prenological development; size of cells; ounces of solid and liquid tissue-producing food; were mirrors allowed? if so, what was the effect? jimmy and skeleton-key, character of; canary birds; query, would not these admission into every cell animate in the human prisoners a similar buoyancy? to urge upon the turnkeys the use of the Spanish garrote in place of the present distressing gallows; to find the proportion of Orthodox and Unitarian prisoners to those of other persuasions." But besides these and fifty other similar memoranda, the tablets contained not a line for something practical to do.

She hit upon the capital idea of flowers. She at once ordered from a gardener of taste 200 bouquets, or rather nosegays, which she intended for distribution among the prisoners she was about to visit, and she called upon her father for the money.

While she began to prepare her mind. She wished to define the plan from which she was to make her contemplations. She settled that she would be grave and gentle. She would be exquisitely careful not to hold herself too much aloof, and yet not to step beyond the bounds of that sweet reserve that she conceived must have been at once Miss Crofutt's sword and buckler.

Her object was to awaken in the most abandoned criminals a realization that the world, in its most benignant phase, was still open to them; that society, having obtained a requital for their wickedness, was ready to embrace them again on proof of their repentance.

She determined to select at the outset two or three of the most remarkable monsters and turn the full head of her persuasions exclusively upon them, instead of sprinkling (as it were) the whole community with her grace. She would arouse at first a very few, and then a few more, and a few more, and so on ad infinitum.

It was on a hot July morning that she journeyed on foot over the bridge which led to the prison, and there walked a man behind her carrying the flowers.

Her eyes were cast down, this being the position most significant of her spirit. Her pace was equal, firm, and rapid; she made herself oblivious of the bustle of the streets, and she repented that her vanity had permitted her to wear white and lavender, these making a combination in her dress which she had been told became her well. She had no right to embellish herself. Was she going to the races, or a match, or a kettle-drum, that she must dandify herself with particular shades of color? She stopped short, blushing. Would Miss Cro—— But there was no help for it now. It was too late to turn back. She proceeded, feeling that the odds were against her.

She approached her destination in such a way that the prison came into view suddenly. She paused, with a feeling of terror. The enormous gray building rose far above a lofty white wall of stone, and a sense of its prodigious strength and awful gloom overwhelmed her. On the top of the wall, holding by an iron railing, there stood a man with a rifle trailing behind him. He was looking down into the yard inside. His attitude of watchfulness, his weapon, the unseen thing that was there, thus fiercely guarded, provoked in her such a revulsion that she came to a standstill.

What in the name of mercy had she come here for? She began to tremble. The man with the flowers came up to her and halted. From the prison there came at this instant the loud clang of a bell; and succeeding this a prolonged and resonant murmur which seemed to increase. Miss Eunice looked hastily around her. There were several people who must have heard the same sounds that reached her ears, but they were not alarmed. In fact, one or two of them seemed to be going to the prison direct. The courage of our philanthropist began to revive. A woman in a brick house opposite threw pulled up a window-curtain, and fixed an amused and inquisitive look upon her.

This would have sent her into a three-headed furnace. "Come, if you please," she commanded the man, and she marched upon the jail.

She entered at first a series of neat offices in a wing of the structure, and then she came to a small door made of black bars of iron. A man stood on the farther side of this, with a bunch of large keys. When he saw Miss Eunice he unlocked and opened the door, and she passed through.

She found that she had entered a vast, cool, and lofty cage, one hundred feet in diameter; it had an iron floor, and there were several people strolling about here and there. Through several grated apertures the sunlight streamed with a strong effect, and a gentle breeze swept around the cavernous apartment.

Without the cage, before her and on either hand, were three more wings of the building, and in these were the prisoners' corridors.

At the moment she entered, the men were leaving their cells, and mounting the stone stairs in regular order, on their way to the chapel above. The noisy files went up and down and to the right and to the left, shuffling, and scraping, and making a great tumult. The men were dressed in blue, and were seen indistinctly through the lofty gratings. From above, and below, and all around her, there came the metallic snapping of bolts and the rattle of moving bars; and so significant was everything of savage repression and violence, that Miss Eunice was compelled to say faintly to herself, "I am afraid it will take a little time to get used to all this."

She rested upon one of the seats in the rotunda while the chapel services were being conducted, and she thus had an opportunity to regain a portion of her lost heart. She felt wonderfully dwarfed and belittled and her plan of recovering souls had, in some way or other, lost much of its feasibility. A glance at her bright flowers revived her a little, as did also a surprising, long-drawn roar from over her head, to the tune of "America." The prisoners were singing.

Miss Eunice was not alone in her intended work, for there were several other ladies, also with supplies of flowers, who with her awaited until the prisoners should descend into the yard and be let loose before presenting them with what they had brought. Their common purpose made them acquainted, and by the aid of chat and sympathy they fortified each other.

Half an hour later the 500 men descended from the chapel to the yard, rushing out upon the bare broad surface as you have seen a burst of water suddenly irrigate a road-bed. A hoarse and tremendous shout at once filled the air, and echoed against the walls like the threat of a volcano. Some of the wretches waltzed and spun around like dervishes, some threw somersaults, some folded their arms gravely and marched up and down, some fraternized, some walked away pondering, some took off their tall caps and sat down in the shade, some looked towards the rotunda with expectation, and there were those who looked towards it with contempt.

There led from the rotunda to the yard a flight of steps. Miss Eunice descended these steps with a quaking heart, and a turnkey shouted to the prisoners over her head that she and others had flowers for them.

No sooner had the words left his lips than the men rushed up pell-mell.

This was a crucial moment.

There thronged upon Miss Eunice an army of men who were being punished for all the crimes in the calendar. Each individual here had been caged because he was either a highwayman, or a forger, or a burglar, or a ruffian, or a thief, or a murderer. The unclean and frightful tide bore down upon our terrified missionary, shrieking and whooping. Every prisoner thrust out his hand over the head of the one in front of him, and the foremost plucked at her dress.

She had need of courage. A sense of danger and contamination impelled her to fly, but a gleam of reason in the midst of her distraction enabled her to stand her ground. She forced herself to smile, though she knew her face had grown pale.

She placed a bunch of flowers into an immense hand which projected from a coarse blue sleeve in front of her; the owner of the hand was pushed away so quickly by those who came after him that Miss Eunice failed to see his face. Her tortured ear caught a rough "Thank y', miss!" The spirit of Miss Crofutt revived in a flash, and her disciple thereafter possessed no lack of nerve.

She plied the crowd with flowers as long as they lasted, and a jaunty self-possession enabled her finally to gaze without flinching at the mass of depraved and wicked faces with which she was surrounded. Instead of retaining her position upon the steps, she gradually descended into the yard, as did several other visitors. She began to feel at home; she found her tongue, and her color came back again. She felt a warm pride in noticing with what care and respect the prisoners treated her gifts, they carried them about with great tenderness, and some compared them with those of their friends.

Presently she began to recall her plans. It occurred to her to select her two or three villains. For one, she immediately pitched upon a lean-faced wretch in front of her. His seemed to be old, for his hair was sent and he leaned upon a cane. His features were large, and they bore an expression of profound gloom. His head was sunk upon his breast, his lofty conical cap was pulled over his ears, and his shapeless uniform seemed to weigh him down, so infirm was he.

Miss Eunice spoke to him. He did not hear; she spoke again. He glanced at her like a flash, but without moving; this was at once followed by a scrutinizing look. He raised his head, and then turned towards her gravely.

The solemnity of his demeanor nearly threw Miss Eunice off her balance, but she mastered herself by beginning to talk rapidly. The prisoner leaned over a little to hear better. Another came up, and two or three turned around to look. She bethought herself of an incident related in Miss Crofutt's book, and she essayed its recital. It concerned a lawyer who was once pleading in a French criminal court in behalf of a man whose crime had been committed under the influence of dire want. In his plea he described the case of another whom he knew who had been punished with a just but short imprisonment instead of a long one, which the Judge had been at liberty to impose, but from which he humanely refrained. Miss Eunice happily remembered the words of the lawyer: "That man suffered like the wrong-doer that he was. He knew his punishment was just. Therefore there lived perpetually in his breast an impulse towards a better life which was not suppressed and stifled by the five years he passed in jail. It was there, and some day it burst forth and began to labor. He toiled hard. He struggled against averted faces and cold words, and he began to rise. He secreted nothing, faltered at nothing, and never stumbled. He succeeded; men took off their hats to him once more; he became wealthy, honorable, God-fearing. I, gentlemen, am that man, and I am penitential." As she quoted this last declaration, Miss Eunice erected herself with burning eyes, and touched herself proudly upon the breast. A flush crept into her cheeks, and her nostrils dilated, and she grew tall.

She came back to earth again, and found herself surrounded with the prisoners. She was a little startled.

"Ah, that was good!" ejaculated the old man upon whom she had fixed her eyes. Miss Eunice felt an inexpressible sense of delight.

Murmurs of approbation came from all of her listeners, especially from one on her right hand. She looked around at him pleasantly.

But the smile faded from her lips on beholding him. He was extremely tall and very powerful. He overshadowed her. His face was large, ugly, and forbidding; his gray hair and beard stopped close to his eyes, his nose met at the bridge of his nose, and overhung his large eyes like a screen. His lips were very wide, and, being turned downwards at the corners, they gave him a dolorous expression. His lower jaw was square and protruding, and a pair of prodigious white ears projected from beneath his sugar-loaf cap. He seemed to be his one from the old man, for he assented his sentiment.

"Yes," said he, with a voice which broke alternately into a roar and a whisper, "that was a good story."

"Y-yes," faltered Miss Eunice, "and it has the merit of being t-true."

He replied with a nod, and looked absently over her head while he rubbed the nap upon his chin with his hand. Miss Eunice discovered that his knee touched the skirt of her dress, and she was about to move in order to destroy this contact, when she remembered that Miss Crofutt would probably have cherished the accident as a promoter of a valuable personal influence, so she allowed it to remain. The lean-faced man was not to be mentioned in the same breath with this one, therefore she adopted the superior villain out of hand.

She began to approach him. She asked him where he lived, meaning to discover whence he had come. He replied in the same mixture of roar and whisper, "Six, undered un one, North Wing."

Miss Eunice grew scarlet. Presently she recovered sufficiently to pursue some inquiries respecting the rules and customs of the prison. She did not feel that she was interesting her friend, yet it seemed clear that he did not wish to go away. His answers were curt, yet he swept his cap off his head, implying by the act a certain reverence which Miss Eunice's vanity permitted her to exult at. Therefore she became more loquacious than ever. Some men came up to speak with the prisoner, but he shook them off and remained in an attitude of strict attention, with his chin on his hand, looking now at the sky, now at the ground, and now at Miss Eunice.

In handling the flowers her gloves had been stained, and she now held them in her fingers, nervously twisting them as she talked. In the course of time she grew short of subjects, and, as her listener suggested nothing, several lapses occurred; in one of them she absently spread her gloves out in her palms, meanwhile wondering how the English girl acted under similar circumstances.

Suddenly a large hand slowly interposed itself between her eyes and her gloves, and then withdrew, taking one of the soiled trifles with it.

She was surprised, but her surprise was pleasurable. She said nothing at first. The prisoner gravely spread his prize out upon his own palm, and after looking at it carefully, he rolled it up into a tight ball and thrust it deep in an inner pocket.

This act made the philanthropist aware that she had made progress. She rose insensibly to the elevation of patron, and she made promises to come frequently and visit her ward and to look in upon him when he was at work; while saying this she withdrew a little from the shade his huge figure had supplied her with.

He thrust his hands into his pockets, but he hastily took them out again. Still he said nothing and hung his head. It was while she was in the mood of a conqueror that Miss Eunice went away. She felt a touch of repugnance at stepping from before his eyes a free woman, therefore she took pains to go when she thought he was not looking.

She pointed him out to a turnkey, who told her he was expiating the sins of assault and burglarious entry. Outwardly

A TOUGH STORY.

The Hare and the Hedgehog on Buxtehude Heath.

From the Boston Advertiser.

[The origin of the following quaint and admirable history is to be found in "Firmenich's Volksstimmen der Deutschen," a curious collection of examples of the patois of Germany. It has been on its travels, in the original and in translations, for many years, but is not yet exhausted.]

From the Low German of Schrader.

This story is a tough one to tell, youngsters, but true it is for all that, for my grandfather, from whom I have it, used always to say, when he told it: "True must it be, my son, otherwise one could not tell it so at all!" And this is the way the story ran:

'Twas on a pleasant Sunday morning toward harvest time, just as the buckwheat blossomed. The sun had gone brightly up into the heaven; the morning wind swept warm over the stubble; the larks sang in the air; the bees hummed in the buckwheat; the good folk went in Sunday gear to church, and all creatures were happy, and the hedgehog also.

The hedgehog stood before the door with his arms folded, peeped out into the morning air, and chirruped a little song to himself, just as good and just as bad as a hedgehog is wont to sing on a pleasant Sunday morning. And as he was singing to himself, in a cheery little voice, all at once it came into his head that he might just as well, while his wife was washing and dressing the children, take a little walk into the field to see how his turnips were standing. Now the turnips were close to his house, and he used to eat them with his family, so that he looked upon them as his own. No sooner said than done. The hedgehog shut the house door to after him, and took his way to the field. He had not gone very far from the house, and was about to turn, just by the thorn-bush which stands there before the field, near the turnip-patch, when he met the hare, who had gone on a similar business, namely, to look after his cabbages. When the hedgehog caught sight of the hare, he bade him a friendly "Good morning!" But the hare, who in his own way was a mighty fine gentleman, and held his head very high, answered nothing to the hedgehog's greeting, but said to the hedgehog, putting on thereby a most scornful mien, "How happens it, then, that thou art strolling about here in the field so early in the morning?"

"I'm taking a walk," said the hedgehog.

"Taking a walk?" laughed the hare; "methinks thou mightest use those legs of thine for better things."

This answer vexed the hedgehog hugely, for he could stand almost anything, but his legs he did not like to have spoken about because they were crooked by nature.

"Thou thinkest, perhaps," said the hedgehog to the hare, "thou could'st do more with thine own legs?"

"That's what I do think," said the hare.

"That depends upon the trial," quoth the hedgehog. "I bet that if we run a race togeither, I beat thee hollow."

"That's quite laughable; thou, with thy crooked legs," said the hare, "but I've nothing against it if thou art so bent upon it. What's the bet?"

"A golden louis d'or and a bottle of brandy!" said the hedgehog.

"Done," said the hare; fall in, and then it may come off at once."

"Nay, there's no such hurry," said the hedgehog; "I am still quite hungry; I'll go home and get a bit of breakfast first; within half an hour I'll be here again on the spot."

With this the hedgehog went his way, for the hare was also content.

On the way the hedgehog thought to himself:

"The hare trusts to his long legs, but I'll fetch him for all that; he's a fine gentleman to be sure, but still he's only a stupid fellow, and pay he shall!"

Now, when the hedgehog came to his house, he said to his wife:

"Wife, dress thyself in my gear quickly, thou must go with me to the field."

"What's all this about?" said the wife.

"I've bet the hare a golden louis d'or and a bottle of brandy that I beat him in a race, and thou must be by."

"O my God, husband!" began the hedgehog's wife to cry, "art thou foolish? hast thou quite lost understanding? How canst thou wish to run a race with the hare?"

"Hold thy mouth, wife," said the hedgehog, "that's my business; don't meddle with men's affairs. March! dress thyself in my clothes, and then come along."

What could the hedgehog's wife do? She had to follow whether she would or no. When they were together, the hedgehog said to his wife: "Now listen to what I have to say. Seest thou, on the long acre yonder will be run our race. The hare runs in one furrow, and I another, and we begin to run from up there. Now thou hast nothing else to do than to take thy place here in the furrow, and when the hare comes up the other side thou must call out to him, I'm here already!' With this they had reached the field; the hedgehog showed his wife her place, and went up the furrow. When he got to the upper end the hare was already there.

"Can we start?" said the hare.

"Yes, indeed!" said the hedgehog.

"To it, then!" said the hare; and with these words placed himself in his furrow, and the hare counted one, two, three, and away he went like a storm wind down the field. But the hedgehog ran about three steps, and then ducked down in the furrow and sat still.

When the hare, on the full bound, came to the lower end of the field, the neighbor's wife called out to him: "I'm here already!" The hare started, and wondered not a little; he thought no otherwise than that it was the hedgehog himself that ran out to meet him, for, as every one knows, the hedgehog's wife looks just like her husband.

But the hare thought: There's something wrong about all this! Another race! At it again!" And away he went like a storm wind, so that his ears lay flat on his head. But the hedgehog's wife staid quietly in her place. When the hare came to the upper end, the hedgehog called out to him, "I'm here already." But the hare, beside himself with rage, cried, "Another race! At it again!"

"I'm quite willing," answered the hedgehog, "just as often as thou likest."

So the hare ran three and seventy times, and the hedgehog held out to the very end with him. Every time the hare came either below or above, the hedgehog or his wife said, "I'm here already."

But the four and seventieth time the hare came no more to the end. In the middle of the field he fell to the earth and lay dead upon the spot.

So the hedgehog took the louis d'or and the bottle of brandy he had won, called his wife out of the furrow, and both went home together; and if they have not died they are living still. So happened it that on the Buxtehude heath the hedgehog ran the hare to death, and since that time no hare has ever dreamed of running a race with a Buxtehude hedgehog.

But the moral of this story is, first, that no one, however high and mighty he may think himself, shall let it happen to him to make merry over an humble man, even if he be a hedgehog; and, secondly, than it is advisable, when one marries, that he take a wife out of his own condition, and who looks just like himself. He, therefore, that is a hedgehog must look to it that his wife is also a hog; and so forth.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Board of County Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to say a few words to you on a subject which is of interest to every citizen of Cook County. You will, therefore, allow me to address you in this public manner. I refer to the subject of provision and care for our sick poor. By the structure of our laws, this care and provision devolve upon you. For this work, partly, you were elected to your present positions. And, in order to perform this duty successfully, it is well to understand what kind of people you have to deal with. On this point there is, I fear, a great deal of misapprehension among those not personally conversant with the state of affairs. Our sick poor are usually placed in the same class with the old soakers and bummers of the city and county, who are constantly crowding upon you, and importuning to be sent to the Alms-House. This is an error. Our sick poor are mostly of a different class. They are not usually brought to destitution by intemperance and vice, but by sickness. They are chiefly respectable people, who, when in health, can keep the wolf from the door, but who, when long sickness comes on, are obliged to yield. I have, for many years, had charge of this kind of cases, and I submit, as my personal testimony, that the sick poor of our county, for respectability and morality, are far above the average of paupers. I am particularly anxious to emphasize this point, inasmuch as the authorities having charge of the county's poor discriminate but little between the candidates for the hospital and those for the poor-house, whereas the cases are widely different. The one class is entitled to your sympathy and care; the other deserves, in most cases, little regard.

Before I inquire what provisions you have made for our sick poor, let us see what is done in other cities.

In New York, the Bellevue and the Blackwell's Island Hospitals are an honor to the civilization of the age. In Philadelphia, the Blockley and the Pennsylvania Hospitals are noble monuments of public charity. In Boston, we find the Massachusetts General and the City Hospitals a credit to the city. Cincinnati has a public hospital costing nearly $1,000,000, and accommodating nearly 1,000 patients. St. Louis, with a population less than that of Chicago, has a public hospital three times the size of the institution supported by Cook County, and is, at the present time, building a still larger and more magnificent structure, which will be an honor and a credit to the city.

Now let us turn to Chicago. The care of our city's poor devolves upon our county authorities, and Cook County *has no hospital!* Cook County *has never yet bought an inch of ground, nor laid a single brick, to make a home for its sick!* A temporary abode has been leased in a building totally unfit for a hospital. It is poorly ventilated, in a miserable locality, and greatly overcrowded. With a first-class medical staff, the results of treatment are unsatisfactory, and the mortality far greater than it ought to be.

And now, gentlemen, allow me to ask you, Is this the best you can do? Is it possible that, in this great city, you cannot provide a home for the sick? Are the bummers to have a home, the thieves and villains to be provided with an elegant retreat, and not *one dollar* to be expended for the benefit of a far more worthy class? Do not the provisions made by Cincinnati and St. Louis shame you into making some like accommodation for our sick? I beg you to consider this matter. The tax-payers of the county ask for economy, but do not wish you to ignore every claim of humanity. Your hospital accommodations are wholly inadequate even for present demands. The sickly season is approaching. What will you do for extra room? Just this should be done; Purchase the ground for a hospital at once. Let it be large, in a healthy locality, and easily drained. Then build a hospital *just as soon as means can be provided.* In the meantime, to meet the increasing necessities, temporary pavilions, or hospital tents, should be erected on this ground. The chances of recovery in them would be far greater than in the present quarters. Do this, or, at any rate, *do something.*

FORWARD.

HAVE CITIZENS ANY RIGHTS THAT POLICEMEN ARE BOUND TO RESPECT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please read the following brief narrative and then be kind enough to answer the above interrogatory. A gentleman of this city was quietly making up State street a few days ago, when he was overtaken by a policeman, who, putting his hand upon his shoulder, gruffly told him that he "wanted him." Confident of not having committed any act which would legally render him subject to such an arbitrary arrest, the gentleman first asked the officer what he "wanted him" for, and then if he had any warrant for his arrest. Receiving an unsatisfactory reply to the first query, and an unequivocal negative to the second, the gentleman declined to accompany the officer. The latter thereupon undertook to forcibly put his requisition into effect. Now there be some men, Mr. Editor, who greatly dislike to subject themselves to the insolent and arbitrary demands of another, even if that other be clothed in the official garb of a policeman, and this gentleman—unfortunately for himself as the sequel proved—was one of that kind. He really thought he "knew his rights, and, knowing, dared maintain them." Unlike the hero of Bret Harte's poem, therefore, in the "scene that ensued" he took quite a lively "hand," and, being a man of tolerably lively muscle, the policeman would have come off second-best had he not received an accession to his forces in the person of another policeman and a passer-by, who, seeing the fracas, and presuming, probably, that the officers were endeavoring to arrest some hardened desperado, pitched in and gave them his aid. Thus surrounded, the gentleman was marched off ignominiously to the station-house, where he was peremptorily ordered to hand over his money and other valuables, and was then conducted to a cell for the night. The payment of a dollar greenback enabled him to get a messenger to notify his family of his whereabouts; but even this handsome gratuity failed to insure the delivery of the message, and his wife passed a sleepless night, her imagination conjuring up all sorts of possible casualties which might have befallen her husband. The finale of this "o'er true tale" is this: When his case was called up on the following morning, the policeman made the stereotyped charge of "disorderly conduct and resisting an officer." The Court asked him to specify; what was the prisoner doing when he arrested him? Walking along State street. Did the officer see him create any disturbance? No. Did he have any warrant for his arrest? No. Of course the Court at once discharged the prisoner and mildly informed the policeman that he had "exceeded his authority!"

Now, it is to be presumed that the subject of this outrage has, or ought to have, some redress from the authority for the insult and injuries heaped upon his unoffending head. Who is responsible,—the policeman who committed the outrage, or the authorities who gave this man his position, and clothed him with the power to maltreat and abuse an innocent and law-abiding citizen? In other words, have citizens any rights that policemen are bound to respect?

JUSTICE.

THE PATENT LAWS.

ORANGE, ILL., June 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I desire to add the following planks to the platform of our Farmers' party:

All patents to be issued for fifteen years, and not renewable.

All parties to be permitted to manufacture any patented article by paying the patentee a royalty of 50 per cent of the net cost of manufacturing: Provided that, when the cost of manufacturing is less than $1, the patentee shall be entitled to a royalty of 100 per cent.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby earnestly requested to support this measure.

Our present patent laws are an outrage upon more than nine-tenths of the people. A reaper that costs the manufacturer $45 costs the farmer $215. A sewing-machine that costs the manufacturer $5 costs the poor widow $65. I have seen the same quality of machines, made by these loyal grabbers, sold in foreign countries for $36. This list might be extended indefinitely. Thus the patent laws aid them in plundering us poor, humble, submissive, Yankees. How long can these things be? Echo answers, "Just so long as we continue to vote for every scamp that wears the proper party-label upon his back."

I would not discourage that inventive genius that has done so much for our country; on the contrary, I would stimulate it by this very enactment. It is well known that most of our inventors are poor men, who do not have the capital with which to manufacture their articles; therefore, they have to sell their patents, sometimes for a mere song. A law of this kind would give competition in the manufacture, reduce the price to the purchaser, and increase the sales, while the inventor would be well paid for the work of his brains, which he above all others deserves, rather than the second party who reaps the lion's share under our present monopoly system.

I am well aware that patents are not supposed to be renewed without cause; but with the easy virtue prevailing in all departments at Washington, a renewal that has money in it, especially if it is "placed where it will do the most good," is almost sure to slip through.

I deem this a twin-sister to the tariff-monopoly. Then let our battle-cry be: Down with all monopolies, and return all shoes to Washington, chief among which are our tariff and patent laws. Yours,

E. M. LOOMIS.

A PLEA FOR THE TENANTS OF THE KITCHEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The rich, the powerful, and the influential have always parasites and champions on hand, to blazon their merits and advocate their cause. The press, the pulpit, and the rostrum all bow with submission at their shrine. "Providence," said Napoleon, "is on the side of the heaviest artillery," and he might have added, A majority of mankind is always on the side of the heaviest purses.

Nevertheless, believing that fair play is a jewel, I would like to say a few words in behalf of some poor women who have long suffered in silence much unmerited obloquy.

For some time past there has been a deluge of denunciation poured forth, through the press and other channels, against that much-abused but indispensable class of femininity which does the drudgeries of American households for the miserable pittance of two or three dollars per week. It is the fashion, now-a-days, among ladies,—save the mark,—when there is a dearth of more exciting gossip, to fall back on that staple and never-failing topic, the shortcomings, trespasses, and general demoralization of female servants.

The press, too, often pours out the vials of its wrath on the heads of unfortunate scullions, and the humble denizens of the kitchen are made targets for the shallow-pated writings of Bohemia.

One writer, some time ago, in the *Evening Journal*, adduced, as an additional cause of complaint against servant-girls, that they had become so unreasonable as to endeavor to better their condition, instead of realizing how happy and contented they should be in Mrs. Parvenu's kitchen. A state of things existed in the Southern States, previous to the late unpleasantness, which would exactly have suited the notions of this complaisant. Servants, under the Southern regime of those days, could indulge in no visionary and unseemly hopes of bettering their condition. Another able advocate of mistress' rights wanted some of the restrictive Germanic laws imported into this country, to regulate and keep in subjection the irrepressible maids-of-all-work.

Now, if servant-girls are such unmitigated nuisances as they are represented to be, would it not be better to dispense with their services altogether? Your chronic petticoat-grumblers would, anyhow, be the better for a little wholesome physical exercise in their own laundries and kitchens. They would then work off their dyspepsia and their spleen, become sweeter-tempered, imbibe more Christian charity, and get to be better and more useful members of society, than they would dangling through life in rocking-chairs; or flirting, gossiping, and torturing poor, unoffending pianos into the utterance of the most unearthly wailing.

The undersigned will venture the assertion that, if Madame of the parlor will do a good, faithful day's work at the wash-tub, or do the cooking and cleaning up for her family and visitors for a single day, she will in the evening, after her labor, have less fault to find with hired help, and feel more charitably disposed toward all whose daily bread is earned by daily toil.

JEMIMA QUIP.

KHIVA.

Several weeks ago, the papers told us of the Russian expedition to Khiva. Then its conquest was duly announced, which on the next day was contradicted as premature, but its downfall predicted as certain in a very short time.

To many of us, this land of Khiva may be like ancient Ethiopia, "terre inconnu," and, to the general reader, a few geographical and historical hints may prove agreeable.

Turkestan, in which Khivan, Khiva, and Bokhara are the principal States, is as large as Mexico, and has 6,500,000 inhabitants. Khiva is the most powerful of these three States, and will not be conquered without a desperate struggle. Turkestan's best-known neighbors are the Chinese Empire on the east, India to the southeast, Persia to the southwest, and Siberia at the north. Its soil is sandy, two deserts occupying a great deal of its territory; but, along the banks of the Amoo, or Oxus, and Sihon Ri vers, the soil is very fertile, and rice and all kinds of grains are produced in great abundance, though it must be confessed that these rivers do not always do their duty, as they are sometimes nearly dry.

Cattle, horses, and camels; cotton, flax, hemp, and tobacco; apples, peaches, grapes, and melons, are raised in large quantities. Gold-dust, iron, copper, lead, rubies, and turquoises are also found; so that it is a rich country in many respects, and Russia, which never covets a poor one, will annex to her now great territory a province whose productions she wishes for her own, and the ownership of which will surely add to her constantly-increasing greatness. The whole trade of this country is carried on by caravans, in which vast numbers of camels are used. With Russia alone, in times of peace, 4,000 of these animals were employed in commercial traffic.

The home-trade of this country is principally in slaves, and the City of Khiva is the largest slave-market in Turkestan. This slavery is of the Mohammedan type, and their conquered neighbors are their slaves. Very many Persians are among this unfortunate class, and any Christians are looked upon as their rightful prey, and are dealt with in the foulest manner. In fact, till the Russian black eagle spread its wings over some parts of Turkestan, no Christian, without feeling that he was going to his death, dare to set foot among the worshipers of the Prophet. The Mohammedan religion here is of the strictest type. They are, in fact, the orthodox Moslems, and the exchange which will be made when the Cross of the Russian Greek Church takes the place of the Mohammedan Crescent will be for the good of civilization, and for the advancement, we hope, of a greater kind of freedom which Khiva does not now possess.

MRS. D. F. GROVES.

THE CHOLERA—HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read your paper every day, and see a great number of prescriptions for the cholera, but none from Homeopaths. Please insert the following and oblige one of them.

In the first stage of cholera, the Homeopathic saturated solution of camphor, in two drop doses, on lump of sugar, has hardly ever failed. This dose to be repeated every ten minutes, until the patient feels better, or until the doctor can be sent for.

J. A. V. D. B.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1873.

EDGARTON.

EDGARTON, O., June 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The weather continues dry, and the growing crops are suffering fearfully from want of rain.

The enterprising men of our town are engaged in constructing some very nice buildings,—among others, a Telegraphic Institute.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company are going to build a fine bridge over the St. Joe River.

GREEN FLAG.

"THE SHIP BELLS."

We have received a letter from Mrs. Carrie Laws St. John containing satisfactory evidence that she wrote the poem entitled "The Ship Bells," and published it in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in February, 1862, some months before it appeared in the columns of *Our Fireside Friend*. Its recent republication was caused by herself, in order to correct an error which had crept into it in the Eastern press.

PARTING.

Kiss me, darling! darling, kiss me!
Press your lips close, close to mine!
There's a mist before my vision,
And swift tears are blinding mine.

Press me tightly to your heart, love!
Dear, brave heart, so true and strong,
Striving ever for the right, love,
Battling ever 'gainst the wrong.

My breath comes slow and faintly,
And I hear the flowing tide,
And I see a spirit-boatman
Coming from the other side.

The mystic craft glides onward,
With a pale, unearthly gleam;
And it seem a heavenly vision
Coming to me in a dream.

Nearer, nearer it approaches;
Now the keel rests on the sand,
And the spirit-boatman beckons,
Beckons with his outstretched hand.

His face is brightly glowing
With a tender love divine,
Love for me who goeth with him,—
Love for you we leave behind.

He is calling; Kiss me, darling!
Loose your clinging arms' embrace!
I feel your falling tears, love,
But I cannot see your face.

The water runneth cold, love;
Yet for me there is no fear,—
For a loving voice is calling me
With accent sweet and clear.

We are drifting,—slowly drifting,—
And the tide is rising high;
The boatman holds me by the hand;
Good-bye, dear love! Good-bye!

CHICAGO. SOULIS SOULZ.

Honesty of Cafe Life in Vienna.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The manner in which the payments are made in these large Vienna restaurants is very peculiar. In the one in which we dine there are four collectors, each having a section of the hall. Parties sit down to the table and order whatever they may desire from the waiters, and when they are done signal for the collectors to come to them. They then tell him what they have had, and he sets each item down on a card with the charge, hands it to the customer, and receives the money. They keep no account as to what is furnished to any one table, but depend entirely on the honesty of the customer to make a correct statement of what he has consumed. An account, however, is kept in the kitchen of each dish that is furnished to the tables under the charge of each of the four collectors, and they are required to pay the cashier the full amount furnished to their tables. If they have been cheated it is their loss, but experience has proven that there is no loss from this dishonesty. These collectors not only receive no salary from the proprietor, but each of them pays two florins per day (equal to one dollar) for their positions. They receive their pay from the visitors, it being a settled custom to give them a few small coin, on the settlement of the bill. Under the system in vogue in France the waiter receives no pay, except what he receives from the customers. Here the waiter handles no money.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28.

The past week has been characterised by quietude in finances, and an accumulation of money in the financial centres. This will probably be the tendency of things in this line for a month or two yet. In this market there is more money offered by brokers in the street than for a year past. Loans on prime collaterals are offered in this way as low as 8 per cent, but in expectation of a stringent money market this fall, lenders are not disposed to let their money out for longer than sixty days. The very fact, however, that a tight money market is anticipated after that time, is likely to prevent its being the case.

There seems to be a little more disposition to invest in local stocks, though prices of the leading local stocks, city railways, banks, etc., have not experienced the usual advance induced by the abundance of money at this season of the year. A good many of the stocks had been pressed upon the market this spring by merchants who had held them for investment, but were obliged to sell because the unfavorable spring trade had left them short of money. The earnings of the great majority of these stocks, however, were never so large as this spring. The receipts of all the horse-railways are largely in excess of last year, and the banks have all made money.

The Commercial National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent payable July 5, and its officers state the total net profits for the last six months at 15 per cent, or at the rate of 30 per cent per annum.

New York exchange was scarcer and higher to-day; 25c per $1,000 premium was freely offered, but sellers asked 50c.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$9,047,640.08	$308,144.31
Tuesday	5,856,771.40	393,115.91
Wednesday	3,450,366.18	303,345.79
Thursday	3,261,426.11	326,776.51
Friday	3,100,124.82	316,977.81
Saturday	2,556,496.87	260,220.50
Total	$21,771,906.01	$1,856,090.04
Corresponding week last	18,478,186.90	1,671,016.78

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	160	...
Third National Bank	140	...
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	127
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	...
National Bank of Illinois	115	...
National Bank of Commerce	103	...
Chicago City Railway	...	160
West Divid ie Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	114
Elgin Watch Company	105	...
Chamber of Commerce	97	100
Traders' Insurance Company	100	110

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	116¾	116¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119¾	120
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120¾	120⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120¾	120⅞
10-40s	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114¼
Gold (full weight)	115	115¼
Gold Coupons	115	115¼
Gold Exchange	...	115¼
Sterling Exchange	109¼	110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@98

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	178	180
120s War 1812	148	150
160s not war 1812	176	180
120s not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural Land Scrip	...	185

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,976	4,119	8,441	4,321
Wheat, bu	75,190	25,675	61,258	64,616
Corn, bu	176,605	373,280	253,045	423,543
Oats, bu	67,290	90,470	201,927	158,719
Rye, bu	3,210	...	...	1,280
Barley, bu	400	...	1,500	...
Grass seed, lbs	16,820	3,500	7,137	...
Flax seed, lbs	21,500	20,000	...	...
Broom-corn, lbs	43,000	4,000	800	6,940
Cured meats, lbs	35,000	125,000	519,070	496,917
Beef, brls	...	...	80	4
Pork, brls	...	...	2,065	2
Lard, lbs	3,300	1,160	221,100	97,000
Tallow, lbs	7,630	6,200	31,500	69,103
Butter, lbs	21,612	27,330	38,510	12,070
Live hogs, No	16,291	9,254	10,139	8,494
Cattle, No	3,209	1,335	3,145	2,218
Sheep, No	...	200	208	...
Hides, lbs	13,600	10,300	59,743	23,220
Highwines, brls	322	396	202	421
Wool, lbs	226,485	173,928	169,197	220,820
Potatoes, bu	5,082	1,520	...	150
Lumber, m feet	5,261	7,577	4,518	2,318
Shingles, m	1,400	3,100	1,900	1,746
Lath, m	150	727	714	392
Salt, brls	2,842	2,010	4,566	684

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,367 bu wheat; 1,681 bu corn; 4,877 bu oats. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 14,366 bu wheat; 9,123 bu corn; 17,117 bu oats; 1,523 bu rye; 3,602 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 206 cars wheat; 854 cars corn; 43 cars oats; 8 cars rye. Total, 611 cars, or 242,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	June 28, 1873.	June 21, 1873.	June 29, 1872.
Flour, brls	43,341	56,728	36,509
Wheat, bu	536,043	451,295	145,945
Corn, bu	1,184,790	1,229,570	1,608,826
Oats, bu	483,627	455,083	369,643
Rye, bu	24,207	22,343	9,347
Barley, bu	5,714	5,600	1,635
Live hogs, No	46,073	59,434	71,228
Cattle, No	16,512	19,784	13,090

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	43,130	39,638	22,313
Wheat, bu	282,810	340,348	302,115
Corn, bu	1,297,334	1,322,121	1,413,544
Oats, bu	740,309	727,131	961,943
Rye, bu	52,606	47,606	46,645
Barley, bu	5,181	5,394	6,408
Live hogs, No	49,444	43,879	51,073
Cattle, No	14,570	14,006	8,230

The new law in regard to warehouses (see) forbids the delivering of grain on receipts which have not been canceled by the Registrar. The warehousemen have signified their determination to obey this section, and it will therefore be necessary, after the 1st of July, for shippers to present their receipts to the Grain Registrar for cancellation before presenting them at the office of the wharfmaster. Some trouble may be avoided by noting this fact.

The recent hot-corn postings, and the report of the Committee thereon, were the subject of much comment on 'Change to-day; indeed, so much so, as sometimes to hinder the progress of business, though the discussions were not hot, as the corn is said to be. The collocation of a few bits of testimony, by THE TRIBUNE of this morning, surprised not a few, and set a great many to thinking for themselves, instead of following a few warehousemen to do all the thinking for them—especially, as the representative warehousemen has proved himself to be far from infallible.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, though a fair business was transacted for a Saturday. There was not much buying for shipment, though considerable freight-room was taken for grain purchased previously; and the reported clearances of grain yesterday were larger. Our receipts to-day were quite liberal.

There was no special activity in any department of the dry goods market, but in both staple and fancy fabrics a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, and former prices were uniformly well sustained. Standard bleached and brown cottons are attracting considerable attention as at the relatively low prices some time since established, and the more popular brands have, the moment, a slight upward tendency. In the grocery market there was a fair amount of trading for the season, and, if we except sugars, which, notwithstanding the large demand, are still weak and unsettled, the prevalent feeling was rather firmer than at the beginning of the week. A reduction of ⅛c in brown sugars is noted, aside from which the quotations of yesterday were unchanged. The butter market was reasonably active so far as good to choice grades were concerned, but low grades were more or less neglected, and are accumulating. Choice yellow is in light stock, and commands better prices. There was only a moderate movement in cheese, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly of a hand-to-mouth character. The effect upon prices of the continued dullness and the consequent augmentation of stocks, is to weaken them, and quotations were to-day lowered ¼@1c all around, or to 11@12c for New York factory, and to 9@10½c for Western do. Coal was inactive and unchanged. Anthracite was reported firm at $6.50, while soft varieties were generally weak. There was an active inquiry for fish, but the value of sales comparatively was small, owing to limited stocks. The condition of the dried fruit market was much the same as previously noted. In the demand little or no improvement was noticeable, and, if we except prunes, which are firm at fully ½ advance, the general market was weak. Raisins declined another 5c per box, and apples and blackberries were also "off," declining a ¼c. No changes worthy of mentioning took place in the hay, hide, and leather markets. Oils were in fair request at steady prices. Prices of paints, colors, tobacco and pig iron were unchanged. The demand for lumber continues fairly active, the trading, as usual, being principally in joists, scantling, fencing, and common stuff. The upper grades and dry lumber remain firm. The only change in prices was for joists 18@24 ft, and square pickets, which were $1.00 lower. At the docks there was only a moderate amount of trading, at the current prices. There was no change in building materials. The demand is fair for the season, and prices are tolerably steady for cement, etc., while brick is weak, being in larger supply. Common are now quoted at $6.50@7.00. Metals, iron, and nails were in moderate demand. The former are quite firm, in sympathy with the Eastern markets, while iron is weak and unsettled. The wool trade is fairly open, and the receipts are also increasing. Sales are made to Eastern parties at the quotations. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits continue in good request and firm. Lemons advanced; now quoted at $17.00@18.00 per box. Berries were also a shade higher. Poultry was dull and easy.

Lake freights were less active, and rather tame at yesterday's rates, at 5c for good corn to Buffalo, 6½@6c for posted corn to do, 6c for wheat to do, 10c for wheat to Kingston or Ogdensburg, and 10½c for corn to do. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats. Carriers asked ½c advance early; but were subsequently quite willing to accept previous terms.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 88c bid, and 89½c asked per gallon. New is at 90c.

Provisions were active and stronger. Mess pork was 25@30c per brl higher, under a good demand, though hogs were quoted 10@15c per 100 lbs lower. The effects of the recent break seemed to have exhausted themselves, with returning confidence, on the part of operators, both here and outside the city. Lard was in some request, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, but held off the market. Meats were wanted to some extent, with little offered, and quotably ½c higher on shoulders, and ¼c on middles. The markets closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.30@14.35; do seller August, $14.50@14.55; do seller September, $14.40@14.65; do seller November, $13.50@13.50. Lard, cash or seller July, $8.10@8.15; do seller August, $8.30@8.35; summer do, $7.50. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¼c for shoulders; 8@8¼c for short ribs; and 8¼@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¼c for shoulders; 9¼c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 650 brls mess pork, cash, at $14.00; 500 brls do, seller July, at $14.30; 500 brls do at $14.35; 1,000 brls do at $14.10; 500 brls do at $14.05; 750 brls do at $14.00; 500 brls do, seller August, at $14.65; 1,000 brls do at $14.60; 500 brls do at $14.55; 1,000 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do at 14.45; 500 brls do at $14.40; 1,000 brls do, seller August and September, at $14.50; 500 brls do, seller September, at $14.50; 100 tcs lard, seller July, at 8½c; 400,000 lbs short ribs, seller August, at 8½c; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 10c; 500 tcs do on private terms.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this port for the week ending June 28, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Shoulders, tcs.	Middles, tcs.
Wk ending June 28	5,424	3,068	1,921	113,900	697,585
Same week '72	373	2,267	711	797,000	1,197,100
Since Nov. 1, '72	205,405	37,230	25,440	37,511	154,256
Same time '71-72	96,197	184,341	72,515	52,161	261,070

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 25 bxs, 25 tcs; short rib, — bxs; short clear, 40 bxs; long clear, 26 bxs; long rib, 21 bxs; Strefford, 6 bxs; Staffordshire, 1 bx; South Staffordshire, 40 bxs; long hams, 104 bxs; Irish cut, 15 bxs; bacon, 184 bxs; backs, 65 bxs; bellies, 3 bxs; Preston hams, 4 bxs; Scotch buttocks, 27 tres; beef tongues, 20 brls; Belfast tongues, 4 brls; beef, 185 brls; tallow, 3240 brls; beef hams, 2 bxs; middles, 4,794 pcs; shoulders, 8,501 pcs, 28 casks; rough sides, 10 bxs.

Flour was less active at unchanged rates, the market being very steady, with the demand more for small lots and chiefly from the local trade. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 60 brls winter extras at $7.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.70; 100 brls do at $6.10; 50 brls do at $6.00; 600 brls do on private terms; 50 brls do (unsound) at $5.00; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 175 brls do at $3.75; 200 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,535 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $8.00, on track, and 20 tons do at $8.00@8.75, delivered. The following was the range of asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 9.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.50
Low to medium	4.62½@ 5.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.25
Bran	8.00 @ 8.75

W

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate Agents, 164 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Very choice lot 25x150 ft on Prairie-av., west front, just south of Twenty-fifth-st.

Two lots 24 ft. front, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Vincennes-av.

Two lots on Michigan-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., 132 feet deep.

Two lots 25 ft. on the east side of Drexel Boulevard-av., near Forty-first-st.

Lot 50x176 on Thirtieth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

Lot 50x125 on northwest corner of Forty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

Lot on corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Lake-av., 50x150, $150 per ft.

Lot 50x150, corner Forty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., $50 per ft.

Large 2-story and basement marble front house, in thoroughly good repair, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 75 feet front, with lot $12,500 each.

Large 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, lot 27x82 feet, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $9,000.

A large list of choice residence property on the avenues. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 164 LaSalle-st.

WEST DIVISION.

A large list of choice residences on West Washington-st., near Union Park.

Two-story marble front house on West Washington-st., between Curtis and May-sts., modern improvements, corner lot and good brick barn, renting for $1,400 a year.

Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, lot 24x100, on Monroe-st., between Adams and Jackson, $9,000.

Lot 66x165, on Monroe-st., between Adams and Jackson, $9,000.

6 North Peoria-st., two-story frame house, 10 rooms, between Lake and Fulton-sts., $6,000.

Desirable two-story and basement brick house, on Washington-st., near Lincoln-st., 12 rooms, lot 24½x132 to 16 foot alley.

A large list of houses for sale in all parts of the city.

A large list of choice residences in the North Division.

Lot 66x80, northeast corner Pine and Illinois-sts., for $4,000, a bargain. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 164 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 and 112 Washington-st.: 35 feet Washington-av., near Union Park.

Lot 25x150, on west side of Ashland-av., between Milwaukee-av. and Chicago-av., $1,000

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Apply at 120 West Washington-st., corner Peoria, or 302 State-st., corner Adams; rent $25 per month.

TO RENT--WITH CLOSET AND GAS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, cheap to good party; private family. 253 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, furnished and unfurnished, without board, at 13 Eldridge-court, east of Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, three pleasant rooms, at 258 Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av. Call or address A. P. BURBANK, at the above number.

TO RENT--TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms. Reference exchanged. Call at 287 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS TO A RESPECTABLE party. Apply at 1315 State-st., near Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT--FRONT CHAMBER WITH ALCOVE ON second floor at 79 East Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, at 626 South State-st, up-stairs. $20 per month.

TO RENT--ON FULTON-ST., NEAR ANN--A large front bedroom, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen. Also, a small front room, furnished. Rather once required. Address H 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH alcove and closet, furnished, at No. 24 Twenty-eighth-st.

TO RENT--WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, LARGE, well-furnished front room, no other boarders. A. HEILS, 1441 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, WITH use of parlor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 423 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--ONE FINE LARGE ROOM, WITH large closet, and all modern conveniences, bath-room off, second floor. Apply 594 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, WITH WATER, FOR GENtlemen or light housekeeping. 626 West Washington-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT--3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 247 WEST Lake-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--4 PLEASANT ROOMS AT 220 WESTERN-av.

TO RENT--AT 8 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 3 LARGE front rooms handsomely furnished; also small room. Board convenient. Reference required.

TO RENT--TWO OR THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, in a private family to desirable parties; terms moderate. Apply at 18 Winchester-av., Wabash-av.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY furnished, board near by, convenient to three lines of cars; very cheap for the summer, 1026 Indiana-st., near Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE newly fitted up; all modern improvements; location first-class and central. 45 South May-st., between Madison and Lake, 2d building.

TO RENT--FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, furnished; will rent very cheap. At 131 South Green-st., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND PANTRY; water in the house. Inquire 62 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND one furnished room, at 262 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, VERY reasonable, at 171½ Silver-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOM with modern improvements. 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS. 303 Wabash-av., near Post-office.

TO RENT--HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen or ladies. 681 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor. 78 North Clark-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FIRST floor, suitable for two gentlemen; room cared for; rent $12 per month. First-class day-board near by. Apply at 1320 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, at 662 West Indiana-st., near Robey.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, TO A 1 or 2 persons, with or without part board, at 38 North Peoria-st., corner of Lake.

TO RENT--A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, MODern conveniences, nearly ceiebrated; all en suite or either separately; on first floor, over the Home National Bank, on the corner of Clark and Washington-sts., corner of Madison; office Room 42. E. J. CLARK, Landlord.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE NEW ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, on Twelfth-st., three doors east of Michigan-av.

TO RENT--4 SPLENDID ROOMS, BUTTERY, clothes presses, water and sink in house, sliding doors, 699 Mitchell-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.

TO RENT--ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM, CHEAP, to a small family. Call on premises Sunday evening, after 7 o'clock. 321 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT--HANDSOME ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in octagon front house, fronting south. Apply at 1315 State-st., near Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PAR-lor with bed room and closet off, to two gentlemen or man and wife, at 213 South Sangamon-st. Pleasant location and first-class board.

TO RENT--301 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., SIX NICE rooms, with pantry and closets, suitable for housekeeping, at a low rent.

TO RENT--A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, in a private family. 172 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH all modern improvements; suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 51 Fink-st., first floor.

TO RENT--FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, COMPLETE for housekeeping, second floor, 243 Walnut street, up small quiet family only. Water rent free.

TO RENT--ROOMS IN A WELL-FURNISHED house, with use of piano; quiet location; good view of city. No. 294, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT--NICE LODGING ROOMS, CHEAP, at a fine building on the first floor, 204 West Madison, one door from Green.

TO RENT--FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS FOR gentlemen, at 233 Jefferson-st., near VanBuren.

TO RENT--THREE NICE ROOMS, WITH THREE large closets and water, at 84 South Paulina-st., 4 doors south of Madison-st. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT--TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS UNfurnished, single or en suite, with or without board; hot and cold water. 629 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR 1 or 2 gentlemen, in private family. Inquire 197 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, or 3 unfurnished rooms; location on State-st., near Eighteenth. Reference required. Address M 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT--AT 167 WEST TWELFTH-ST., ALL THE rooms in the house, including bath-room and stove, all in perfect order, on second floor; water and gas on both floors. E. MARKS, 196 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--3 NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, or will board; near Twenty-second-st. Address B 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM AND BED-room, to a gentleman and wife, with use of kitchen. 288 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 294 South Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, 4 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., and large; everything first-class; has rented for $30 per month the last two years; only $20, if taken soon. Also, lower part of same cottage, same number of rooms, newly papered, etc., $15. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, same house.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or two gents, overlooking the lake; very pleasant and airy. 189 Michigan-st.

TO RENT--FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE AND closet, if wanted, with or without board, at 267 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY, LIVING QUIET AND retired, has a nicely furnished front parlor for gentleman. Address B 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS. INQUIRE ON the 2d floor, 240 Ontario-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ANY length of time. Address B 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT--388 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Dearborn, only two blocks from Rush-st. bridge--a nicely furnished room, suitable for two, very pleasant.

TO RENT--3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO A small family; halls and stairs carpeted, and use of bath-room; rent $10 per month. Cor. Ohio street cars and bus, adjoining Lager gardens. 45 Wabash-av., between Sangamon and Sloan Island-av.

TO RENT--SLEEPING ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen; little dark; $3. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--FOUR NICE ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, with closets and water, etc., at No. 32 Gold-st. Apply to P. MCHUGH, Room 5, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--20 NORTH MORGAN-ST., A FURNISHed front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a small bed-room, cheap.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, and single room. 59 South Green-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--FOR OFFICE PURPOSES, TWO ELEgant fronts. Inquire on the premises, 40 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--OFFICE OR STORE, AT 61 STATE-ST.

TO RENT--STORES IN BRICK BLOCK, NOS. 282, 284, and 286 State-st., near Madison-st. corner Market. Apply to W. H. RAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--ON REASONABLE TERMS A ROOM 24x 80 feet, suitable for a machine shop or any manufacturing business. Call at No. 30 Market-st., Shop or say manufacturing business. Call at No. 30 Market-st., Shop or say Green-st.

TO RENT--THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 62 LAKE-st., corner State, 24x38. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT--HALF OF STORE FOR JEWELRY BUSIness; rent cheap. Call at 677 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, 120 West Washington-st.: Store, 22 West Madison-st.; Store, 151 State, and 156 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--A STORE SOUTHEAST CORNER Ann and Carroll-st., Chicago.

TO RENT--324 WABASH-AV., A VERY HANDsome suite of rooms, and single room. About the middle of July a desirable suite of front rooms on third floor; can be placed separately; responsible required.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR--2 lofts, each 30x120, with front side and rear light; first loft, 2d floor, and 3d floor, 30x120, with light on three sides; centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city; and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate, considering their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT IN front and side, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business; will be rented low to good tenant. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO., 38 State-st.

TO RENT--FINE FURNISHED OFFICE OR DESKroom on first floor. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 15 LaSalle-st., corner of Adams-st.

TO RENT--A PART OR ALL OF ONE OF OUR stores, 25 to 40 West Lake-st. HANCHETT & LYONS.

TO RENT--CHEAP--ROOM FOR MANUFACTORY, 50 feet on Lake-st., 22x100, well lighted. Engine and boiler for sale. Terms easy. E. P. ANGELL & CO., 11 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TWO FINE OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR, with vaults; also suites of offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 45 and 47 South Clark-st; will rent very reasonable to good tenants. Apply Room 4, 45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--BARN--STALLS FOR 12 HORSES AND 2 good carriage rooms, with shed, gas, and water. Apply at the barn, rear of 668 West Wabash-av.

TO RENT--STORES NOS. 702 AND 704 COTTAGE Grove-av., 24 brick blocks, 20x65 feet each. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 702 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--STORE 594 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., with dwelling above, together or separate. Inquire at store store, 590 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--A LARGE, DOUBLE BASEMENT CORner of North Clark and Ontario-sts. Inquire of J. S. FURLONG.

TO RENT--BASEMENT 152 RANDOLPH-ST., UNder Washington Dining-Rooms. W. J. DAVIS, 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT--LIVERY STABLE, WITH 18 STALLS and first-class office, with or without horses, by the days, at 56 Custom-st., or at J. BROOKMAN'S Stable, near Twenty-second and State-sts.

TO RENT--THE WHOLE OR PART OF A STORE; a first-class location South Clark-st.

TO RENT--TWO STORES ON CLYBOURN-AV., one with four rooms in rear; other with counter and shelving; $25. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--A CORNER STORE, SUITABLE FOR any business, in a first-class location. Apply at 320 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--STORE, SIXE, AND 6 ROOMS AND 5 closets, good location for saloon, the best or the West Side, on corner Halsted and Taylor-sts.

TO RENT--HALF OF A NICE AND LIGHT BASEment; also, office room. Inquire at the place, 116 and 118 East Madison-st., in seller shop.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE CHEAP--A FRAME building 24x100 feet, that has been used for a sale stable; can be used for any other purpose. Call at 159 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT--BRICK BARN, FOURTEENTH-ST., 1 door Michigan-av., good location for a carpenter's shop. Apply to 69 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--SOME OF THE BEST OFFICE-ROOMS in the city, in lawyers or real estate dealers at reasonable prices. Apply on the premises. Call at or address Room 9, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT--FOR LAUNDRY OR LIVERY STABLE, building corner of Madison-st. and Ashland-av.; all ready to occupy. Apply to MRS. W. WATSON, 203 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--THE BASEMENT AND FIRST STORE, east of Wells-st. Address HOFFMAN, 338 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A MAN and wife, to take the care of the summer, or during the absence of the owner. Best of reference can give and required. Address W 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE OR rooms, must be first-class and on the South Side, north of Thirty-second-st. and east of State. Address W 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A SUITABLE PLACE WITH power in city limits; about 2 or 3 lots, for several years, for the purpose of starting a Portland Stone manufactory. Address W 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT--BY A RESPECTABLE, steady, young man, out all day, a sleeping-room where he can get his dinner or lodging. State terms. Address W 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A HOUSE OR COTTAGE OF 4 to 8 rooms, in a good location. Address ARTHUR BURRELL, Box 1, Station D, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS OR part of a small house, for light housekeeping; South Side preferred; reference given. Address, stating terms and location, B 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, rear of State-st., by gentleman and wife; no children. Address, with terms, W 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE to carry on dressmaking; rent must be moderate. Address W 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--GOOD HOUSE, PLEASANTly situated within one hour's ride; rent moderate to a careful tenant. Address W 30, Tribune office.

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TO RENT--TO RENT--A DWELLING OF EIGHT rooms, with modern conveniences, and in good neighborhood. If on North Side, east of Clark, or if on South Side, east of State-st. Address, stating location and terms, W 69, West Hemdon-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, furnished house, with modern improvements, and of moderate size, near the lake. Address giving location and terms, BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ABOUT 10,000 SQUARE feet of room for printing and publishing house. Must be well lighted; would prefer corner; steam boiler, elevator and power. Would accept long lease, if conditions suited. Address W 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A 4 OR 6 ROOM COTTAGE, in good repair, with good barn, on Halsted-st. and north of Washington. Address with lowest terms, P 2, 61 West Grove-st., North Branch.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, by a small family without children, for immediate possession. Address, giving location and terms, M 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--STORE-ROOM, SUITable for a drug store; must be well located in South Side business district; a corner preferred. Address, stating location, B 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--BY A FAMILY OF TWO, for the summer, or longer, a pleasant, partly-furnished cottage, in a first-class neighborhood; will pay reasonable rent. Address W 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A 3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, for man and wife, no children. Address, with terms and location, H 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ON THE NORTH SIDE, the cottage of 7 rooms, with bath-room, etc., east of Wells-st. Address HOFFMAN, 338 Milwaukee-av.

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TO RENT--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE OR rooms, must be first-class and on the South Side, north of Thirty-second-st. and east of State. Address W 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished; renting of rooms a specialty; customers waited on at all hours. Chicago Rental Agency, 31 Oriental Building, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--THREE OR FOUR ROOMS convenient for housekeeping within 15 miles of Court House by a family of locality desired. Rent to be paid for in rent direct from owner. Rent to be inside of $18. Call or address H. S. PICKARD, 207 Milwaukee-av., or 158 South Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT--TO RENT--HOUSES--HAVE A FEW good tenants who want houses or cottages of 5 to 8 rooms. C. C. VIERLING, Real Estate Agent, Room 12, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--COTTAGE, SOUTH SIDE preferred; will pay $20 to $30 a month in advance if suitable. Address H 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM FOR a lady or gentleman; building preferred. Address B 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE FROM 1st of August or September, in desirable location, South or west Side; by a small family (no children). Address, stating particulars, H 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ON THE NORTH SIDE, IN a quiet, genteel neighborhood, a suite of rooms or a small house conveniens to the cars. Address B 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--THREE OR FOUR NICE unfurnished rooms for self and wife for light housekeeping; must be cheap. Address, stating cheap, for three days, H D, 2015 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A DWELLING HOUSE OF from 8 to 10 rooms, on the South Side, below Twenty-second-st., with modern conveniences. Also, wish to rent a stable, and take lease for one or two years. Address L C 68, South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A GOOD ROOM BY A young man, with or without board; references exchanged. Address W 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A COTTAGE IN THE WEST Division of 6 or 7 rooms. Address W 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A DWELLING OF EIGHT rooms, with modern conveniences, and in good neighborhood. If on North Side, east of Clark, or if on South Side, east of State-st. Address, stating location and terms, W 69, West Hemdon-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, furnished house, with modern improvements, and of moderate size, near the lake. Address giving location and terms, BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ABOUT 10,000 SQUARE feet of room for printing and publishing house. Must be well lighted; would prefer corner; steam boiler, elevator and power. Would accept long lease, if conditions suited. Address W 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A 4 OR 6 ROOM COTTAGE, in good repair, with good barn, on Halsted-st. and north of Washington. Address with lowest terms, P 2, 61 West Grove-st., North Branch.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, by a small family without children, for immediate possession. Address, giving location and terms, M 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--STORE-ROOM, SUITable for a drug store; must be well located in South Side business district; a corner preferred. Address, stating location, B 74, Tribune office.

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TO RENT--TO RENT--THREE OR FOUR ROOMS convenient for housekeeping within 15 miles of Court House by a family of locality desired. Rent to be paid for in rent direct from owner. Rent to be inside of $18. Call or address H. S. PICKARD, 207 Milwaukee-av., or 158 South Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT--A GOOD BRICK LIVERY BARN; hold 30 horses. Inquire on premises, 120 Twenty-second-st., or of W. SKINNER, Real Estate Dealer, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, in private family, for two young gents; young company preferred. Address B 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, east of State-st., north of Twenty-fourth-st. World's Furniture. CHICAGO RENTAL AGENCY, Room 31, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping for gentleman and wife; will not object to moderate rent. Address D F, 114 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT--EITHER 3 OR 5 ROOMS, unfurnished, on the West Side, between the river and Ashland-av., state price and location, and address W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE for the summer months, or until the 1st of October, for small family. Address, stating terms, W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITABLE PLACE WITH, in city limits, about 2 or 3 lots, for several years, for the purpose of starting a Portland Stone manufactory. Address W 36, Tribune office.

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WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE IN THE WEST Division of 6 or 7 rooms. Address W 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL--SARAH M---: SEND ME YOUR address. ANNIE.

PERSONAL--PAULINA: YOUR LETTER CAME too late for Wednesday evening. Please make another engagement. H 68, Tribune office.

PERSONAL--BETTIE THOMPSON; WHEN AND where can I see you? Address B 86, Tribune office.

PERSONAL--A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES the acquaintance of an intelligent lady, for mutual entertainment and matrimony; references exchanged. Address B 92, Tribune office.

PERSONAL--MR. ALDOUS HAS SEVERAL LETters and newspapers from London in care of Berkshire. Please call personally for the same, at his office, 154 Clark-st.

PERSONAL--WILL THE PARTY AT HOOLEY'S Opera House, Tuesday night, and took notice of party in West Lake-st. shop, please send address to H 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL--WILL THE YOUNG MAN WHO called at 2 Fink-st., Tuesday, and inquired for W. GIBSON, please call again at the same address?

PERSONAL--IF DR. DELAMATTER, LATE OF Boston, Mass., is in this city, he will please call at the French Ex. E. BRIARD'S Drug Store, 169 South Halsted-st.

MEDICAL.

MRS. I. H. PRESTON, ECLECTIC AND MAGnetic Physician, 39 East Madison-st., Room 10.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.--ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; best of accommodations.

10 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.--NICELY FURNISHED rooms, good board, good neighborhood, close to two lines of horse cars. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Terms moderate.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.--NICELY-FURnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, and other rooms, with first-class board, and bath.

12 ABERDEEN-ST.--LARGE ROOM, NICELY furnished, suitable for two persons, with board. Very reasonable. Gentlemen preferred.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.--A LARGE FURNISHED front room, with board, for two gentlemen, in small family.

13 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.--GOOD BOARD WITH pleasant rooms; also a very pleasant front parlor to rent.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.--FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board; day boarders accommodated.

14 BISHOP-COURT--A HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, with board; also single room suitable for two gentlemen.

15 NORTH MORGAN-ST.--PLEASANT, FURNISHed front rooms, with board; also, a lady to room with another.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.--FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.--TO RENT--FURNISHED room, with or without board, cheap.

17 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--THOSE WISHING A pleasant boarding place, with good table, at $6 per week, will find accommodations.

24 BISHOP-COURT.--LARGE FRONT ROOMS; also, single rooms on first and second floors, with board; superior table, and location second door from Madison-st., near Union Park; 2-story brick, newly furnished; private for gentlemen.

26 GOLD-ST.--GOOD BOARD AND ROOM FOR two men at $5 each.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.--BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms at reasonable rates.

33 PARK-AV.--FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in private family. References required.

44 NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEXT TO REVERE House--A few more boarders wanted on reasonable terms.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., NEAR WASHINGton--Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gent and wife or single gents; location desirable; house has modern improvements; two or three day boarders wanted; terms reasonable.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.--TWO GENTLEMEN WILL find pleasant front room and good board; comforts of home; convenient to cars. Terms reasonable.

56 NORTH PEORIA-ST.--A FEW NICE BOARDers accommodated in private family at $4.50 per week.

70 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.--NEW BOARDING-house; first-class rooms; first-class table; $4 to $5.50 per week.

76 WALNUT-ST., NEAR UNION PARK--A FEW boarders can get nice rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.--A LARGE, NICELY-furnished room, with or without board; house has all modern improvements.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.--LARGE FRONT AND other rooms, with board.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON--A nicely furnished parlor and also a furnished room can be arranged for, with board or without.

91 ABERDEEN-ST.--PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished, with or without board.

99 CENTRE-AV.--A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen can find a good home, with all modern improvements; table the best the market affords. References exchanged.

107 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--A FINE FURNISHED room, with or without board; large closet, with human entrance; gas, hot and cold water, bath, and water-closet. Rooms heated by furnace in winter. Price reasonable. Apply any time.

111 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--FURNISHED FRONT room for gentlemen, for lady and gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST., JOHNSTONE House--Pleasant rooms; everything first-class. Terms, $3 per day; table board $4 per week.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.--A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board; everything new and in first-class order; modern improvements.

122 THROOP-ST.--FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, or part of the house; all modern improvements, with or without board; good location, near cars. Reference required.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.--ONE SMALL AND two large rooms to rent, with board; well furnished.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.--FURNISHED ROOMS, in city limits, about 2 or 3 lots, for several years, for the purpose of starting a Portland Stone manufactory. Address W 36, Tribune office.

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WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE to carry on dressmaking; rent must be moderate. Address W 76, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--GOOD HOUSE, PLEASANTly situated within one hour's ride; rent moderate to a careful tenant. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A RESPONSIBLE FAMily, in board, about 10 to 14 rooms, suitable to keep boarders; location about 3 miles over twelve blocks from centre of city. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A DWELLING OF EIGHT rooms, with modern conveniences, and in good neighborhood. If on North Side, east of Clark, or if on South Side, east of State-st. Address, stating location and terms, W 69, West Hemdon-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, furnished house, with modern improvements, and of moderate size, near the lake. Address giving location and terms, BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building.

WANTED--TO RENT--ABOUT 10,000 SQUARE feet of room for printing and publishing house. Must be well lighted; would prefer corner; steam boiler, elevator and power. Would accept long lease, if conditions suited. Address W 15, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A 4 OR 6 ROOM COTTAGE, in good repair, with good barn, on Halsted-st. and north of Washington. Address with lowest terms, P 2, 61 West Grove-st., North Branch.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, by a small family without children, for immediate possession. Address, giving location and terms, M 12, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--STORE-ROOM, SUITable for a drug store; must be well located in South Side business district; a corner preferred. Address,

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK FOR A SHORT TIME only; state salary and where last employed. Also, a boy of 16 or 18 years old, with short experience in the drug business; permanent situation if wanted. Germ preferred. State salary wanted and former employer. Address B D F, Room 41, 170 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY: NONE BUT THOSE who can write well and quick need apply at STRICKLAND'S, 176 Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP A SINGLE entry set of books; one accustomed to the retail grocery trade preferred. Must come well recommended. 511 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A BOY ACQUAINTED WITH BOOK and stationery business; must write a good, free hand. Address for three days W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF STEADY HABits, with some experience in the commission business. Good salary. Address H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. A young man not afraid to work. Reference required. Apply to ROME BROTHERS, 156 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PENMAN FAMILIAR with office work who will be permanent and can bring satisfactory references. Address W 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK, WHO CAN LOAN ME $300 ON real estate security worth $1,500. Good wages. Address, with name and location, B 92, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE SAW-MAKERS, ONE ANVIL one saw-setter and one saw-sharpener; work by the piece, and the greater part of it on hand saws; steel wages and steady employment will be given to No. 1 and 3 only to S. HARPLISS, saw-maker and repairer, 6 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CAP CUTTER, 271 AND 273 EAST Madison-st., up-stairs. J. H. & I. M. FRANK.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN A BOILER and steam pump. Apply Monday morning at office of Lake Shore Hotel Company, 160 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS; give steady work and good wages. Apply to COLBY & WIER, 238 and 240 State-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO BOTTOM TURNings. Inquire at the store, 162 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS, AT 61 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOL DYER. ADDRESS J. S. GELATT, Vapson, Iowa.

WANTED—PAINTER TO PAINT SIGNS AND do car or part car work, at reliable cheap roadhouse Call at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED—MASON CONTRACTOR, TO BUILD stone and brick pay partly in lots, and part cash, and mortgage on the city property. Address P. O. Box 116, Chicago.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST IMMEDIately; wages, $30 per week, and steady employment. Address M 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD SANDSTONE cutters to work on Post-Office, Ottawa, Canada; wages $3 per day and board; work to last three months, and winter. Apply on the work to HATCH BROS., Contractors, or address Box 995.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, IMMEDIately, at 84 Clark-st. Good wages and steady employment. Address M. NICHOLS, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS; THOSE in want of steady work can find it by calling at 316 Huron-st. None but good workmen need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE Photographic Art. A good chance will be given to the right party. Inquire at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 39 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND MAN COOK AT LAURIE'S HOTEL, Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A PAINTER WHO CAN LETTER; good wages to a good man. Address W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BAKER. APPLY AT THOMPSON'S Restaurant, 51 Clark-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY; MUST BE A GOOD driver, and make himself generally useful about the stable. Positively must have reference. 316 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN, TO BEGIN MONDAY evening. Apply Monday morning at 171 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—COACHMAN; MUST HAVE GOOD city reference. Apply at 245 Lumber-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Superintendent's office at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Engineer.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION TRAIN, and 100 for grading in Michigan, wages $2 per day, free fare and $30 for grading; 500 laborers, $1.75 per day; 2 teamsters, $2 per day; 2 blacksmiths, $3 per day; 2 carpenters, $3 per day. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BIRD, South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 300 RAILROAD hands; wages $2 per day; Company work. 15 South Canal-st., Room 5, up-stairs.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR THE WISCONSIN Central Company work; wages, $2 per day; station book, 22 to 24 cents per yard. No money required for fare or board. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Land Block, next door to Monday. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin; fare and office fee advanced; also, 25 saw-mill hands. Call 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERRECK.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND 40 TEAMS TO work on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway; wages $1.75 to 80 cents per yard. Apply at 14 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 100 GOOD RAILroad laborers; fare paid. Apply at Wabash company's work, 420 Lake-st., corner Wells, with good recommendations. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS DESIRING SITUAtions, by calling at the Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau, Room C, Major Block, 164 Madison-st., can find them. Also, wanted—Farm hands, $20 to $30; domestics; 2 girls for general housework; 2 cooks; 1 ironer (chamber); 2 seamstresses; 1 sewing-machine operator for shirts; 1 dressmaker; 1 nurse girl; 1 boy to learn the grocery trade; 2 brickmakers. We have unsurpassed advantages for obtaining lucrative situations for all classes of male and female help, and guarantee honorable and square dealing in every respect.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, ONE WHO has an established trade in any other line of goods, to sell on commission a staple article for which there is a constant and steady demand. Address, stating present situation, with route traveled, B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER IN THIS city to solicit orders for "Lossing's Pictorial History of the World." HORACE WARREN, 102 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY and State; something new; everybody buys; don't waste time on worthless articles; sample 25 cents; address, with stamp, CHICAGO NOVELTY MFG CO., 20 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A BAR-KEEPER, AT 109 WEST RANdolph-st. Also, a girl to do general housework.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN AND A MAN to be a corner-boy; work commencing at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 160 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BOY AT THE LAKESIDE LAUNDRY 75 and 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD TO DO chores on a farm 50 miles from Chicago. To the right kind of a boy fair wages and a good home will be given. Inquire at 264 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD; must be steady; those afraid of work need not apply. 676 West Washington-st.

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WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO OCCUPY A nice cottage in a beautiful suburb; man for taking care of horses and general work; wife for occasional help in dining-room. Address H 59, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES THE ACquaintance of a gentleman of means; object, to correspond with a view to matrimony. Address MRS M E R, Chicago Post-Office.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO FORM THE ACquaintance of a middle-aged single gentleman, with a view to matrimony. References given and required. Address, LOUISA SCOTT, Chicago P. O.

CORRESPONDENCE.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN business, with a respectable settled home, with a view to matrimony. Address E. H. P., Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent girl for kitchen work in a private family; must be a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer. Apply, with references, at 487 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; wages liberal; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and have good references. Call at 919 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WASHER AND IRONer, at 28 Douglas-place, two goods girls needed. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, SWEDE OR NORwegian, for general housework, in a small family; one that will make herself generally useful; no other need apply. Call at 327 West Jackson-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go to Evanston. Liberal wages paid; a good girl. Inquire at Room 6, 70 LaSalle-st. N. BARLY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A DINING-ROOM girl, and a girl for general work, at 71 and 73 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; also, second girl, at 178 Third-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good cook. Apply, for two days, at 1126 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a family of two persons; must be perfectly capable. Apply at 858 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED COOK, IN the country; wages, $5 per week. Address DOMITORY, Wilmette, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small private family; one who is thoroughly competent only need apply. 542 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; one that can wash and iron. Call Monday morning at 300 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go into the country for the summer. Apply Monday between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 230 East Monroe.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, FIRST-class girl (no Irish); good place for one of the right kind. Apply at 79 LaSalle-st., Room 6, between 9 and 11 a. m., and 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL FOR SEWING and light work, at 67 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK THAT CAN WASH and iron, either Swede, German, or Norwegian, that can speak English. Apply at 468 West Washington-st., with reference.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer and 488 Fulton-st. References required.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply immediately at 176 Park-av.

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WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a small family; good wages will be paid to a girl who can fill the bill. Apply at 97 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS HER business, to cook and do general housework. References. Call Monday at 426 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Call at 82 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A GENeral private boarding-house. Good wages to a competent person. Call Monday at No. 1300 Prairie-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A SMALL child. Inquire at 226 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—WEST NURSE. CALL AT 118 PRAIRIEav., Monday evening, 6 o'clock, or address P, same place.

WANTED—AT 804 MICHIGAN-AV., A STEADY and competent young nurse girl; good reference required. Call after 8, Monday morning.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—CAP CUTTER, 271 AND 273 EAST Madison-st., up-stairs. J. H. & I. M. FRANK.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN MAKE and fit dresses, and use machine in private family in Evanston. Inquire at 71 East Madison-st., second story, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—SEWING GIRL. INQUIRE AT 479 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKER TO cut and assist in making shirts; must have her own machine. Call for two days at 131 East Madison-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS TO WORK ON FINE underwear. Only those having experience need apply. 379 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, with a competent dining room girl, June 30, at 508 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE MORE FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress at 98 Ashland-av., corner Monroe.

WANTED—ONE VEST IRONER AND 1 LADIES' clothes ironer at Eureka Laundry, 197 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED LAUNDRY girls; good ironers and washers. Apply at once, 1121 Blanchard-st., Rest of wages.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE THE LAUNDRY work of a small family. Apply at 164 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AND LADIES' clothes ironers at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2 SHIRT-IRONERS AND POLISHERS, 2 ladies' clothes ironers, 1 starcher, 4 washers. Come Monday morning prepared to work; good wages and steady employment; can board in laundry. 283 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEAD LAUNDRESS. Apply at the Barnes House immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONER AT 18 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GIRLS AT WILSON'S LAUNDRY, 220 North State-st.; girls for all kinds of work; 6 cents apiece for ironing shirts. Call to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONER AT Central Hotel, Market-st.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, LADIES' CLOTHES ironers and starcher; highest wages paid to first-class hands. Apply at MIDDLETON'S Laundry, 14 Adams-st., ready for work.

WANTED—AT GAULT HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS ironer at the Star of the West Laundry, 211 West Lake-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT AND INTELLIGENT woman to assist in the care of three children and in the general care of the house, in middle-aged person preferred. References required. Apply at 679 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—REFINED GENTLEMAN OF MEANS would like to correspond with lady, 25 to 35, fond of children no objection; money no object. Address, real name and residence, in confidence, W 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE WOMAN, AS assistant to the housekeeper, at the Barnes House.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GIRLS TO COOK IN FIRST-CLASS families in city and country. Apply, with references, at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS FOR boarding-houses and private families in city and country. MRS. REISS, 559 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND BOARDing houses, restaurants, and hotels. Apply at 559 State-st. MRS. REISS.

WANTED—AT THE STAR EMPLOYMENT OFfice, all my old girls to call and see me, as Mrs. POTTER will be in her office and select good places for girls. Remember my No. is 8 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMIlies, cooks, second girls, nurses, girls for general housework, Germans, Scandinavians, French, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh. Miss BARTON, 63 South LaSalle-st. Entrance on Eighteenth-st. Don't call Sunday.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER. OF 14 OR 15 years of age, to learn the trade of polishing watch-cases. BLAUER & SPERY, 182 State-st.

WANTED—ONE PRACTICAL WEAVER (WOMan) for power loom. A. J. GARFIELD & CO., 220 and 222 Lake-st.

WANTED—AT DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S, 105 and 107 Madison-st., 10 experienced bindery girls.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALES-LADY IN fancy dry goods. Must be a first-class saleswoman, and bring reference to that effect. Apply Monday from 7 to 10 a. m. R. H. MACY & CO.

WANTED—TIDY GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, to take care of small child and make herself useful. Call at 54 Langley-st., South Side.

WANTED—NURSE—A GOOD-NATURED GIRL to take care of two children. Apply at 1126 corner of Cass and Huron-sts.

WANTED—AT 235 WALNUT-ST., CORNER OF Hoyne, a competent girl to do housework in a private family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must understand her business and be neat. 698 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 94 DOUGLAS-PLACE, TWO GOOD girls, cook and second girl. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, SWEDE OR NORwegian, for general housework, in a small family; one that will make herself generally useful; no other need apply. Call at 327 West Jackson-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer to go to Evanston. Liberal wages paid; a good girl. Inquire at Room 6, 70 LaSalle-st. N. BARLY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A DINING-ROOM girl, and a girl for general work, at 71 and 73 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; also, second girl, at 178 Third-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good cook. Apply, for two days, at 1126 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a family of two persons; must be perfectly capable. Apply at 858 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED COOK, IN the country; wages, $5 per week. Address DOMITORY, Wilmette, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small private family; one who is thoroughly competent only need apply. 542 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; one that can wash and iron well. Call Monday morning at 300 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go into the country for the summer. Apply Monday between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 230 East Monroe.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, FIRST-class girl (no Irish); good place for one of the right kind. Apply at 79 LaSalle-st., Room 6, between 9 and 11 a. m., and 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL FOR SEWING and light work, at 67 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK THAT CAN WASH and iron, either Swede, German, or Norwegian, that can speak English. Apply at 468 West Washington-st., with reference.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer and 488 Fulton-st. References required.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply immediately at 176 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; small family; good wages. 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT housework at 206 North May-st. Well recommended.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three. Apply at 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE WOMAN for general housework. 89 Forrest-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1187 Indiana-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD WASH-WOMEN. CALL MONday morning, at office of Lake Forrest Hotel Company, 160 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply for two days at 176 Third-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR GENeral housework in a family of five; no washing or two girls. Swedish preferred; a mile from city limits. Apply at 838 Cottage Grove-av. Monday and Tuesday, from half-past 1 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT GIRL ABOUT 18 years old, to do the housework for two in family. A good home. Call at 502 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at No. 9 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—GIRL AGED 15, TO HELP DO HOUSEwork, at 695 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family of three. Apply at 787 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AMERICAN OR English woman to do second work, assist in sewing and care of children. 1561 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Must cook, wash, and iron well. Reference required. 1 Ellis Park, Hyde Park.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, a good competent cook. Inquire at 513 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, immediately at 600 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; FIRST-CLASS WAGES paid to one that can milk and do general housework. 141 North Curtis-st., entrance on Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl

THE BAR AND INSTITUTE.

Revival of the War Between Members of the Bar and Members of the Law Institute.

Bill Filed by a Member of the Bar for the Possession of the Law-Books Sent to Chicago After the Fire.

Allegations of an Extraordinary Nature---For Whom Were the Books Intended?

The Troubles and Responsibilities of Interpreting the Intentions of the Charitable.

Thomas J. Sutherland, "on behalf of himself and all other unsatisfied persons equally interested with himself, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit," yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court, praying that the Chicago Law Institute may be compelled to render a full and perfect account of all the law-books and all the sums of money which were sent to Chicago subsequent to the great fire of 1871, to the Bar of the city, and also to the Institute for the use of said Bar, and all matters and things connected therewith, and that said books and money may be placed in the possession and under the control of the said Bar of the city, to be controlled and taken care of as the members of the Bar may see fit; that the said Institute be restrained by injunction in any way refusing complainant, or persons equally interested with himself, the privilege of looking at and using said books without cost, and for further relief.

Complainant shows that in July, 1871, he became a practising lawyer of respectability in the courts of Chicago, and has been continually since, and is now, a lawyer of respectability, practising in all the courts of law, and also a member of the bar and legal profession; that on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, nearly all the law offices of Chicago were destroyed in the great fire, including the law-books contained therein, as well as the public library, so-called, of the Chicago Law Institute; that nearly every lawyer in the city lost all the law-books he possessed, the entire profession, 600 in number, being left entirely without books to aid them in their pursuits; that complainant's law library was of the value of $500, and that he was left entirely without the books necessary to him to practice, and deprived of all his earthly possessions except the suit of clothes upon his person; that the extent of the calamity caused by the fire moved the whole world to a generous and indiscriminate sympathy for the sufferers, and also to a special sympathy for the unfortunate lawyers; and that, for many months afterwards, States, cities, and individuals sent large numbers of law-books, and large sums of money to be used in the purchase of law-books, as a free gift to the lawyers of the city who had lost their law-books in the fire, with the intent that such books should be placed in and form a public library to be forever thereafter devoted to the free use of each and every one of said lawyers, subject to payment of the necessary current expenses for taking care of and keeping up said donated books and library; and that the value of such donated books, and the money donated, aggregated $15,000, of which donations was one from the Hon. Joel Parker, to the Mayor of Chicago, for the free use and benefit of the Bar of said city.

Further, that a large proportion of said books and money was sent to the Bar of Chicago by address, or to certain individuals, for the free use and benefit of said Bar, and the balance to a certain corporation known as the Chicago Law Institute, the latter, as the complainant charges the fact to be, for the free use and benefit of the whole Bar of the city; that the whole of said books and money so sent to the said Institute were forwarded with the belief and intention that they would in this manner more certainly reach the Bar; that, immediately after the fire, the members of the said Institute and their friends circulated statements throughout the world that the said Institute contained in its membership all or nearly all of the members of the Bar of Chicago, thereby conveying the impression abroad that any gift of law-books and money that might be made to the said Institute would in reality be a gift to said Bar; and that John M. Wilson, a former Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, on the 28th of October, 1871, also sent out a circular asking contributions to the Bar of the city, representing that the better way of sending would be direct to said Institute, as being the surer way of reaching said Bar, copies of which appeals were published at the time in the city newspapers, and are familiar to the reader; and that in response to said appeal many donations were sent to the city; but complainant charges that it is not true, as represented in said appeals, that nearly all the lawyers of the city were members of said Institute, or that they afterwards became members, the fact being that not more than 150 lawyers were members, out of the 600 members of the Bar then practicing in the city; and he charges that not more than fifty members have joined the Institute since the fire, and that even those would not have joined had it not been for the conduct of said Institute as hereafter stated.

Further, that said law-books and money, as they arrived, were taken possession of by the said Institute, and appropriated to the exclusive use and benefit of the members of said corporation, to the disregard of the rights of the Bar who were not members, said institution refusing ever since to allow the members of the Bar, not members of the Institute, to examine or in any way derive benefit from any of such donations, even on the payment by each of said lawyers of his pro rata share of the current expenses of caring for said books; that the institution is a stock company, and if one member were fortunate enough to buy up the stock of the other members, he would become the Institute, and might appropriate the whole of said property to his individual use. That, with the money thus donated, the Institute purchased books, and added them to their own private stock, then of the value of $2,500 only.

Complainant next gives as full a list as he can command of the donation sthus received and appropriated by the Institute, and charges that each donation was accompanied by evidence that it was intended for the Bar generally, and not such members of the Bar only as belonged to the Institute. He then goes on to say that on the 1st of March, 1872, he went to the rooms of said Institute, and took down from the shelves three law-books, part of the books donated to the Bar, of which he was a member, for the sole purpose of examining them, when an officer of said Institute told him he could not look at said books unless he became a member of the Institute, and complainant asked the terms of membership, which were stated at $25 per year for the first two years, and $25 per year, together with the assessments for the next two years, $25 being payable on joining, whereupon complainant, refusing to become a member, was ordered to leave, and afterwards, having gone through a similar scene with the librarian, left, protesting that he was willing to pay a fair charge for the cost of keeping the books, but would not enter a close and high tariff corporation, since which period he has never entered said rooms, or looked at said books. And he charges that the said Institute has deprived him of the much-needed and wished for privilege of referring to and consulting the law-books donated by the world to the Chicago Bar; donations contributed "by a world whose generosity in the awful catastrophe of the time, when a noble centre of commerce lay in ashes, was indiscriminate, impartial, and God-like;" and that all other members of the Bar, who are not members of the Institute, suffer similarly at the hands of the Institute. He charges that the price of membership is exorbitant and excessive, and intended only to keep out of the Institute those who were rendered destitute by the fire, and are still poor, for whom the books were more particularly needed, $10 yearly from each member of the Bar being amply sufficient for the proper care of the books; that every State in the Union would have sent its Supreme Court reports to the Bar of Chicago had not the conduct of the Institute become known, and deterred their doing so; that the Institute refuses to listen to any terms of arrangement that does not continue it in its full and complete control of the property; and that the conduct of the Institute is an outrage on the hearts and brains of the generous contributors, who, in the time of the devastation of the city, forgot to be partial and discriminate. Wherefore, complainant prays relief, etc., as aforesaid.

THE WRIGHT LAND-SUIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some days since, a sensational article appeared in your paper, one or two columns in length, announcing that suit would be brought by Mrs. Catharine B. Wright against the owners of the property lying between Randolph and Madison streets, and between Carpenter's Addition and Elizabeth street, in this city.

This article assumed to give the names of the numerous owners, and such particulars as could only be obtained from persons who have made the subject a study, from which I infer that it originated with, and was prepared by, parties who have been investigating this title for purposes which I refrain from characterizing as I think they deserve.

Why you should have published such an article, attacking the titles of the owners of near $1,000,000 worth of property, in advance of any litigation, I cannot imagine, knowing, as I do, that the proprietors of your paper are responsible for the damage you have done.

I think it due to innocent property-owners to relieve their minds from the apprehensions created by your article, by stating that no such case can be made out as is presented by that article.

The property in question belonged to John S. Wright, being a part of the estate of his father. It was sold under execution in favor of the State Bank of Illinois. The certificate was assigned and deed made to Catharine B. Turner, who soon after became Mrs. Wright. The conveyances by Mrs. Wright, at least for the north half, and probably for all the property, were duly made and acknowledged. She was not forced to execute them by her husband.

But, in addition, a full answer to the pretended claim is, that, by the laws of Illinois, Mrs. Wright has had full control of her separate property during the last twelve years, and is therefore bound by the statutes of limitation from maintaining such a suit now.

A PROPERTY-OWNER.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1873.

REMARKS. It was probably erroneous, in a technical sense, to publish an abstract of Mrs. Wright's bill in chancery in advance of its being filed in court. It has been filed since, however; so that the error may be considered *damnum absque injuria*. We know nothing about the merits of the suit. It may be totally destitute of merits. We do not intend to have it tried in our columns.

MR. JAMES C. BURNS was married last Wednesday evening to Miss Ellen Walsh, sister of Mr. John R. Walsh. The interesting ceremony took place at St. Jarlath's Church, and was performed by the Rev. Father Cashman. The happy pair have gone East to while away the honeymoon, and their friends wish long and happy lives.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

J. M. Bradstreet & Son's IMPROVED Mercantile Agency.

Our July Volume is now ready for delivery, and will be found more complete than ever before. Having opened Branch Offices in Peoria, St. Paul, and Burlington, we are enabled thereby to meet the wants of subscribers more readily.

Terms made known at the Office, or Canvassers will call on any who may desire to examine the best Agency-Book published.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,

Rooms 18, 19, 20 & 21 Portland Block.

June 29, 1873. J. M. KEESE, Superintendent.

VENTILATOR.

VENTILATION

Is a subject that ought to claim the attention of every intelligent person in the community. Call and see

WOLLENSAK'S Transom Lifter AND LOCK COMBINED.

J. F. WOLLENSAK, 228 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers, the steerage being alike, in every respect, to the great advantage of having an equally good and fast conveyance to and from Europe. Sailing each week, viz.: ADRIATIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 99 Market-st., Chicago.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LAWRENCE, WINSTON, CAMPBELL & LAWRENCE,

Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 15 to 19, No. 121 Randolph-st., Chicago.

C. B. LAWRENCE. F. M. WINSTON.
GEO. C. CAMPBELL. CHAS. H. LAWRENCE.

Western Rag, Paper, Twine and Metal Warehouse.

JOHN E. PETTIBONE,

Warehouse 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av.

Late of 104 and 106 Randolph-st. Established in 1863. Burnt out Oct. 9, 1871. Stock called for in any part of city.

HOTEL.

THE West Side Clifton House

Has lately been put in first-class order, and good board and rooms can be obtained at reasonable prices. If you don't believe it come and see for yourself.

RANGES, &c.

NOTICE.

Remember Deane & Co.'s FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS, Imperial Coffee and Tea Urns, etc., for families, hotels, and restaurants, at

BEN. E. GIVAUDAN & TRESTED, JR., 249 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

$2 BEST BERLIN Photographs, $2
$2 486 State-st., $2
Opposite Continental Hotel.

GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA,

Small-Pox, and other Contagious Diseases, by using the German Disinfectant Powder, the most Reliable Disinfectant in the world. Sold by all Druggists. Don't delay, but disinfect your premises at once.

J. R. GRIFFIN & CO., 79 Jackson-st., General Agents for Northwest.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

Absolute protective against this fearful disease guaranteed in all cases. Will send, on receipt of 25 cents, to any part of the United States. Address

GEO. H. BURROWS, 25 East Washington-st.

NOTICE.

Any connection of ELIPHALET ROTT with my business ceases from this date. W. H. JACOBS & CO.,

Chicago, June 25, 1873. 152 East Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

C. C. Thayer & Co., REAL ESTATE Auctioneers and Brokers,

Give their personal attention EXCLUSIVELY to the sale of Real Estate, both at Auction and private sale.

Sales of Real Estate at auction tend greatly to stimulate transactions, to increase transfers, and to keep the market in a buoyant state.

The auction value of realty is its real value.

Having had many years' experience in handling Real Estate at auction, as well as at private sale, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Several large sales for July.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

186 East Madison-st.

DEXTER PARK AND STOCK YARDS.

LARGE AND UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF 138 SPLENDID

Residence & Business LOTS,

Located in the vicinity of Dexter Park and the Stock Yards, fronting Wallace, Bissell, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. and Stewart-av., on the ground,

On Wednesday Afternoon, July 9, 1873.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. on the day of sale.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,

Office, 186 East Madison-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

We have unsold five or six splendid blocks near depot, at $110, $130, and $150 per lot, by the block; one-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 7 per cent interest. Owing to erection of MILITARY SCHOOL, the LADIES' SEMINARY, CHURCH, TOWN HALL, and GRADED SCHOOL, this property will double in value within 12 months. Title perfect. Free tickets to purchasers.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

No. 122 LaSalle-st.

CENTRAL PARK.

I am authorized to offer for sale five of the choicest lots fronting Central Park, and ten lots on Monroe-st., in same vicinity, at a price fully 10 per cent below their present actual value. HENRY B. MARBLE,

Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

Forty Acres

Handsome high grounds, with groves and improvements, overlooking Morgan Park, the most rapidly improving suburb around Chicago, for sale or exchange.

C. H. BECKWITH.

EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

ST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, June 19, 1873.

To whom it may concern:

James Nowlan, Esq., and the Staats-Zeitung Job Printing Company have the exclusive right to print and publish, in the English and German languages, the only official catalogue of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago for 1873. This catalogue will contain a full and complete list of exhibitors, together with a description of each entry, systematically arranged so as to serve as a Guide to the Exposition, of which every visitor should have a copy. No other such catalogue will be published. Advertisements will be properly classified under each department, so as to be easily found. For advertising, with a view to reach visitors to the Exposition, no better medium could, in our opinion, be found. For the Executive Committee, JOHN F. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALE.

SCOTCH ALE.

We have just received, in prime condition, a large consignment of Messrs. Robin, McMillan & Co.'s Celebrated Pale India Ale, in bottle pints and quarts, brewed specially for export, matured for twelve months, and carefully bottled at their Summer Hall Brewery, Edinburgh. Early orders solicited.

Apply to the importers

F. McINTYRE & CO.,

113 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Or to STEELE & CO., cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts., and WILLIAM DEWAR, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED.

WANTED,

An active partner, with a capital of from $8,000 to $10,000, to engage in a wholesale business well-established both in the city and country; good references required. Address B 58, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

A. J. O. K. S. B.

The brethren of the Kesher are herewith respectfully invited to attend the installation of Personal Lodge, on Sunday, June 29, at 2 p. m. at the hall, Nos. 278 and 280 Milwaukee-av. Public installation of the officers of the Lodge takes place in the evening.

REV. H. ELIASSOF, Sopher.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Special conclave Monday evening, June 30, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Pleiades Lodge No. 676 of A. F. and A. M., Thursday evening, July 3. Business of importance will be transacted before the Lodge. By order of the Worshipful Master.

I. O. O. F.

Officers and members of Home Lodge, No. 426; You are hereby earnestly requested to attend the Lodge meeting to-morrow night, June 30. Election of officers and business of vital importance.

CHAS. A. ALLEN, Rec. Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Their will be a public installation of the officers of Mizpah Lodge, No. 447, on Wednesday evening, July 2, at their lodge room, corner Twenty-seventh-st. and South Park-av. All are cordially invited. L. C. ST. JOHN, R. S.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge No. 826 A. F. and A. M., on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 8 o'clock. Every member is hereby notified to be present. By order of A. J. GUILFORD, W. M.

A. B. STILES, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Special communication of Blair Lodge, No. 320, A. F. & A. M., Monday Evening, June 30, at 8 o'clock, in Central Hall, No. 128 LaSalle-st. Work on 2d Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of W. M.

C. R. MATSON, Sec.

DRESS GOODS.

COST SALE!

Previous to our semi-annual inventory, we will offer this week, our entire stock of

Paisley and Ottoman Shawls, at cost.
Lace Shawls, Sacques, and Fichus, at cost.
Black Gros Grain Silks, at cost.
Mohairs and Cashmeres, in new shades, at cost.
Striped and Brocaded Japanese Silks, at cost.
Alpacas and Foulards, at cost.
1,000 Fashionable Parasols, at cost.
1,000 Ivory and Satteen Fans, at cost.
Table Linen and Napkins, at cost.
Towels and Towelings, at cost.
Marseilles & Honeycomb Quilts, at cost
200 Linen Suits, at cost.
25,000 Yds. Hamburg Embroideries,

At less than half the cost of importation.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,

224 & 226 West Madison-st.

COAL.

To Dealers and Consumers of Anthracite Coal.

We are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for fall and winter stock of Coal, and would respectfully solicit your patronage. Having the largest and only Coal Sheds in the city, 180 by 200 feet, with capacity for holding 8,000 tons prepared Coal at one time, we are enabled to deliver at all times good, clean, dry Coal, properly screened. It has been scientifically demonstrated that Coal under cover will give more heat and last longer than Coal exposed to the action of the weather. Before purchasing, we should be pleased to have you call and see our Sheds and examine our Coal. Should you favor us with your order, we can deliver you Coal with above advantages at lowest rates.

Hoping to hear from you either in person or by letter, we remain, yours, very respectfully,

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

DEALERS IN COAL,

Main Office, 130 LaSalle-st., between Washington and Madison.

Yard and Docks, corner of Nineteenth and Grove-sts., near Eighteenth-st. Bridge, South Side.

COAL.

HARTWELL BROS.

MAIN OFFICE,

75 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

DOCK AND YARD,

59 WEST TWELFTH-ST.

We offer our SUPERIOR DELAWARE and HUDSON CANAL CO.'S LACKAWANNA COAL, delivered, as follows:

Large Egg, - - -	$9 per ton
Small Egg, - - -	$9 per ton
Range, - - - -	$9 per ton
Chestnut, - - - -	$9 per ton

Ted's celebrated Briar Hill, Hocking Valley, Blossburg, and Wilmington Coal; also Grand Traverse Maple Wood at current rates. Orders left at either office will receive prompt attention.

"A NIMBLE SIXPENCE," ETC.

PAIN-CURE.

MRS. DR. CLEVELAND'S GREAT REMEDY,

The Panariston Pain Cure, AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE,

Will Instantly Relieve and Permanently Cure

Nervous and Sick Headache, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Colic and Cramp, Neuralgia and Spinal Affection, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Diarrhea, and Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Pleurisy, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Deafness, Piles, Erysipelas, and Dyspepsia. It relieves Asthma, and Phthisic in its severest forms, when all else Fails.

It regulates and equalizes the circulation, thereby removing the causes of Pain and Disease.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

MANUFACTURED BY

TAYLOR & CO.,

341 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Heribut & Edsall, J. & E. W. Blocki, and all retail druggists.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

ATWATER & BUTLER, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, & PRINTERS,

Have removed to their New Store, third door west of State-st.,

NO. 72 RANDOLPH-ST.

BANK REMOVAL.

The NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS has removed to 109 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

H. H. NASH, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

We would call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the removal of our office to Room 31 Merchants' Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts., where we shall be happy to see our friends and patrons at all times. CANOLL & THORNE.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

Two Spacious Offices, with splendid Vaults, on the 2d floor, and one on the 3d floor of Greenebaum's Bank Building, Fifth-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts. Apply to

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

MATERIAL FOR WIRE SCREENS

AT WHOLESALE. MOULDINGS, WIRE, &c.

D. W. BOSLEY & CO. 117 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

No. 61 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 page full information for two stamps.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

First Great Sale,

BY AUCTION,

OF

FIVE ACRES,

TO BE SOLD IN LOTS,

On Tuesday Afternoon, July 1,

At 3 o'clock, on the Ground,

SITUATED NEAR THE

NORTHWESTERN CAR WORKS,

Being Block 4 in Morton's Subdivision, E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East. Eleven lots, fronting north on Chicago-av. Thirteen lots, fronting west on Hamlin-av. Thirteen lots, fronting east on Ridgeway-av., and eleven lots, fronting south on West Huron-st., only two blocks distant from Central Park and the great improvements of the Northwestern Car Works, less than two minutes' walk from the Central Park Depot.

These lots are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and no better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a pleasant home at your own price.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot at time of sale.

Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN of cars will start from Wells-st. depot at 2 o'clock p. m. on day of sale, stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock p. m., for the convenience of those desiring to attend the sale.

A mammoth tent will be erected on the ground for the comfort of all present.

Plats and information furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

87 MARKET-ST.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

AT THE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE,

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

On Wednesday Morning, July 2,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Consisting of Body Brussels, Carpets, Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF 14 CHOICE BOULEVARD LOTS,

FRONTING ON

CHICAGO-AV. and FRY-ST.,

THURSDAY, JULY 3, '73,

At 3 o'clock p.m., on the ground.

Being subdivision of Lots 68 and 69 in McIlroy's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 1, Town 39, north of Range 13, east, situated near Humboldt Park and Humboldt Park Boulevard, and are easy of access to the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, passing directly through the property. These lots are very desirable for residences, and situated in a district where property is increasing in value, they present excellent advantages for an investment.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave Madison-st. Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., at 2 o'clock on day of sale, stopping at North Halsted-st. and Western-av., returning at 5 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE—Purchasers to assume a mortgage of from $65 to $150 on each lot, with 8 per cent interest; balance one-third cash and two equal payments in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest.

Title perfect. A DEPOSIT of $50 will be required on each lot.

The accommodations are ample for all who wish to attend the sale, or take a FREE RIDE and view the improvements in that locality. For plats and other information apply to ELISON & FOSTER,

Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

The entire Fixtures of a

SALOON & BOARDING HOUSE AT AUCTION,

AT NO. 232 SHERMAN-ST.,

TUESDAY, JULY 1, at 10 o'clock in the morning, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Counters, Stoves, Glasses, Bar Fixtures, Shelving, Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

Special and Attractive Sale OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 2 and 3, at 9:30 o'clock each day.

We will offer, to close consignments: New Rose Lisha Lace Shawls, Grenadine and Wool Shawls, Ottoman Shawls, Striped Shawls, Pants, large line of Silver Goods, new Invoiced Mens' and Boys' Wool Hats, Ostrich and Cassimere Pants, Calico and Gingham Shirts, White Shirts, Victoria Lawns, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Hosiery, Towels, Napkins, Fancy Hats, and our usual large line of Sundry Notions, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,

51 and 53 South Canal-st.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.

BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 9:30 a. m., we will sell a large lot of Household Furniture, Office Desks, Lounges, Carpets, and elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets; also, 100 Mattresses and 100 Chromos.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.,

53 South Canal-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE

Of Furniture, Carpets, Chromos, and General Merchandise, Wednesday, July 2, at 9:30.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

41 South Canal-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,

On TUESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

AT 104 MILWAUKEE-AV.

Two new Billiard Tables, Balls, and Cues; Beer Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Bar and Fixtures, Beer-Cooler, &c., &c. Also, Household Furniture, new Sewing Machine. Good location for saloon. Sale positive, for cash.

C. G. BRYANT, Mortgagee.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DOG-CART

For sale or exchange. Apply to WILLIAM DEWAR, 155 Washington-st.

FEET.

CORNS!

DR. KENISON, at his old offices, 119 Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Tuesday Morning, July 1,

AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

We shall offer at auction a fine line of CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Also a very attractive line of Men's and Boys' Felt, Linen, and Straw HATS, to close.

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Shade HATS and BONNETS.

300 doz. Gents' White Merino UNDERSHIRTS.

Dress Goods, White Goods, Notions, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

At 11 o'clock—50 rolls Ingrain CARPETS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE Bankrupt Stock

Of C. B. BURGER & CO. will be continued and closed out on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 9½ a. m. This sale will comprise 150 lots assorted

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our catalogue will include 600 Cases of the best grades of goods direct from manufacturers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Flint Glassware,

(HAS ARRIVED).

1,500 Pkgs. of Assorted Flint Glassware,
10 Casks of Liverpool Ware,
10 Crates English W. G. Crockery,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 3, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale OF Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Kitchen Furniture, Office Desks, Show Cases, Ice Chest, Wardrobes, W. G. Crockery and Glassware,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 5, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

THE GARDEN CITY Savings Bank,

Chartered Feb. 22, 1861, removed to Chicago June, 1871, will open for business TUESDAY, July 1, at

78 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

Savings Deposits of Five Cents and upward to any number of Dollars will be received. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum. A General Banking Business also transacted. Office hours, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and, for the accommodation of mechanics, from 6 to 8 o'clock on Saturday and Monday evenings.

J. D. EASTER, President.
F. G. WELCH, Vice-President.
H. V. SMITH, Cashier.

Among the principal stockholders are the following well known citizens:

HON. J. D. EASTER, Manufacturer, Chicago.
F. G. WELCH, Real Estate, Chicago.
H. V. SMITH, Chicago.
W. S. BRAWLEY, Attorney, Chicago.
J. MOTZ, Banker, Millheim, Pa.
A. J. AUXTON, Cashier City National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

P. R. WESTFALL, Pres't. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

FINANCIAL.

Better than Savings Bank.

THE HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Of Grand Crossing (Cornell),

Capital Stock, $100,000, (organized under the Laws of Illinois), offer 230,000 worth of their stock for sale. This stock is fully secured by Real Estate. An annual dividend of 20 per cent guaranteed. Parties desiring a good investment, apply to the undersigned, who will give full particulars and all necessary information.

GARNEY W. REMKEN, Treasurer.

Hall Manufacturing Co., 159 LaSalle-st. (basement). Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Cook County Savings Bank,

103 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Northeast Cor. Clark, opposite Court-House.

West Side Office—17 MILWAUKEE-AV.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, F. C. Taylor, Redmond Prindiville, N. S. Bouton, George Taylor, M. D. Ogden, Henry R. Payson, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

THE United States Mortgage Co.,

7 UNION BUILDING.

Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Sec.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those who credit. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. LATHROP,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

FOURTH OF JULY.

4th of July--Highwood.

My grounds, which are covered with fine old shade trees and extend to depot, will be open to the public that day. Trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m.; returning, reach Chicago about 5 p. m. This is the only place shade can be found without long walk.

B. ASHLEY MEARS.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday evening, June 30—Every evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

FRIDAY, JULY 4,

GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE!

N. B.—The price of admission to the Holiday Matinee July 4, will be the same as in the evening.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

CASTE!

Received during the past week with enthusiastic cheers and applause.

In deference to the wishes of several patrons, Messrs. Blaisdell and Norris will reserve their roles, Mr. Blaisdell appearing as Capt. Hawtree, and Mr. Norris as George D'Alroy.

Mr. Ryan in his great impersonation of Eccles; Miss Susan Denin as The Marquise; (they having been expressly engaged for these characters). Miss Eliza O'Connor as Mother Eccles; Mr. George Giddens as Sam Gerridge; Miss Sidney Cowell as Polly Eccles (their original characters).

N. B.—Don't forget the GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE, Friday, July 4. THE GREAT CASTE! THE GREAT CASTE! THE GREAT CASTE!

FOURTH OF JULY

PICNIC,

BY THE

U. C. L. A.,

AT

TRACY GROVE.

Accommodations for 25,000 People.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

Dancing, Foot Ball, Base Ball, Running, Jumping, &c. A large number of prizes, all payable in Gold Coin.

Cars leave Rock Island Depot, Van Buren-st. at 10 a. m. and 12 a. m. sharp; Great Eastern Depot, Kinzie and Halsted-sts., at 9 a.m., sharp.

Tickets, $1; good on either Road.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND GALA WEEK!

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG ACTRESS

KATIE PUTNAM.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 30 and July 1, the popular Emotional Drama, entitled

East Lynne!

LADY ISABEL.....KATIE PUTNAM.
MADAME VINE.....

FOURTH OF JULY,

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, June 30, 1873, and during the week Robertson's charming Comedy of

SCHOOL,

FOR WHICH

MR. GEORGE RYER

Has been especially engaged to give his exquisite impersonation of BEAUMAINTENON. The Comedy produced under the entire direction of

MISS PHILLIS GLOVER,

Who will sustain her original character of NAOMI TIGHE, supported by a strong and carefully selected company. The new and elaborate scenery designed and executed by R. H. HAILEY.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the Grandest Spectacular Drama ever presented in America.

ZOLOE; or, LA BAYADERE,

IN WHICH THE PEERLESS

MORLACCHI,

AND FULL BALLET TROUPE,

HENRY PEAKES, J. NORTHRUP, DELMA MOTTE, and Full Chorus and Orchestra.

Of Thirty Selected Voices, will appear. The Drama concludes with Sommer Cate's Wonderful Transformation Scene. No Matinee on Wednesday. Special Matinee on Friday, July 4. Last Zoloe Matinee on Saturday.

OGDEN'S GROVE.

ITALIAN NIGHT!

Great Illumination of Ogden's Grove, Clybourn-av.,

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1873.

Splendid Fire-Works and Balloon Ascension under the management of Prof. Mosely. Monster Concert of the Great Western Light Guard Band. Great Fire-Work and Ball Champetre. Tableaux with red and blue fire. Ticket office open at 5 o'clock p. m. Concert to commence at 6:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale in the Cigar Store at Matteson House, 139 and 141 Randolph-st., under the Sherman House.

The Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars run from Clark-st. bridge to the grove and back.

Strict police regulations for order and decorum guaranteed. F. THEIN and CURT VON OTTERSTEDT, General Managers.

STANDARD HALL.

Corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Three Grand Benefits,

TENDERED BY THE

Chicago Christian Union Dramatic Class

To the Woman's Hospital of Illinois, Christian Union, and M. E. Beckley.

Monday Evening, June 30—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Tuesday Evening, July 1—A HAPPY PAIR and LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Wednesday Evening, July 2—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 30 AND JULY 1,

E. T. STETSON AS DARING DICK!

Look out for NECK AND NECK! Saturday Night TWO MATINEES.

FASTEST BOY IN NEW YORK.

THREE MATINEES—WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, FOURTH OF JULY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively the last week of the

THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION.

COOL BURGESS, HARRIGAN and HART, JOHN WILD, Frank Kemp, Miss Ada Wray, Miss Emma Leder, Miss Annie Yeamans, and Miss